number of electors in 1839-40 was 5,708; in 1842-3, 5,513. The co.-members are nominated at Abingdon, and polled for at Abingdon, Reading, Newbury, Wantage, Bracknell, Maidenhead, Great Farringdon, and East-Ilsley. B. is included in the Oxford circuit. The Lent assizes and Epiphany quarter-sessions are held at Reading; the Easter sessions at Newbury; the Summer-assizes and Hilary sessions at Abingdon; and the Michaelmas sessions alternately at Abingdon and Reading. The county-bridewell or house of correction is at Abingdon; and the county-gaol and house of correction, at Reading. The amount levied for poor-rate, county rate, &c., in B. for the year ending Lady-day in 1813 was £188,418, being at the rate of 31s. 10d. per head on the pop. in 1811. In 1834, it was £127,229; being at the rate of 17s. 6d. per head on the pop. in 1831. In 1844, it amounted to £98,331; being at the rate of 12s. 2d. per head on the pop. in 1841.

Antiquities.] The churches in this county present some curious remains of Saxon and Norman architecture. There were anciently twelve religious houses in B., one of which was an alien priory, and two were preceptories of the Knights-Hospitallers. There were also three colleges, one of which is still extant in the royal chapel of St. George at Windsor; and ten hospitals, two of which still exist at Abingdon, and others at Donnington, Lambourn, and Newbury. There was a magnificent abbey at Reading, built by Henry I., of which scarcely any traces remain. Roman remains occur in various places; but the only well-ascertained Roman station is that of *Spinæ*, the modern Speen. This co. gives the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Howard, the representative of which is the earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

Name and history.] The name of this co. has been changed into its present form from *Barrocshire* or *Berrocshire*, which is by some supposed to have been derived from a wood abounding in box, and called *Barroc*, or *Berroc*. Some—as Higden and Brompton, though perhaps fancifully—deduce its etymology from *berroc*, a 'bare oak,' beneath which the Britons were wont to hold their provincial meetings. "It is more probable, however," to use the language of an etymologist, "that it may have been derived from the quantity of birch wood produced in the county in former ages, the soil in general being more adapted to the growth of that wood than any other." At the time of the Roman invasion this co. was inhabited by the *Bibroci* and *Attrebatii*. Under the Saxon heptarchy it formed part of the kingdom of Wessex, and was the scene of frequent conflicts with the Danes. The castle of Wallingford was garrisoned by Brian Fitzcourt for the Empress Matilda, during the struggle between her and Stephen, and afforded her a retreat when driven from Oxford. The castles of Wallingford and Windsor were seized by John, while his brother, Richard I., was absent on an expedition to the Holy Land; and during the quarrels between John and his nobles, meetings were held for the redress of grievances alternately in Wallingford and Reading, the former of which was fortified by the king, the latter was in the hands of the barons. During the parliamentary war, Wallingford and Windsor were garrisoned, the former for the king, and the latter for the parliament; and each retained possession of these places till the conclusion of the war.

BERKSHIRE, a county in the state of Massachusetts, U. S. It lies on the W frontier of the state, and is intersected by the Green mountain range, which is here about 1,200 ft. in average elevation. It is watered by the head-branches of the Housatonic and Hoosick rivers; and the Boston and Albany railroad passes through it. Pop. 41,745. Cap. Lenox.—Also a township in Franklin co., Vermont, 22 m. NE by E of St. Alban's. Pop. 1818.—Also a township in Tioga co., New York, 148 m. WSW of Albany. Pop. 956.—Also a township in Delaware co., Ohio, 28 m. N of Columbus. Pop. 1,407.

BERKSKOI, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tomsk, on the Obi, SW of Tomsk.

BERLAER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, 16 m. NE of Malines, on the Grande-Nethe. Pop. 2,925.

BERLAIMONT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Nord, arrond. of Avesnes.—The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,975.—The com. and town are 8 m. NW of Avesnes, on the Sambre. Pop. 2,068.

BERLANGA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Soria, on the Escalote, 24 m. SW of Soria. Pop. 1,500.—Also a town in Estremadura, 70 m. SE of Badajoz.

BERLEBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the circle of Wittgenstein, 30 m. SSE of Arnsberg, at an alt. of 1,433 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1837, 2,120. There is a castle here, the residence of the prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg.

BERLENGAS. See BARLENGAS.

BERLICHINGEN, a village of Wurtemberg, in the Jaxt circle, 8 m. WNW of Kunzelsau, on the l. bank of the Jaxt, at an alt. of 666 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,407, of whom a considerable proportion are Jews. The ruins of the ancient castle of the celebrated Götz of B. exist here.

BERLIKUM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N Brabant, on the Aa river, 8 m. E of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,000.—Also a town in the prov. of Frieseland, 10 m. W by N of Leeuwarden. It has repute for its fine breed of horses.

BERLIN, a city of Germany, the cap. of the Prussian dominions, situated on the banks of the Spree, a considerable stream which falls into the Havel, one of the tributary rivers of the Elbe. It is in N lat. 52° 31′ 30″, E long. 13° 23′; 114 m. NNE of Leipsic; 192 m. E of Hanover; and 300 m. N by W of Vienna. Alt. above sea-level, 127 ft. Frederic II., who employed all his intervals of peace in improving the internal condition of his states, bestowed much care and expense on the embellishment of B. Before the war of 1756, he had already reared several public edifices, and entirely rebuilt the suburb called Neuvoigtland, the houses of which he gave gratuitously to the proprietors. In the dreadful period of strife which ensued, B. fell twice into the hands of the enemy. Haddik, the Austrian general, entered it in 1757, and levied 200,000 German crowns. Three years afterwards, it was seized by the combined army of Austria and Russia, who exacted from it 2,000,000 crowns, a sum which it was necessary to borrow. The debt, however, was liquidated by Frederic after the conclusion of the war, nor was any additional burden ever imposed on the inhabitants on account of it. In eight years—from 1769 to 1777—Frederic caused to be rebuilt 149 private houses, which he presented as free gifts to their former proprietors; and during the last six years of his reign—from 1780 to 1785 inclusive—he expended 4,561,200 livres on the embellishment of his favourite city. The liberal schemes of Frederic were eagerly adopted by his successor Frederic William II.; who, besides erecting many houses which he also gave gratuitously to private individuals, constructed the gate of Brandenburg, in the style of the Propyleum of Athens; a part of the walls of the city; a stone bridge, and one of iron. The late reigning monarch, too, after the example of his predecessors, expended considerable sums in the embellishment of B.

This city lies in the Middle mark of Brandenburg, and is composed of five towns: viz., Berlin Proper, Cöln, Friedrichswerder, Dorotheenstadt, and Friedrichstadt. Berlin Proper is said to owe its origin to a colony of Netherlanders, who founded this city in 1152, under the reign of Albert the Bear. The other towns were added after successive periods. In 1645, Berlin contained only 1,236 houses; in 1747, 5,513; in 1779, 6,437; in 1844, 81,298. In 1774, it contained 104,374 inhabitants; in 1798, exclusive of the garrison, according to Hoeck, 142,099; in 1803, 153,123, exclusive of the garrison, with a proportional increase of houses; in 1817, 188,485; in 1844, 354,000;

and in 1853, 463.420. In 1838, the number of houses was 14,200. The whole city, including its five divisions, is 12 m. in circumf.; being 4½ m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth; but within this enclosure are many gardens, and even fields. The entrance to B. is agreeable, though the country is flat and dusty except where relieved by kitchen-gardens and moist-looking vegetables. The city itself—notwithstanding the peculiar patronage it has enjoyed under successive sovereigns—is a long, straggling, unsymmetrical, discrepant metropolis,—a jumble of magnificent buildings and ruinous houses. B., says a recent traveller, "has the air of the metropolis of a kingdom of yesterday. No Gothic churches, narrow streets, fantastic gable-ends,—no historical stone and lime,—no remnants of the picturesque ages,—recall the olden time. The streets are spacious and straight, with broad margins on each side for foot-passengers; and a band of plain flag-stones on these margins makes them much more walkable than the streets of most continental towns; but these margins are divided from the spacious carriage-way in the middle by open kennels, boarded over only at the gateways of the palaces, to let the carriages cross them." Another recent visitor says: "B. appears a city built for effect; all that is beautiful is concentrated, as it were, in one focus; and, in diverging from this we are doomed to encounter a great number of glaring incongruities. The streets, broad even to dreariness, have not the advantage of trottoirs, and few of the houses exceed two stories high; add to which the small sharp stones with which the pavement is formed, renders walking sufficiently disagreeable. An Englishman, accustomed to the hive-like population of his own commercial cities, would be inclined to suppose that pestilence had been dealing, at no distant period, desolation throughout the city. This gloomy tristeness reigns triumphant over most of the streets, except when a review, or some other public occasion, attracts the population of the provinces. The architecture of the public buildings is also censurable from its tiresome uniformity, arising from a too frequent repetition of the same forms and combinations. The supply of water is now ample. The water is drawn from the Spree into a large reservoir and four filtering basins, whence it is led by a main pipe into the city.

B. has 15 gates; and is surrounded by ramparts; but they are of little value as means of defence. The streets in the best part of the town are straight, and well-paved; and there are several large and handsome squares with pleasant walks. The houses of the city are in general built of fine white freestone; but in the suburbs they are almost all of wood plastered. The royal gate of the city is defended by a half-moon, and two bastions, covered with brick; it fronts the royal street, which is one of the longest and best-frequented in the city, and is full of very handsome houses, especially those of the ministers-of-state. On the stone bridge over the Spree, is an equestrian statue of Frederic William the great elector, esteemed an excellent piece of workmanship. Standing on this bridge, you can see all the principal edifices and architectural adornments of B. "by turning on your heel—a sweep that brings within view the museum, the arsenal, the university, the opera, the library, the Lustgarten, the statue of Blucher, the Linden, with the Brandenburg-gate and the celebrated car of Victory in the far distance; under a sky rivalling that of Italy in clearness—for smoke is unknown—with a bright sun, and the life that noon calls into existence, the view is, perhaps, unequalled in the world. But this," adds the journalist, whose language we now employ, chiming in with the remarks already quoted, "this is the whole city; all the rest is a dreary expanse of straight, empty streets, too long and too wide for the traffic, for most of the capital was built 'according to order' from Frederick the Great, who enclosed an enormous space, and directed it to be covered with houses."—Beyond the bridge appears the royal palace, a grand and superb edifice, four stories high, with extremely magnificent rooms. The furniture of the great apartments is exceedingly rich. There is also a handsome gallery, 50 paces long, adorned with pictures and paintings by the best masters.—The Wiesse saal, or White hall, in which the United Diet holds its debates, is one of the noblest rooms in the royal palace. It is 105 ft. long, 51 ft. broad, and 41 ft. high; and is adorned with Corinthian columns of Carrara marble bearing the marble statues of the twelve princes—electors of Brandenburg. The eight provinces of the monarchy are also represented by eight colossal statues. The roof is richly painted, and the four corners are adorned with allegorical bas-reliefs. The main colour of the saloon is white, blended with gold. The floor is composed of ornamented wood. A marble figure of Victory, by Rauch, is one of the chief attractions of the noble room. The king's throne is placed near the middle of one of the oblong walls; seats for the ministers are ranged on each side, and, farther down, for the members of the upper house when the diet is *in pleno*. Opposite the throne, are the seats of the members of the eight provincial diets, each state being separate from the other. The seats are numbered, covered with dark red cloth, and provided with moveable desks. The respective members of the three states sit in rows one above the other. Each speaker addresses the diet from a species of pulpit erected for that purpose near the throne.—The royal stables stand near the palace, and front the great street. Their interior is magnificent and elegant. The mangers are of stone; and the pillars which divide the stalls, of iron adorned with the royal cipher. Over the racks are pictures representing the finest horses which the royal stud has produced; and above the stables are large rooms containing horse-furniture, and the equestrian accoutrements of Frederic I., the ornamental part of which is of gold set with diamonds.—The arsenal consists of four grand buildings, which form a court in the interior, each front having three large porticoes.—The opera house is an elegant modern edifice. It has a noble portico supported by Corinthian columns, and a pediment adorned with basso relievos and statues. The columns which support the roof throw the whole into a grand saloon. It has three galleries, and is capable of containing 2,000 persons.—Schinkel, the great architect of Berlin, has built a beautiful museum opposite the royal palace. It measures 276 ft. by 120 ft.—An iron monument, in commemoration of the victories obtained by the Prussians over the French, in the late war, is erected upon the Kreuzberg, or 'Mountain of the Cross,' at the Halle gate. This monument, which is in the Gothic style, and entirely of cast-iron, is in the shape of a pyramid, with an iron cross at the top.—The finest street, the Unter-der-Linden, stretches in a direct line from the square in front of the palace. It is at least half-a-mile in length, and of great width, and presents on either side the finest houses which the city contains, while five noble avenues run throughout its whole length. At the east end of the Linden alley is a noble bronze equestrian monument to Frederick the Great.

Among the public institutions of B. are the academies of painting, and of arts and sciences; the observatory, which is well-furnished with astronomical and mathematical instruments; the royal cabinet of medals, antiquities, and natural curiosities; the

chemical laboratory, with its furnaces and metals; the anatomical theatre; and the royal library, which contains 150,000 volumes, and is considered one of the most complete in Germany. Berlin has 37 churches, 2 hospitals for invalids, a military academy, 4 colleges, 5 gymnasiums, and upwards of 180 places of education under the superintendence of nearly 1,000 male and female teachers, and affording education to 48,000 children, in 1854. It also possesses a botanical garden, a museum, and several charitable institutions. A most important institution is the Charity, which admits above 5,000 sick persons, and is one of the most celebrated schools for young physicians and surgeons. There are also a missionary and a Bible society, and several almshouses. It has been calculated that 12,000 individuals are supported at B. on the charity of their fellow-citizens.—The university of B. was founded in 1809; and though a comparatively young establishment, holds a high rank among the educational institutions of Europe. In 1826 it was attended by 1,640 students, of whom 400 were foreigners. The average number is reckoned at 1,800, and the number of professors of all kinds attached to it exceeds 150. The royal theatre and opera house are much frequented, and the performers and singers are reckoned among the best in Germany. The national taste for music is much cherished, and is supported by extensive establishments. B. is considered as the centre of civilization for the north of Germany. "There are one or two other peculiarities attributed to the North Germans, and particularly the people of B., which should not be quite passed without notice. They are of mixed origin—Germans, Sclavonians, Poles, French, and Jews; and the South Germans will not allow them the name of true Germans, they say they are Prussians. They are also charged with a greater degree of stiffness and coldness of manner than the South Germans. We could observe nothing of the sort amongst the educated classes. The porters of B. are a peculiar race, celebrated all over Germany. They are called *Eckensteher*, or 'Corner-standers,' from their habit of collecting in groups at public corners. They have a badge on the arm, and are readily known by their original humour. They bandy sharp words in their peculiar dialect with great effect. They are a most un-German sort of fellows — the Irish of Berlin. They have a deal of sly cunning and drollery; a dry manner; will have the last word; and are sure to turn the laugh against their antagonists, be they high or low, educated or uneducated." [*Howitt's Social Life of Germany.*]

The manufactures of B. are important. They chiefly consist of fine woollen goods, carpets, cottons, silk-stuffs, lace, porcelain, fine cast-iron and bronze ware, cabinet-work, straw-hats, paper, and gunpowder. The Spree is navigable for boats drawing 9 ft. of water, and is connected by canals with the Elbe on the one hand, and with the Oder on the other; while five important railway lines meet at B. in a common centre, uniting it with Stettin, at the mouth of the Oder, on the N; with Frankfort, on the same river, on the E; with Roslau, on the Elbe, and with Bernburg and with Halle, on its confluent the Saale, on the S; and from Halle, with Leipzig and Dresden, towards the E; with Brandenburg, on the Havel, and with Magdeburg, on the Elbe, on the SW; and with Wittenberg and Hamburg on the W.—The city revenues in 1844 amounted to 1,506,355 rix-dollars; the expenditure to 1,442,085 rix-dollars. The rental of the inhabited houses in 1844 was 1,946,317 dollars.

During the 15 years from 1769 to 1782, M. Berguelin found the average temperature of B. to be 49°.

BERLIN, a township in Coos co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 111 m. N of Concord. Pop. 116.—Also a township in Oxford co., in the state of Maine, 45 m. NW of Augusta. Pop. 442.—Also a township in Washington co., Vermont, 4 m. S of Montpelier. Pop. 1,598.—Also a township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 15 m. NE of Worcester. Pop. 763.—Also a township in Hartford co., Connecticut, 10 m. S by W of Hartford. Pop. 3,411.—Also a township in Reusselaer co., New York, 26 m. E of Albany. Pop. 1,794.—Also a township in Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 488.—Also a village in Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 143 m. W by S of Harrisburg. Pop. 524.—Also a township in Milwaukie co., Wisconsin. Pop. 200.—Also a township in St. Clair co., Michigan. Pop. 255.—Also a township in Holmes co., Ohio, 95 m. NE of Columbia. Pop. 1,149.—Also a township in Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1,091.—Also a township in Trumbull co., Ohio, 18 m. SW of Warren. Pop. 1,283.—Also a village in the township of Waterloo, in Upper Canada, 9 m. from Galt. Pop. 400.

BERLINCHEN, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 18 m. ENE of Soldin, on a lake of the same name, also called the lake of Plöne. Pop. 1,837. Tobacco, paper, and cloth, are manufactured here.

BERLINGEN, or BERNANG, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, 2 m. ENE of Stockhorn, on the Unter-see. Pop. 744.

BERLIZA, a town of Wallachia, in the district of Jalomitza, SW of Braila.

BERMAN, a small Kurd village, a few hours N of Mardin, finely situated in a fertile valley.

BERMATINGEN, a town of Baden, in the Lake circle, NE of Mörsburg. Pop. 534.

BERMEJA, an island in the gulf of Mexico, 40 leagues N by W of the island of Arenas, in N lat. 22° 35′, W long. 91° 30′.

BERMEJO, a large river rising in the mountains of Tarija, in Peru, uniting in its descent with the Lavagen, or Grande de Jujuy, at Las Juntas, a few leagues S of Oran, and flowing more or less in a SE direction till it joins the Parana, nearly in front of Corrientes, after traversing the Great Chaco plain, on the N side, and the plain of Manzo, on the S side. Were the B. made navigable—which might be done at a comparatively small expense—Corrientes would command an excellent line of communication with Upper Peru.

BERMEJO (RIO), a stream of Buenos Ayres, in the prov. of La Rioja, rising in the Andes, and flowing, it is supposed, into the lake of Guanacache.

BERMELLAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. W of Salamanca.

BERMEO, a small port of Spain, in Biscay, 20 m. NE of Bilbao, near the embouchure of a small river of the same name. Pop. 4,250. It has a few fishing and coasting vessels; but the harbour is nearly dry at low water.

BERMERAIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Solesme. Pop. 1,220.

BERMERSLEY, or BEMERSLEY, a township in the p. of Norton-in-the-Moors, 6 m. NNE of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 221.

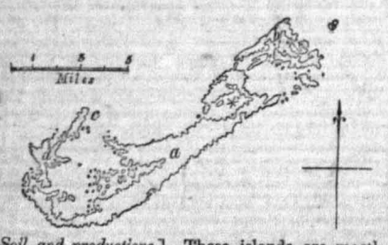
BERMILLO-DE-SAYAGO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Zamora.

BERMONDSEY, a parish and town in Surrey, adjoining the borough of Southwark, and 1½ m. SE. of St. Paul's. Area of p. 688 acres. Pop. 48,128. The various branches of trade connected with shipbuilding are extensively followed here, and there are about 60 leather-dressers and tanners' yards.

BERMUDAS, or SOMERS' ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic ocean, nearly in the latitude of Madeira, in number about 400, but for the most part so small and barren that they have neither inhabitants nor name. They were discovered

by Juan Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1522. The other name, Somers' islands, they received from Sir George Somers, an Englishman, who was wrecked on them in 1609, and who established the first settlement upon them.

This group, situated half-way between Nova Scotia and the Antilles, belongs to the former government, and serves as a summer-station for some of the ships that winter at Halifax, and until recently as a rendezvous for the steamers of the Royal Mail company. The archipelago rises from a shoal 23 m. in length, and 13 m. broad; and extends in a NE and SW direction. The highest land, Gibbs' hill, at the S extremity of Bermuda Proper, is only 180 ft. in alt. Their surface probably does not exceed 20 sq. m. They are distant from Cape Hatteras in N Carolina 580 m.; and from Atwood's kays, in the Bahamas, 645 m. The islands are protected from the violence of the ocean by a girdle of reefs. Captain Vetch considers them of coral formation. From a distance they have the appearance of low sterile hills, at the basis of which the ocean is dashed into white foam. Their coast is fronted by a singular chain of rocks, about pistol-shot distant, and mostly covered at low water, inside of which there is deep water. The largest of these islands, Bermuda Proper, or Long island (*a*), is 20 m. long, and 2 m. in breadth. The next in size are St. George's (*b*), St. David's, Cooper, Ireland (*c*), Somerset (*d*), Bird Island, and None-such. On St. George's, which is only 3 m. in length, and a ½ m. in breadth, there is a town containing 500 houses; the two following have some villages; throughout the others there are only some scattered farms. A breakwater and other extensive works have been formed on Ireland island, the most westerly of the group. The island of St. George, at the E end of the chain, has different ports, and two castles; but the whole group is so completely hemmed in with rocks that it is only with caution a vessel of 10 tons burden can enter the roads. The water, however, is so clear as to enable pilots to make their way with comparative facility through the reefs.



Soil and productions.] These islands are mostly mountainous and barren. The soil is of three kinds; a light sandy calcareous soil; a deep red soil, also calcareous: and a highly productive peat soil. According to the information procured by Edwards, the Bermudas then contained from 10,000 to 12,000 acres of poor land, of which 9 parts in 10 were either uncultivated, or reserved in wood for the supplying of timber for building small ships, sloops, and shallops, this being the principal employment of the inhabitants. Of the land in cultivation no part was appropriated to any other purpose than that of raising Indian corn, and esculent roots and vegetables, until 1785, when the growth of cotton was attempted, but with no great success, there not being more than 200 acres laid out for this sort of cultivation. Since Edwards wrote, however, the almost barren and rugged hills have been brought into profitable cultivation. The land is well-suited to the growth of wheat, barley, and oats; and there are two harvests of Indian corn in the year, one in July, the other in December. Onions are extensively reared; and the average produce of this root here is not less than 24,000 lbs. per acre. Potatoes of excellent quality are now largely exported to the sea-board towns of the United States. The yield is said to be from 15 to 17 fold. The trees are principally the cedar and palmetto. The palmetto is not less useful than the cedar. Its wood serves for building; and the leaves are used to cover houses, and also manufactured into a plait for hats. Besides these, among the forest-trees are the ash, the oak, the mahogany, the caoutchouc, and the green heart; and of fruit-trees there are bananas, oranges, olives, laurels, pears, &c. The coffee-plant is still left to grow wild under the cedar-trees. Fish abound upon the coast, and are of great variety and excellence. Among the insects, the spider is remarkable for its large size; but its beautiful colours diminish the disgust it inspires.

Climate.] Situated between the 32d and 33d parallels, and at about an equal distance from the West India islands, and British North America, the B. enjoy a delightful climate: a perpetual spring prevails, except during the middle of summer, when the heats are oppressive. Winter here resembles the early part of an English October, the mean temp. being 60°. In winter, the seeds of Europe germinate; in summer, those of the tropics. The 'Bermuda squalls,' as they are called, are the dread of navigators. The prevailing wind is from SW.

Population.] The free pop. of the B. in 1832, was 4,181 whites; 1,068 free blacks and people of colour; 44 strangers; and 4,149 slaves. In 1840, the pop. amounted to 8,724.

Shipping and trade.] The vessels belonging to the colony in 1847 were 52 = 3,372 tons, and manned by 301 men. In 1832, 155 ships entered inwards, and 163 outwards. In 1846, 168 vessels = 19,962 tons, entered inwards; in 1847, 185 = 19,399 tons. In 1840 the imports amounted to £130,800; exports £32,231. In 1844 the imports amounted to £137,849; the exports to £22,653. In 1845 the total value of imports was £140,015; in 1846, £134,189; in 1847, £138,992; in 1856, £162,556. In 1845, the total value of exports was £21,245; in 1846, £18,592; in 1847, £20,205; in 1856, £41,420. The imports from Great Britain were worth £47,707 in 1845, and £40,581 in 1847; those from the United States were worth £72,995 in 1845, and £77,235 in 1847. The exports to Great Britain were valued at £7,293 in 1845; £2,943 in 1846; in 1847, £7,964. To the United States at £3,532 in 1845; and £5,107 in 1846. In 1846 the arrowroot produced was estimated to be worth £8,084; in 1847, only £6,760. The potatoes were valued at £1,036 in 1846; and at £2,428 in 1847. The produce of onions in 1847 was 1,201,280 lbs., valued at £2,726. Of whale oil there was 869 gallons, worth £129 in 1846, against *nil* in 1845.—The main dependence of the colony is upon the naval and military establishments which have been formed here, and on the ship-yards, and salt-works.—The price of common labour is 2s. 6d. per diem; of artisans, 5s. or 6s.

Revenue.] The average expenditure incurred for the B. during the three years ending December 31, 1844, was £101,000 per ann. In 1847 it was £93,325; while the revenue was only £18,239. Of this expenditure, however, £82,449 were payments from the military commissariat chest. The revenue in 1848 was £20,785. The expenditure, exclusive of the commissariat, was £19,024; and with it, £89,290. In 1849, the revenue was £11,914 exclusive of the parliamentary grant; the expenditure, exclusive of the commissariat, £16,810. In 1856, the revenue was £16,163; the expenditure, £16,053.

Government.] The B. are under a governor appointed by the Crown, and assisted by a legislative council consisting of an uncertain number appointed by the governor and approved by the Crown; and an assembly of 36 representatives, 4 of whom are elected by each parish by electors having an annual income of £60 from landed property. The judiciary is vested in a court of chancery, formed by the governor and his privy council; a court of general assize, for the trial of all crimes as well as civil disputes, presided over by a chief justice, and two puisne judges; a court of vice-admiralty, and a court of quarter-sessions.—The islands are divided into 9 parishes, in each of which is a church. The bishop of Nova Scotia is their superintendent. There are also 5 dissenting chapels.

History.] The B. were, as already noticed, discovered in 1522 by Juan Bermudas, a Spaniard, who merely saw them at a distance, and gave them his name; but who did not land upon them, or acquire any information concerning them. About the same time, Henry May, an Englishman, was shipwrecked upon one of the largest. May returned to Europe, in a vessel of cedar wood, which he had found means to build there by the help of materials collected from the wreck of his own ship; and was the first who published any account of the B. They were found, at their first discovery, to be entirely uninhabited; and though, in 1572, the king of Spain made a grant of them to one of his subjects, no settlement was formed upon any of them by the Spaniards. In 1609, Sir George Somers, Sir Thomas Gates, and Captain Newport, on their way to Virginia as deputy governors, were cast upon the Bermudas; and, disagreeing among themselves, each of them built a ship of the cedar growing upon the islands, in which they severally arrived at Virginia. Sir George Somers or Summers having returned to these islands in quest of provisions for the colony in Virginia, died there soon after his arrival. His companions and crew, instead of returning to Virginia, sailed to England; and made so favourable a report of the beauty and fertility of the B., that the Virginia company—who claimed the property—sold them to a body of 120 purchasers, and James I. granted them a charter. In 1612, this association fitted out a vessel for the B., with 60 planters on board, under the direction of a Mr. Richard Moore. In the mean time, three English seamen who had deserted from Sir George Somers, and remained in St. George's island, had collected a considerable quantity of ambergris which they found on the coast; and were preparing to convey their valuable cargo in an open boat to Virginia or Newfoundland; when Moore arrived from England, and seized and sold the ambergris as the property of the company. This great —though scarcely just acquisition of wealth—gave new spirit to the adventurers; and, under the good conduct of Moore, the island was soon fortified with eight or nine block-houses, the town of St. George planned as it now stands, and considerable returns made to the proprietors in England in drugs, ambergris, cedar, tobacco, and other commodities. In 1616, Moore was succeeded by Captain Daniel Tucker, who followed out the beneficial plans of his predecessor, kept the planters under the strictest discipline, and greatly encouraged the culture of tobacco. In 1619, Tucker was succeeded by Captain Butler, who brought with him 500 new settlers; raised a monument to the memory of Sir George Somers; and established a new constitution of government, resembling, as nearly as possible, that of the mother-country. There were now above 3,000 English residing in the B.; many of the first nobility had purchased plantations, and it became fashionable in England to visit these islands from motives of curiosity, health, or amusement. Many royalists took refuge in the B. during the usurpation of Cromwell; and, in 1643, the poet Waller, after his condemnation by the parliament, spent several months in these islands, which he has described in his poems as enjoying a perpetual spring, and as furnishing the most delightful residence in creation. Deceived by such flattering accounts of the serenity of the climate, and the manners of the inhabitants, the benevolent and ingenious Bishop Berkeley made a generous, but unsuccessful attempt in 1725, to establish a college in the B., for the joint purpose of propagating Christianity among the American Indians, and of facilitating the education of the British youth in that country. These islands, during the last half of the 18th century, increased very little either in value or in population. The navigation in their neighbourhood was dangerous: their situation was not at that time favourable for trade; and they were found peculiarly deficient in many of those advantages which they were at first supposed to possess. It has been alleged even, that, in many respects, they have suffered a gradual deterioration; and particularly, that from the cutting down of the large cedar-forests which once covered the islands, and sheltered them from the violence of the N winds, and protected the growth of the more delicate plants, their climate has actually become less temperate, and their soil less productive. This, however, is certainly not the case; and the English government has of late years attached considerable importance to these islands as a naval depot.

Authorities.] *May's account of the B. in Hakluyt's collection.—Edward's History of the W Indies. —Raynal.—Parliamentary Papers.—Cotter's Sketches of Bermuda.—Columbian Navigator.—Captain Hurd's Survey.*

BERMUDAS, an island lying off the coast of Cape colony in S Africa, to the N of Saldanha bay, in S lat. 33° 4′, E long. 17° 54′.

BERMUL, a village of Afghanistan, 70 m. SE of Ghizni, in N lat. 32° 50′.

BERN, the most extensive of the twenty-two cantons of Switzerland, situated between 46° 20′ and 47° 29′ N lat., and 6° 53′ and 8° 27′ E long. Its greatest length from N to S is 75 m.; and its greatest breadth 52 m.; but its outline is very irregular. Its square surface, according to Schoch, is 3,720 sq. m. Guinand estimates it at 327 sq. leagues of 25 to a degree. Its present boundaries to the W are the cantons of Vaud, Friburg, and Neufchatel; France on the NW and N; on the NE the cantons of Bale and Soleure; to the E those of Aargau, Lucern, Unterwalden, and Uri; and to the S the Bernese Alps, which separate it from the Valais, and present the highest summits of the Alps in Switzerland, such as the Finsteraarhorn, the Jungfrau, the Monk, the Schreckhorn, the Eiger, the Wetterhorn, the Blumlis Alp, the Altels, the Doldenhorn, and others. This prodigious chain likewise comprehends the most extensive glaciers in Switzerland; and projects into this canton a number of branches, which form the large and beautiful valleys of the Simmen, the Lauterbrunnen, the Grindelwald, and the Hasli. The principal rivers are the Aar, and its tributaries the Kander which is augmented by the Simmen, the Sarine, and the Emmen. Near the centre of the canton the surface is generally level; but the northern part beyond Bienne is covered by the Jura system, the numerous valleys of which leave a free passage for the waters of the Doubs, the Birs, the Sus, the Theile, and many other rivers. The lakes of Brienz, of Thun, and of Bienne, are the largest in the cant. The two first, traversed by the Aar, are in the S part; the last is on the western frontier, and receives the waters of the lake of Neufchatel by the Theile. The mountains nearest the frontier of the Valais are of primitive formation; the others are limestone, and their horizontal strata rest on gneiss, granite, and slate. Mines of iron, lead, and copper, are wrought; and in the sands of many of the streamlets and rivers particles of gold are found. Mineral springs are numerous. The most frequented are those of Weissenburg, the Gurnighel, and the Blumenstein.

In the mountainous parts to the S of the canton the winters are long, and the summers short. Near the lake of Bienne the temperature is very mild. The plains between the Aar on the N, and Bern, are fertile in grain, but the grain raised is not at all sufficient for the consumption. Potatoes, flax, and hemp, are reared; and the vine succeeds throughout the whole cant.—The chamois, the bear, the wild boar, the roebuck, and the bouquetin, formerly roamed in the mountains and forests of B., but they are now rarely seen. Game abounds; and horses, cattle, goats, and sheep are reared. The wool of the sheep is coarse. The manufactures consist of cloths, cotton stuffs, woollens, and silks; leather, soap, ironwares, and clockwork. The transit commerce, favoured by the navigable rivers and good roads, is important. The exports, which are considerable, consist of cattle, leather, candles, cheese, wines, kirchwasser, cloths, cottons, muslins, cravats, printed handkerchiefs, stockings, bonnets, and silk ribands. The principal imports are salt, colonial articles, wines, grain, tobacco, unwrought iron, copper, steel, cotton, wool, silk, flax, and hemp.

The cant. is divided into 27 amtsbezirk, or bail-

wicks: viz., Aarberg, Aarwangen, Bern, Berthoud, Buren, Cerlier, Courtelary, Delemont, Fraubrunnen, Frutigen, Gessenay, Interlaken, Konolfingen, Laupen, Moutier, Nidau, Oberhasli, Porentrui, Schwarzenburg, Seftigen, Seignelegier, Signau, Simmenthal (Bas), Simmenthal (Haut), Thun, Trachselwald, and Wangen. These bailiwicks are divided into 175 Reformed and 70 Catholic parishes, which in 1818 contained 337,984 inhabitants, of which 297,620 were of the Reformed church, 900 were Anabaptists, and 39,464 Catholics. In 1850, the pop. was returned at 458,225, of whom 403,693 were Protestants; 54,044 Catholics; and 488 Jews. The canton furnishes a contingent of 5,824 men to the Confederation; and pays a contribution of 104,080 Swiss or 156,120 French francs. According to the aristocratic constitution of 1814, the sovereign power was exercised by a bailiff, and the great and lesser councils of the city and republic of B., consisting of 200 members chosen from the city of B., and 99 from the towns and the country. The former were chosen from the citizens over 29 years old, by an elective assembly composed of the members of the lesser council, and a committee of the great. The 99 members from the towns and country were chosen partly from the towns, by the municipal authorities; partly from each of the 22 districts, into which the country was divided, by elective assemblies; and partly by the great council. Two bailiffs presided in turn, each for the space of a year, in the great and lesser councils. The former council had the legislative, the latter the executive power. The latter consisted of the two bailiffs, 23 members, and 2 secretaries; and was chosen by the former from among its own members. The constitution was altogether too aristocratic, with its 200 representatives named by the city of B. alone, and that too by an electoral commission composed of the executive and 16 members of the great council. In 1831, therefore, it was revised; and a thoroughly representative constitution adopted, according to which the *Grosse rath*, or Grand council, is comprised of 240 members, of whom 200 are elected every six years by the electoral assemblies, and the remaining 40 are chosen by the council itself. This council exercises not only the legislative power, but also the higher functions of the executive, and nominates the deputies to the federal diet.—The *Regierungs rath*, or council of regency, which is intrusted with the ordinary executive functions, is composed of an *avoyer*, or president, and 16 members, all of whom are selected from and nominated by the Grand council. The Reformed religion embraced by the canton in 1529, is recognised as dominant by the constitution. The Reformed clergy are composed of 5 ministers of the city of Bern, of which the first is head of all the clergy and of 83 cures. The 70 Catholic parishes depend in spirituals on the bishop of Bale.

History.] Cuno von Bubenberg, in the 12th century, enclosed the small place Bern, in the vicinity of the fortress of Nydeck, with a moat and walls, and the duke of Zähringen, to whom Nydeck belonged, gave the new city laws. Its population was much increased in the 13th century. The lower nobility of the adjacent country fled to it for protection against the oppressions of the higher, and were joined by the country people, and particularly by the citizens of Friburg and Zurich. The emperor Frederic II. declared it a free city of the empire, in 1218, and confirmed its privileges by a charter, which is still preserved in the archives. In 1288, B. was besieged by Rodolph of Hapsburg, but not taken; and, in 1291, the citizens of B., under Ulrich Von Bubenberg, made war against their own nobility, commanded by Ulrich von Erlach. B. now became an asylum for all those who suffered under the oppression of the nobles of Austria, and rose to a height of power that excited the envy of other cities, as well as of its own nobility. The latter, therefore, entered into an alliance with the hostile cities, for the purpose of destroying it. Their army, consisting of 18,000 men, headed by 700 of the higher nobility, with 1,200 knights, was totally vanquished at Laupen, June 21, 1339, by the citizens of B., led by Rodolph von Erlach, though these were only one third of their number. After this victory, the city continued to increase, and, in 1353, entered into the perpetual league of the Helvetic confederacy, in which it held a rank inferior only to Zurich. Until the close of that century, B. enlarged its dominions, partly by purchase, and partly by conquest. In 1405, the greater part of the city was destroyed by fire, but was afterwards regularly rebuilt. The long wars with Austria, Milan, Burgundy and Savoy soon after broke out, from all which the confederacy came off victorious, and in which B. conquered Aargau. In 1528, the citizens of B. embraced the cause of the Reformation. In the subsequent war with the duke of Savoy, they conquered the Pays de Vaud. The countries gained by conquest were governed by bailiffs, who resided in mountain castles. From that time to March 5, 1798, the prosperity and wealth of B. was constantly increasing, as may be clearly perceived from the large sums spent for the public administration. At that time, the canton contained over 5,000 square miles, and about 380,000 inhabitants. Upon the day above-mentioned, 30,000 French troops marched against B. It was again an Erlach who led 18,000 citizens of B., together with 8,000 auxiliary troops of the confederate cantons, into the field; but the memory of Morgarten, of Laupen and Murten, no longer inspired them to victory; the troops of the confederates, on their retreat, slew their own commander. B., for the first time, opened its gates to an enemy, and lost about half of its possessions. The northern part was united with the present canton of Aargau, and out of the south-western (Pays de Vaud) the present canton of Vaud was formed. By the decrees of the congress at Vienna, however, the greater part of the bishopric of Bale was joined to the canton of B.

Bern, the cap. of the above canton, is situated on the banks of the river Aar, which almost encircles the town, at an alt. of 1,709 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 46° 57′ 15″, E long. 7° 26′ 20″. The principal streets are long, broad, and gently curved. The houses are nearly uniform, and of the same height; and are built upon arcades, which afford, even in the worst weather, a dry and sheltered pavement for foot-passengers. The streets are kept remarkably clean; and the branch of the Aar which traverses the town, supplies several fountains, which contribute to the adornment of the town, as well as to the comfort of the inhabitants.—The cathedral is a beautiful Gothic building, the cloister of which is particularly admired. It was erected in 1421 by the same architect who built the minster at Strasburg, and stands upon a fine terrace commanding a charming view of the adjacent country.—The arsenal formerly contained 60,000 stands of arms, and several trophies of Swiss valour.—The public library contains about 35,000 volumes, besides a curious collection of antiquities and medals. It possesses also a chart in relief of a part of Switzerland, a view in relief of the salt mines and glaciers of Bevieux and Aigle, executed in wood by M. Exchaquet; a collection of curiosities from Otaheite; a cabinet of Swiss medals, and a cabinet of minerals.—Besides these public buildings, there are several hospitals, an almshouse, a house-of-correction built at the suggestion of Howard, and a building for public amusements. The principal literary and scientific establishments of B. are, the university founded in 1834, with 41 professors; the lyceum, with 11 professors; the gymnasium; the school of painting and design; and several learned and scientific associations, amongst which are the Œconomical society, the society of physics and natural history, and the society of medicine, &c. There are few manufactures carried on in B. The principal are woollens, linens, cottons, silks, and delft ware.—The pop. of B. in 1825 was 17,552; in 1850, 27,558. The country round B. is highly cultivated, presenting luxuriant woods, orchards, vineyards, and corn fields. The most striking feature in the landscape is the N range of the Swiss Alps, which is seen from B. along a line of about 60 m., with its snowy summits towering from 10,000 to 12,000 ft. above the surrounding country. The sublimity of the view, in the evening, when all these colossal masses, resplendent with the rosy tint of the setting sun, resemble pyramids of ruby, baffles description.

The mean annual temp. at B. is 45° 12′; that of winter 29° 37′; of spring, 45° 88′; of summer, 58° 78′; of autumn, 46° 44′.

BERNADIZ, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, SW of Tabor.

BERNAL (La), a singular mountain in Mexico, near the route from Tampico to San Luis Potosi. Its base stretches about 4 m., and rises gradually to the centre, whence an immense cluster of naked rocks rise to an alt. of about 2,000 ft. above the level of the plain, while not another rock or mountain is to be seen within 30 m. of it. The subjoined sketch of the B. was taken by Captain Lyon from a point about 7 m. distant from its centre.

BERNALDA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 20 m. SSE of Matera. Pop. 4,812.

BERNALILLO, a county of New Mexico, U. S., intersected by the Rio Grande and the Rio Puerco. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. 7,751.

BERNARD (San), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, on the river Russas, a tributary of the Jaguaribe, 25 m. S of Aracati. Pop. of town and district 6,000, chiefly of Indian blood.—Also a village in the prov. of Maranhao, on the l. bank of the Parnahiba, 15 m. below Brejo.—Also a river of Texas, flowing into the gulf of Mexico in N lat. 28° 51′, W long. 95° 49′.

BERNARD-CASTLE. See Barnard-Castle.

BERNARD (Great Saint), a mountain, or rather a mountain-pass, of the Pennine Alps, on the boundary of the Lower Valais, and of the prov. of Aosta, in N lat. 45° 51′, E long. 7° 25′. A route, rugged, and very dangerous in spring on account of the avalanches, crosses this mountain, and leads from Martigny to Aosta. Nearly at the most elevated part of the pass,—1,246 toises according to Pictet, 1,257 toises according to Saussure, and 1,280 toises or 8,200 ft. according to Daubuisson, above sea-level,—is the celebrated hospice of Saint B., on the border of a small lake whose waters run towards the southern side. It is unquestionably a very elevated abode for human beings; but is not, as frequently affirmed, the most elevated habitation in the Old world, for there are many spots in the stupendous Himalaya of more than double this elevation, inhabited by human beings. It is environed by a number of peaks, amongst which are many considerable glaciers. Amongst these peaks are observed, to the NE the Vilan, the most elevated point of the Great Saint B., 1,780 toises or 11,400 ft., and to the WNW the Pain de Sucre, and another peak of 1,460 toises or 9,490 ft. The summit of the Chinalette, 1,408 toises or 9,023 ft., is to the NW; and in the same direction, but much nearer the hospice, is the point of the Dronaz, 1,410 toises or 9,036 ft. in alt. From the foot of these peaks, or from the glaciers, springs the Drance, which flows to the Rhone. The southern versant gives birth to some affluents of the Buttier, which enters the Doire near Aosta.—The hospice, founded in 962 by Saint Bernard of Menthon, is served by the religious of the Augustinian order, who are bound to lodge and support gratuitously all who pass the Great Saint Bernard. During the coldest months the therm. in the vicinity of the convent often falls to 20° and 22° below zero: even during summer it freezes almost every morning; and the monks do not enjoy a serene sky above ten or twelve times a-year. The annual fall of rain, on a mean of 12 years, was 60·05 inches. Few years pass in which some lives are not lost during the snow-storms of winter on this mountain. The bodies are placed in a chapel to the E of the convent, and such is the effect of the intense cold, that they may often be recognised at the expiry of two or three years, after which they become quite dried up, and resemble so many mummies. There is a small lake, ¼ of a league in circumference, on the mountain, which is frozen nine months in the year, and is destitute of fish. In the garden of the convent only a few cabbages, salads, and roots are reared. Notwithstanding the inconveniences presented by the Grand Saint Bernard route, it is annually crossed by 7,000 or 8,000 persons; and many hundreds are sometimes found collected in the convent. This mountain is composed of alternate beds of gneiss, micaceous schist, primitive limestone, and quartz. It presents many rare plants. On the summit, at a small distance from the site of the convent, a temple stood in former ages, in which was the statue of a deity to whom the Romans gave the name of Jupiter Pennium, an epithet derived apparently from the Celtic *penn* or *ben*, and from which the name of the Pennines has been given to this portion of the Alps. The Romans also denominated the Saint Bernard *Mons Jovis*, whence is derived that of *Mount Joux*, which this mountain bore in the 10th cent., before it received the name of the founder of the convent. The Italians still call it Monte Jove, and the remains of the temple of Jupiter are still traceable on a plateau which preserves the name of the plain of Jupiter, to the W of the hospice. Many antiquities have been found on the Saint Bernard; and upwards of 500 bronze medals of the Roman emperors. From the time of Augustus, the Roman legions were wont to cross the Saint Bernard into Helvetia and Gaul. An army of Lombards passed it in 547; and other armies crossed it in the time of Charlemagne. From 1798 to 1800, upwards of 150,000 French crossed it. In 1799 the Austrians and the French engaged each other near the convent, during a whole day; the latter remained masters of the field of battle. In 1800, the French army of reserve, 30,000 strong, and commanded by Bonaparte in person, scaled the summit of the pass, with its cavalry and artillery. The remains of General Dessaix repose in the church of the convent, where a monument to his memory was erected in 1805.

BERNARD (Little Saint), a mountain of the Graian Alps, in the Sardinian states, 9 m. S of Mont Blanc, on the boundary of the duchy of Savoy, and the prov. of Aosta. The pass across this mountain, leading from the valley of the Isere to that of the Dore, is the most commodious and easy of all those in the chain of the Alps: yet, strange to say, this route is very much neglected. On the summit of the pass, at an alt. of 1,125 toises or 7,194 ft. above sea-level, is a hospice, near which are the two small lakes of Vernei and Longet. From the former of these, in the centre of the plain, on the summit of the pass—a plain 2½ m. long—the Doire takes its rise. At Pont Serrant, 5 m. by the road from the Saint Bernard, this river is joined by a stream descending from the glacier of the Oratory, through a very deep and very formidable ravine; and at La Tuille, 475 toises or 3,246 ft. below the hospice, it is again joined by the Baltique, coming NW from the Ruitor, a very high snowy mountain to the SE, which forms part of the central chain of the Alps. At this junction the Doire becomes a stream of consequence, and is called the Dorëa Baltia, or the Doria Major. About ¾ of a mile NE of the hospice is the *Columna Jovis*, or 'Column of Jove,' a broken pillar of reddish granite, about 20 ft. high, and 7 ft. in circumference; and 300 yards to the NE of this is a large circle of stones, exactly resembling a Druidical circle. It is 80 yards in diam.; and the stones are very large, and in gen-

eral so deeply sunk in the ground, as not to be more than 2 or 3 ft. above it. This is called 'the Circle of Hannibal;' and the tradition of the country is, that that warrior held a council of war within it. That this pass was the one crossed by Hannibal there can be no reasonable doubt, after an attentive perusal of Polybius, and a comparison of the localities with his account. It is the very best passage he could have taken; and the plain on the summit is sufficiently ample to have contained his whole army, which halted here two days. The plain is well-sheltered; and during the summer there is little or no snow on it, though the high mountains on both sides, as the Aiguille de Belle Tosse, the Mountain of the Column, and Mount Cramont, on the W side, and the Valaisan and the Ruitor, on the E side, are always covered with it. Snow begins to fall here in September; and the inhabitants say that their winter begins at Michaelmas; so that there would probably be much snow on the pass when Hannibal reached it on the 26th of October, as Polybius says. During the summer season, the traffic across the pass is considerable, and mules are constantly passing. The carriage road ends at St. Maurice, on the Savoy side, and at La Tuille on the Italian side. In 1815 an Austrian column of 6,000 men passed by this route, with 10 pieces of cannon. There is no cultivation on the summit, except a little garden which adjoins the hospice. The cold is not so severe as on the Great St. Bernard; and the thermometer, sheltered from the wind and sun, stood at 64° at half-past 9 A. M., on the 24th of August 1819. The road across to Italy leads first through the valley of La Tuille, where it turns E to the valley of Aosta, and from thence proceeds to the Milanese.

BERNARDIERE (La), a small port and hamlet of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. of Saint Agnaut, 16 m. WSW of Rochefort.

BERNARDINO (Il), a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 12 leagues ESE of St. Gothard, between the valley of Misox or Mœsa and that of the Hinter-Rhine. Its elevation is 1,585 toises or 10,156 ft. The Bernardino forms a line of demarcation between the climate of Germany, and that of Italy. Two different roads,—of which the shortest is practicable only in summer,—run across this range. At the most elevated point of the road is an inn where are warm mineral baths. Near this point is the Muesa, a small lake. The stream which descends from the southern side of the glacier of the Rhine falls into this lake, of which the outlet forms the ravine of Muesa. The B. mountain is composed of gneiss, intermingled with thick veins of quartz. In March 1799, the French, under General Lecourbe, crossed this range to attack the Austrians.

BERNARDO (San), a village of Mexico, overlooking the great defile near Zacualtipan.—Also a village in New California, on the Zaguanas river, 350 m. NW of Santa Fé.

BERNARDO (Isles of San), a group of islets, 11 in number, off the coast of Ecuador. The N isle is in N lat. 9° 48′, W long. 75° 51′.

BERNARDSTON, a township in Franklin co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 99 m. W by N of Boston. Pop. 992.

BERNARDSWILLER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haut Rhin, cant. of Obernai. Pop. 1,428.

BERNAU, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, on the Nab, E of Neuhaus. Pop. 1,204.—Also a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, in the circle of Lower Barnim, 18 m. N of Berlin. Pop. in 1837, 2,672.

BERNAVILLE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Somme, arrond. of Doullens.—The cant. comprises 27 com.—The com., 8 m. WSW of Doullens, has a pop. of 1,060.

BERNAY, an arrondissement, canton, and commune of France, in the dep. of L'Eure.—The arrond. has an area of 109,264 hectares; and comprises the 6 cant. of Beaumesnil, Beaumont-le-Roger, B., Brionne, Broglie, and Thiberville. Pop. in 1836, 83,106; in 1846, 80,017.—The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,043.—The com. and town, 28 m. WNW of Evreux, on the Charentonne, had a pop. of 4,108 in 1789; 7,244 in 1836; and 10,974 in 1846. The town possesses a tribunal of commerce, and a communal college. It has manufactures of leather, ribbons, hosiery, and cotton stuffs; and conducts an active trade in grain, cattle, horses, iron, paper, cyder, and candles.—Also a com. in the dep. of Sarthe, 12 m. WNW of Le Maux, on the Vegre. Pop. 644.—Also a com. in the dep. of Somme, cant. of Rue. Pop. 574.

BERNBURG, a town of Germany, the cap. of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, on the river Saale, which intersects it, 15 m. above its confluence with the Elbe. It consists of the Old and the New town, on the l. bank of the river; and the Bergstadt, on the r. bank. These are connected by a bridge 173 ft. in length. Pop. 6,000.

BERNDTEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the circle of Erfurt, SW of Nordhausen.

BERNE. See Bern.

BERNE, an amt, parish, and village of Germany, in the duchy of Oldenburg, 12 m. NNW of Delmenhorst, on the Berne. Pop. of amt or bailiwick, 7,951; of the p., 3,357; of the v., 488.—Also a com. and v. of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Le Faouet. Pop. 2,648.

BERNE, a township in Albany co., in the state of New York, U.S., 23 m. W of Albany, watered by Foxes creek. Pop. 2,740.—Also a township in Athens co., in the state of Ohio, watered by Federal creek. Pop. 390.—Also a township in Berks co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill. Pop. 3,149.

BERNECK, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 16 m. NNE of Baireuth, on the White Main, and at the base of the Fichtelgebirge. Pop. 1,024. Iron and beautiful serpentine are mined here; and pearls are fished in the Olsnitz, a stream which falls into the Main at this town. There are also alum and vitriol works.—Also a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Black Forest, 8 m. NW of Nagold. Pop. 489.

BERNECK, or Bernang, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Saint-Gall, in the Lower Rheinthal. Pop. 2,119. Embroidered muslins are manufactured here. Some wine is also made.

BERNERA, the southmost of the Barra group of islands in the Hebrides. It is a mass of gneiss, with the NW part dipping into the water, and the SE exhibiting an abrupt section rising to the height of 500 ft. The cliffs are greatly varied in outline,—inclining, perpendicular, and projecting,—smooth, largely fissured, or minutely intersected,—here overhanging the deep in a jutting mass,—there forming a retiring cove terminating above in a perpendicular fissure, and below in a gloomy cavern, the abode of the dark-winged cormorant. In the summer-months these cliffs are inhabited by prodigious numbers of kittiwakes, guillemots, auks, and puffins. One who has not seen some of the great breeding-places of the Hebrides, can hardly form an idea of the prodigious swarms of birds by which they are frequented.—Also an island in the sound of Harris, lying between North Uist and Pabbay; about 1 m. E of the former, and 5 m. SW of the latter.—Also an island on the W coast of the isle of Lewis, formed by Loch Bergera, and Loch Roag, inlets of the sea which in-

dent the mainland of Lewis in this quarter. It is about 8 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth; and is surrounded by an archipelago of islets, amongst which is one to the west of Bernera, known as Little Bernera. Near the shore of the larger Bernera are some interesting monuments, of the kind commonly called Druidical.

BERNEUIL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. of Barbezieux. Pop. 1,045.—Also a com. in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. of Gemozac. Pop. 1,413.—Also a com. in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. of Nantral. Pop. 1,026.

BERNHARD. See BERNARD.

BERNHARD (SANCT), a village of Lower Austria, in the circle of Krems. Pop. 421.

BERNHARDSVALD, a village of Bavaria, in the Upper Pfalz circle, 3 m. from Pettenrent. Pop. 315. Maximilian and Albert of Bavaria here defeated the elector-palatine in 1504.

BERNHAUSEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the Neckar circle, 6 m. SSE of Stuttgardt, on the l. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 1,491.

BERNIER (CAPE), a high conical promontory on the E coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 42° 46′ 5″.

BERNIER'S ISLAND, a small island off the W coast of New Holland, at the entrance of Shark's bay, in S lat. 25° 29′, E long. 112° 27′. It is formed of horizontal beds of sand and limestone, containing shells, and laid upon each other with great regularity.

BERNIERES-SUR-MER, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Douvres. Pop. 1,482.

BERNINA, a mountain-ridge of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, belonging to the Rhetian Alps. Its highest peak, which rises out of the glaciers of Roseg Chiroa, and Morteratsh, has an alt. of 4,052 metres = 13,294 ft., and has been ascended. A pass communicating between the Upper Engadine and the Valteline, by the valley of Peschiavo, crosses this mountain at an alt. of 2,034 metres, or 6,693 ft. On the top of the ridge are some small lakes.

BERNIZET (CAPE or PEAK), a high rounded promontory, on the S coast of the island of Saghalien, on Aniva bay, in N lat. 47° 33′.

BERNKASTEL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, the cap. of the circle of the same name, 24 m. NE of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 2,100 in 1837. It has an active trade in wine. Copper and lead are mined in the environs. It is the *Castellum Tabernarum* of the Middle ages.

BERNOS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Bazas. Pop. 1,217.

BERNOS, or MANIANA PETRIN, a branch of the Balkan chain, running off from the Perserin range, and forming in part the boundary betwixt Albania and Macedonia.

BERNOT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. of Guise. Pop. 1,202. Silk and cotton goods are woven in this com.

BERNOUILLE (CAPE), a point on the coast of New Holland, to the SE of Kangaroo island, in S lat. 36° 57′, E long. 139° 41¼′ [*Flinders*]; S lat. 37° 0¼′, E long. 139° 42¾′ [*Freycinet*]. It is a piece of sandy land, rising from the beach to a moderately-elevated and well-wooded ridge.

BERNSDORF, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the gov. of Liegnitz, circle of Hoyerswerda. There are iron-forges here.

BERNSTADT, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, in the gov. and 26 m. E of Breslau, on the Weida. Pop. in 1837, 3,381. The prince of Ols has a castle here.—Also a town of Saxony, in the circle of Budissin, 12 m. N of Zittau, on the Pliesnitz. Pop. 1,610.—Also a town of Wurtemberg, in the Danube circle, NW of Albeck. Pop. 724.

BERNSTEIN,—in Hungarian, BOROSTYANKÖ,—a town of Hungary, in the circle of Eisenburg, 12 m. W of Köszeg. Pop. 2,000. Flax and lint are extensively cultivated here; and pyrites are wrought.—Also a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, in the gov. and 60 m. NE of Frankfort, on a lake formed by the Faule-Ihna. Pop. in 1837, 1,523.

BERNSTEIN-AM-WALDE, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, NE of Kronach. Pop. 235.

BERORZHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, on the r. bank of the Altmühl. Pop. 912.

BEROU-LA-MULOTTIE'RE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. of Brezolles. Pop. 420. Paper is manufactured here.

BERRACOI, a district of Persia, in Central Kurdistan, in the beylik of Hakkari, containing 17 villages, with an estimated pop. of 2,720, chiefly Chaldean Christians.

BERRAVOL, a town of Afghanistan, in a long narrow valley in the Eusufzye country, near a stream of the same name, in N lat. 35° 32′. The stream is a tributary of the Lundye, on the W bank.

BERRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, arrond. of Aix.—The cant. comprises 6 com.—The com. and town are situated on the NE side of a salt lake of the same name, 18 m. WSW of Aix. Pop. 1,870. The almonds, figs, and oil of this district are celebrated.—The Etang de B., or Etang de Martigues, is about 14 m. in length, by 8 m. in breadth, and communicates with the sea by the canals of Martigues and Tour-de-Bouc. A large quantity of salt is annually manufactured upon its banks; and its fisheries, especially that of eels, are important. It receives the waters of two small rivers.

BERRIAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Les Vans. Pop. 1,033.

BERRIC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Questembert. Pop. 1,162.

BERRICK-SALOME, a chapelry in the p. of Chalgrove, Oxfordshire, 4 m. NNE of Wallingford. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. 234.

BERRIEDALE, a fishing-hamlet in Caithness, 9½ m. NE of Helmsdale, at the mouth of an Alpine stream of the same name.

BERRIEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Huelgout. Pop. 2,211.

BERRIEN, a county in the SW part of the state of Michigan, watered by the St. Joseph, the Papaw, and the Galien. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 5,011. Capital, St. Joseph.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, a village in Berrien co., on the W bank of the St. Joseph, and 15 m. from its mouth. Pop. 543.

BERRIER-AND-MURRAH, a township in the p. of Greystock, Cumberland, 8 m. W of Penrith. Pop. 134.

BERRIEW, or ABER-RHIW, a parish and township in Montgomeryshire, 5 m. S by W of Welshpool, at the confluence of the Rhiw with the Severn. Pop. of p. 2,177; of t. 188.

BERRIMA, a village in New South Wales, in the county of St. Vincent, on the Wingecarrabee river, a branch of the Wollondilly. It is on the line of the great road from Sydney to Goulbourn.

BERRINGTON, a hamlet in the p. of Chipping-Camden, Gloucestershire. Pop. 185.—Also a p. in Salop, 5 m. SE by S of Shrewsbury. Area 3,520 acres. Pop. 766.—Also a hamlet in the p. and 2 m. W by S of Tenbury, Worcestershire. Pop. 184.—Also a

township in the chapelry of Kyloe, co. of Durham. Pop. 316.

BERROW, a parish in Somersetshire, 9½ m. W by S of Axbridge, on Barrow bay. Area 4,563 acres. Pop. 536.—Also a p. in Worcestershire, 6 m. SW of Upton-upon-Severn. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. 491.

BERRY, or BERRI, an ancient prov. of France, which was divided into Haut B. and Bas B. Area 1,433,686 hectares; of which 691,547 hect. are now comprised in the dep. of Cher; 25,000 in that of Creuse; 22,750 in Loiret; 636,539 in L'Indre; 30,250 in La Vienne; and 27,600 in La Haute-Vienne. It had the title of a duchy, of which Boruges was the cap.; and the inhabitants were called Berrichons, or Berruyers. Its principal towns were Sancerre, Henrichemont, Vierzon, Mehun, Dun-le-Roi, Issoudun, Charost, Saint-Aignan, Chateauroux, Le Blanc, Argenton, and La Châtre. This territory took its name from the Bituriges of Cæsar. It was wrested from the Visigoths by Clovis. Eudes Arpin sold it to Philip I. in 1100; and from that period it became an appanage of the Crown. The last prince who held the title of duke de B. was the younger son of Charles X., who was assassinated in Feb. 1820.

BERRY-AU-BAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. of Neufchatel, on the Aisne. Pop. 484.

BERRY-HEAD, the S point of Torbay, on the coast of Devonshire, in N lat. 50° 24′.

BERRY ISLES, a group of small kays lying NW of New Providence, on the Great Bahama bank, in about N lat. 25° 40′, W long. 77° 50′.

BERRYNARBOR, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. ESE of Ilfracombe. Area 4,958 acres. Pop. 854.

BERRY-POMEROY, a parish in Devonshire, 2 m. ENE of Totness. Area 4,525 acres. Pop., with the township of Bridgetown, 1,038. The ruins of B. castle, founded here by Ralph de Pomeroy, in the 12th cent., are very picturesque.

BERRYSBURG, a village in Dauphin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 39 m. N of Harrisburg.

BERRYSVILLE, a village in Clark co., Virginia, U. S., 158 m. from Richmond.

BERSAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute Vienne, cant. of Bessines. Pop. 1,755.

BERSÉE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Pont-a-Marcq. Pop. 1,615.

BERSENA, a town of Abyssinia, which rises in the country of the Abichu Gallas, and, in the lower part of its course, towards the Jamma, divides the prov. of Ensarro on the S, from that of Morat on the N.—*Beke.*

BERSENBRUCK, a village of Hanover, in the landrost of Osnabruck, on the Hase. Pop. 120.

BERSETZ, a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the circle of Pisino, on the gulf of Quarnero. It has some commerce in red wines, oil, honey, chestnuts, and fruit.

BERSHAM, a township in Denbighshire, 1 m. W of Wrexham. Pop. 2,217, a large proportion of whom are employed in iron-works in the vicinity.

BERSHI, a town of Central Africa, in the Houssa territory, to the W of Cashna, in N lat. 12° 50′.

BERSILLIES-L'ABBAYE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 22 m. SW of Charleroi. Pop. 287. An active smuggling trade with France is carried on here.

BERSON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 2 m. SE of Blaye. Pop. 1,923.

BERSTED, a parish in Sussex, 6 m. SE of Chichester. Area 3,008 acres. Pop. 2,694, of whom 194 were in the tything of North B.

BERT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. of Jaligny. Pop. 767. Coal is wrought here.

BERTHAMBOIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. of Lorquin. Pop 1,263.

BERTHELE'VILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Meuse, cant. of Gondrecourt, on the Ornain. Pop. 90.

BERTHELSDORF, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Budessin, W of Zittau. Pop. 1,500. It is the seat of the central consistory of the Moravian brethren.—Also a town of Prussia, in Silesia, W of Hirschberg. Pop. 600. The counts of Sandreczky have a castle here.

BERTHENICOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. of Moy, 8 m. from Saint-Quentin. Pop. 300. Linen thread is made here.

BERTHENOUX (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. of La Châtre. Pop. 1,427.

BERTHEVIN-LA-TANNIE'RE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Landivy. Pop. 939.

BERTHEVIN-SUR-VICOIN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Laval. Pop. 1,984.

BERTHIER, a county of Lower Canada, in the district of Montreal; bounded on the NE by the co. of St. Maurice; on the E and SE by the St. Lawrence; on the SW by the co. of Lachenaie; and on the NW by the northern boundary of the prov. It is 240 m. in length, and 24 m. broad. Area 5,760 sq. m. Pop. in 1852, 34,608. The surface for a distance of 15 m. from the St. Lawrence is generally level. It is watered by the Bayonne, Chicot, Great and Little Chaloupe, St. Charles, St. Joseph, St. John, and Brook rivers.—The v. of B. is situated on the Chenail du Nord, on the main road to Quebec, midway between Montreal and Three rivers. Pop. 850.

BERTHOLDS (GROSS), a town of Lower Austria, in the gov. of Vienna, circle of Krems, 12 m. SW of Weitra. Pop. 809. There are glass and crystal manufactories here.

BERTHOLONE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Laissac. Pop. 1,452.

BERTHOLSDORF, or PETERSDORF, a town of Lower Austria, 9 m. SW of Vienna. Pop. 1,821.

BERTHOLSHOFEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, SE of Kaufbeuern. Pop. 307.

BERTHOUD. See BURGDORF.

BERTIE, a county in the NE part of the state of Carolina, U. S. It is bounded on the S by the Roanoke river. Area 1,000 sq. m. The surface is generally level, and in some places marshy. Its chief productions are cotton and tobacco. Pop. 12,175. Capital, Windsor.—Also a township of Upper Canada, bounded on the E and NE by the Niagara river, and on the S by Lake Erie. Pop. 2,318, chiefly of Pennsylvanian Dutch descent. The village of Waterloo and Fort Erie are in this township.

BERTIGNAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Saint-Amand. Pop. 2,690.

BERTINCOURT (OSSIMONT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, arrond. of Arras.—The cant. comprises 17 com.—The com. is 19 m. SSE of Arras. Pop. 1,416.

BERTINORO, a town in the States-of-the-Church, 7 m. SE of Forli, on the Ronco. Pop. 4,000. It is the see of the bishop of B. et Sarsina. Excellent wines are produced in the vicinity.

BERTIOGA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 18 m. ESE of Barbacena.—Also the name of a channel which separates the island of Santo-Amaro, or Guahiba, from the mainland in the Brazilian prov. of San Paulo.

BERTIOLO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Udine. Pop. 2,300.

BERTRAND, a township in Berrien co., in the

state of Michigan, 186 m. W by S of Detroit, on the E bank of the St. Joseph river. Pop. 1,298.

BERTRAND-DE-COMINGES (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, arrond. of Saint-Gaudens.—The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,854.—The com. is 8 m. SW of Saint-Gaudens, near the Garonne. Pop. 847. It possesses extensive marble quarries and works. The v. is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Lugdunum Convenarum*.

BERTREN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. of Maulèon. Pop. 305.

BERTRY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Clary. Pop. 1,602.

BERU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. of Tonnere. Pop. 336.

BERUM, a town of Hanover, in the landrost and 15 m. NW of Aurich. Pop. 855.

BERUN, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, in the gov. of Oppeln, 12 m. NE of Pless. Pop. 800.

BERVIE, a parish and burgh in Kincardineshire. Area of p. 2,000 acres. Pop. 1,459, of whom 878 were in the town of B., or INVERBERVIE, which is situated about a mile from the mouth of the B., on the post-road from Dundee to Aberdeen, 38 m. N of Edinburgh. It unites with the Montrose district of burghs in returning a member to parliament. The number of electors in 1842-3 was 39. The only manufacture in the place is that of linen-weaving. Grain and cattle markets are occasionally held.

BERVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Doudeville. Pop. 1,148.

BERWICK, a parish in Sussex, 7 m. SE of Lewis. Area 1,097 acres. Pop. 175.—Also a hamlet in Llanelly p., Carmarthenshire. Pop. 1,518.

BERWICK, a village in Columbia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 97 m. N by E of Harrisburg, on the N side of the Susquehanna, over which there is here a bridge 1,260 ft. long.—Also a township in York co., Maine, 16 m. NW of Portsmouth, on the Salmon-fall river. Pop. 1,698.—Also a township in Adams co., Pennsylvania, 41 m. SW of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,462.

BERWICK-BASSETT, a parish in Wilts, in Calne hundred. Area 1,388 acres. Pop. 203.

BERWICK (NORTH), a parish and burgh in Haddingtonshire, on the S coast of the frith of Forth. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 1,583; in 1851, 1,643.—The burgh and port is 22 m. NE by E of Edinburgh, and 8 m. NNE of Haddington. It has a small but useful harbour, of about three-quarters of an acre in extent, enclosed by piers. The entrance is 25½ ft. wide, with a depth of 13 ft. at the pier-heads. It is not easy of access, but once entered, it can be secured from bad weather by boom-gates. The arrivals in cargo in 1846 were 65 vessels of 1,941 tons; the dues levied were £71. The locality, on the most projecting part of the coast of East Lothian, is well marked from a distance by the great leading objects, the Bass rock and North Berwick law; and it has been considered by some persons favourable for the site of a national harbour to shelter coasting-vessels waiting for a wind, or as a look-out station for war-steamers. B. is a place otherwise of small trade, and the few coasting-vessels belonging to its port are chiefly employed in the exportation of agricultural produce, and the importation of bone-dust and other manures for the farmers of the county. A branch railway, connecting the town with the North British line, is nearly completed. B. is a contributory burgh to the Haddington district in returning a member to parliament. Number of electors in 1842-3, 36.

BERWICK-ST.-JAMES, a parish in Wilts, 5½ m. WSW of Amesbury. Area 2,487 acres. Pop. 294.

BERWICK-ST.-JOHN, a parish in Wilts, 5½ m. E by S of Shaftesbury. Area 3,669 acres. Pop. 482.

BERWICK-ST.-LEONARD, a parish in Wilts, 1 m. E of Hindon. Area 970 acres. Pop. 36.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, a seaport town and parish, on the N bank of the Tweed, at its confluence with the sea, in the co. of Northumberland; 337 m. N by W of London; 54 m. ESE of Edinburgh; and 64 m. N by W of Newcastle-on-Tyne; in 55° 46′ 21″ N lat., and 1° 59′ 41″ W long. Area of the p., 6,195 acres. Pop. in 1841, 8,484; in 1851, 10,067.

The town of B., equally celebrated in the annals of England and of Scotland, includes within its walls an area of little more than 1¼ m. in circumf.; and consists of streets which for the most part are narrow, straggling, and irregular. Its principal buildings are: the town-hall, the governor's house, the barracks, and the bridge, consisting of 15 noble arches, and measuring 1,164 ft. in length, though only 17 ft. wide. The houses are in general old. The town is fortified, but of the more ancient fortifications few traces remain. The modern works consist of an earthen rampart, substantially reveted, with bastions, flanks, and a ditch, on the N and E; and on the S and W, of high walls flanked with cannon, under which the river flows. The ramparts form an agreeable promenade. The suburb, called Castlegate, is situated without the walls, near the NW part of the town; and a long range of houses called the Greens, stretches from Castlegate eastward. Some manufactures are carried on; among which are those of linen, sack, and sail-cloth, ropes, hosiery, carpets, &c. There is also an iron-foundry. B. has an extensive coasting-commerce. Timber, iron, hemp, flax, bones, tallow, and blubber, form the principal imports; corn, coals, wool, salmon, pork, and eggs, are exported in considerable quantity. Salmon are caught in great numbers in the Tweed, and sent to London; and there is a considerable fishery of white fish and lobsters off the coast. About 800 of the inhabitants are connected with these fisheries. The salmon-fisheries produced a rental of £20,000 20 years ago; but do not now reach £4,000.—The port of B. is frequented only by small vessels,—a bar at the entrance of the harbour rendering it unfit for large ones. According to returns made in 1828, the number of vessels belonging to the port was 54; and the average burden 90 tons. In 1834, the tonnage inwards, coasting and foreign, amounted to 28,768 tons; outwards, 40,715. In 1845, the tonnage inwards, exclusive of steam-vessels, was 39,168 tons; outwards, 36,164. Of this tonnage about 4,000 was colonial and foreign. The steam tonnage in 1845 was about 18,000 tons inwards and outwards. The ships belonging to the port in 1846 were 76, of a total tonnage of 5,818 tons. The revenue of the harbour in 1841 was £2,846; in 1843, £2,967. For the improvement and protection of this harbour, a stone-pier, half-a-mile in length, has been constructed, and a lighthouse erected at its extremity. There are no docks. The Tweed is navigable as high as the bridge, and the tide flows about 7 m. farther up. The ordinary spring-tides rise 15 ft.—The North British and the Newcastle and Berwick railways unite at B. By the former B. is 58 m. distant from Edinburgh; and by the latter, 65⅝ m. from Newcastle. These railways are connected and carried across the Tweed, a few yards above the town of B., by a gigantic viaduct, consisting of 28 semicircular arches, each 61½ ft. span, resting on lofty piers, carrying the level of the railway 103 ft. above high water mark, 126 ft. above low water mark, and 137 ft. above the deepest part of the bed of the river. The whole length of the bridge, with abutments and wingwalls, is 2,140 ft

The 28 arches are divided into two series by a broad pier, 28 ft. in thickness in the middle. The piers of the arches are 8½ ft. in thickness at the springing, increasing by steps towards the bottom. A railway is now executing between Berwick and Kelso.

The charter, under which B. is now incorporated, was granted by James VI. By the municipal act of 1835, the borough has been divided into three wards, to each of which six councillors are apportioned. A commission of the peace and court of quarter-sessions have been recently granted. In all the courts, civil and criminal, the proceedings are regulated by English law: although it is difficult to determine, either historically or topographically, whether B. belongs to England or Scotland. The annual value of the corporation property in 1837 was £12,754, of which £3,849 arose out of rents; the expenditure in that year was £12,369; the debt is about £60,000.—B. has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Philip and Mary; and has always been what is called an open borough, though much influenced by the number of residents in the pay of government. The right of election was vested in all the burgesses, whether resident or not, in number about 1,000. Under the reform act, the p. of Berwick, and the townships of Tweedmouth and Spittal, on the S side of the river, unite in returning two members to parliament. The pop. of the united parliamentary burgh in 1841 was 12,578. Number of electors in 1839–40, 755; in 1842–3, 769. The liberties of Berwick extend from the entrance of the harbour northwards to the grounds of Lamberton, whence they are bounded by a line crossing the river Whitadder, and ending at the Tweed; the other boundary line runs down close by the river to its termination at the bar, there forming an equilateral angle, two sides of which are 2 m. each, and the other side somewhat more. Within these liberties—which form one parish—are a number of private estates; a part is let out upon leases; and the rest, measuring about 4,500 acres, is parcelled out into separate allotments called "Burgess' meadows," or stints, which are occupied by the oldest burgesses or their widows, and are worth from £5 to £15 per annum. The sixth pillar upon Berwick bridge separates Berwick from the co.-palatine of Durham.

The name of Berwick is supposed by Leland to have been originally *Aberwick*, from the British words *aber*, 'the mouth of a river,' and *wic*, 'a town.' Camden and some other antiquaries derive it from the ancient word *berewic*, which is used in old records to designate a hamlet attached to a place of greater importance. The supposition of Leland seems to be the better of the two: but Chalmers suggests that the name may have originated in the Anglo-Saxon *bar, i. e.* 'bare,' and *wic, i. e. vicus, castellum, sinus*, 'the curving-reach of a river.' B. has been frequently besieged, and in the wars between the two kingdoms frequently changed masters, till 1482, when it finally fell into the hands of Edward IV. By treaty of Edward VI., and Mary, queen of Scots, it was erected into an independent town; Elizabeth, however, resumed possession of it, and strengthened the fortifications. On the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, its importance as a frontier-town was extinguished; and as a fortified town it has only once appeared in history since that period, having been garrisoned by the parliament in the civil war in the reign of Charles I.

BERWICKSHIRE, a county forming the SE extremity of Scotland, and stretching along the NE border of England. Its principal division was anciently called the Merse, or March, a name which it still retains, and which probably signifies 'the border-district,' or 'frontier-province.' This denomination is still often used, loosely, for the whole county. The modern name, Berwickshire, is derived from the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed,—once its chief burgh or county-town; but which, after the demise of Elizabeth, and the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne, was constituted a peculiar jurisdiction, hypothetically separate from both kingdoms, and virtually forming a distinct county.

Extent and Area.] Mr. Blackadder estimates the extreme length of the co., from E to W, at 31¼ m., and its extreme breadth, from N to S, at 19½ m.; the mean length at 26¼ m., and the mean breadth at 17 m.; and the total contents at 285,440 acres. But Mr. Kerr says, "from a very careful consideration of the map itself, attentively measured by its own scale, the mean length appears to be 28 m., the mean breadth 17 m., and the consequent contents 304,640 acres."

Coasts, &c.] B. is bounded on the E by the German ocean; along which, from the boundaries of Berwick township to St. Abb's-head, its coast trends NNW for 8½ m. It then takes a WNW direction, for other 9 m., to its point of junction with East Lothian at Dunglass bridge. By the revenue laws, this latter part of the coast is considered as being within the limits of the frith of Forth. Almost the whole of this coast consists of bold rocky precipices of considerable altitude; and is nearly inaccessible, except at Eyemouth and Coldingham bays, and two or three other places accessible to fishing-boats. The whole irregular northern boundary skirts with East Lothian, along the mountain-range of Lammermoor; while the most northerly part of the co. is situated beyond, or to the N of the Lammermoor hills, and is continuous with the extensive and fertile vale of the Lothians. Clint-hill, one of the highest of the Lammermoor chain, in the p. of Channelkirk, at the NW extremity of the county, rises 1,544 ft. above sea-level. Lammerlaw, in the p. of Lauder, has an alt. of 1,500 ft. The general range of these mountains declines as it approaches the sea, averaging about 1,000 ft. in perpendicular elevation; and it terminates in three precipitous promontories, at Fast-castle, Ernsclengh, and St. Abb's-head; which last is detached from the extremity of the chain by a deep narrow dell almost level with high water mark at spring-tides. The western irregular limit of Berwickshire is partly with Mid-Lothian, towards the N, but chiefly with Roxburghshire, from which it is partly divided, on that side, by the lower and principal stream of the Leader water, to its junction with the river Tweed near Melrose. Excepting a portion of Roxburghshire adjoining Kelso, and the township of Berwick, both of which are on the N side of the Tweed, that beautiful river, in a meandering course of about 40 m., forms the southern boundary of this co., dividing it from Roxburghshire on the W, Northumberland in the middle, and North Durham on the E, of this line of division. North Durham is a detached portion of the co.-palatine of Durham, having the whole extent of Northumberland interposed between it and the main body of the patrimony of St. Cuthbert, which once held extensive possessions in Scotland also. From Berwick township, Berwickshire is divided by a semilunar dry march.

Rivers.] Excepting the Eye, with its scanty tributaries, which falls into Eyemouth bay, and a small number of inconsiderable brooks which run separately into the sea, all the streams of Berwickshire contribute to swell the waters of the Tweed. The other streams in the county are usually denominated *waters*,—a kind of intermediate provincial term, between the dignity of a river, and the insignificancy of a brook, which latter is called a *burn* in Scotland. Still smaller rills, especially in marshy places, are often called *sykes*.—The Leader, with its numerous burns, winds through the vale of Lauderdale.—The Whitadder and Blackadder—*quasi* White and Black waters, owing to their respective tinges when in flood—are next to exclusively Berwickshire streams. Dye, one of the main sources of Whitadder, rises by several brooks or feeders, on the ridge of hills which separate Lauderdale from Lammermoor. The Whit-

adder proper, rising within East Lothian, at an elevation of 1,150 ft., unites with Dye in a romantic vale of some extent, in the bosom of the Lammermoor hills; and having received the Blackadder much lower down, at Allanton, in the vale of the Merse, unites with the Tweed within Berwick bounds, about 3 miles from the sea.—The Blackadder and its streamlets, or feeders, rise from the southern slopes of the Lammermoor and Lauderdale hills, at an elevation of about 1,130 ft.; and, after winding through the vale of the Merse, joins the Whitadder between Allanbank and Ninewells.—The small stream of the Eden principally belongs to that portion of Roxburghshire which indents into this county, on the N side of Tweed, into which that small river flows a few miles below Kelso.—The Leet, another small stream, belongs entirely to the "how of the Merse," and joins Tweed at Coldstream.—The small river Eye, with a few feeders—particularly the Ale and Horn—waters a narrow but fertile vale in the east end of the Merse; several of its upper streamlets wind among some narrow valleys towards the west end of the Lammermoor hills. Its peculiar source is within East Lothian. At one place,—from near Ayton to near Chirnside,—a narrow winding vale, of very inconsiderable elevation, almost permits the Whitadder and Eye to unite.—Midway between, Billy bog or Billy mire discharges its superfluous waters into both rivers,—eastwards, by the Horn burn, into Eye, with just sufficient declivity for its ready passage; westwards, by the Billy burn, into Whitadder. This singular vale is about 5 m. long, and has a northern branch, more elevated. The Ale, Wedderburn, and many other brooks, are too inconsiderable to require any special notice. All the rivers, waters, and brooks in this county abound with trout of different kinds; some contain a few pike and perch, and all have plenty of eels. There are no lakes of any importance in the county. Dunse spa, once in some little repute as a mineral spring, has fallen into complete neglect.

Soil.] This county possesses every variety of soil, from the most stubborn clay to the most barren sand or gravel, but none whatever of a chalky or calcareous nature. Along the banks of Tweed, Whitadder, and Blackadder, there is an extensive tract of fine deep free loam, often upon a gravel bottom, sometimes upon a bottom of till or coarse retentive clay. In many situations, even in the most fertile parts of the co., marshy spots are found in the hollows, into which the water of springs or small rills are poured from the adjoining slopes. These are overgrown with rushes or other marsh-plants, and are inundated with water in rainy weather. Dogden moss, near Polwart, covers about 500 acres, and is in some places 10 ft. deep.

Climate.] In spring the prevalent winds are from the E points, and are attended by cold raw weather and frequent frosts. This ungenial temperature is apt to continue far into the summer, probably owing to the neighbourhood of the ocean; but, from the same cause, the winters are seldom of long continuance, or peculiar severity. This influence, however, lessens perceptibly in all respects at 8 or 10 m. from the sea; and the winters in the Lammermoor hills and in Lauderdale are severe and continued, though not more so than in the hills of Northumberland, or of Yorkshire. In autumn the prevailing winds are from the W.

Minerals.] Several endeavours have been made to discover a workable seam of coal in Berwickshire. In the estate of Lamberton, contiguous to Berwick bounds, at the SE extremity of the co., a stratum of coal has long been known, which crops out on the sea-banks near the fishing-hamlet of Ross. Some coal has also been found in the parishes of Mordington and Cockburnspath. An attempt was once made to dig copper ore, at Ordwell on the Whitadder; but it has been long abandoned. More recent attempts to work this mineral at St. Bathens, and also near the old church of Ellim, in Longformacus parish, have proved equally abortive. No indications of lead, tin, antimony, or any other metallic ore—copper and perhaps red iron-ore excepted—are known to exist in this county. Some slight trials were made many years ago of a ferruginous clay-stone rock, on the estate of Ayton, as an iron-stone or ore of iron; but it was found too poor in metal to defray the expense of transport to Carron iron-works. In some inland parts of the county there are a few veins of limestone; but hitherto, the county has been mainly dependent on its neighbours for the two great articles of domestic comfort and agricultural improvement, coal and lime. In many parts of the county, shell marl has been found in small quantities. Trap whinstone, and amorphous basalt, interspersed with irregularly stratified clay-stone, are almost universal. In several places, rocks of breccia, or coarse pudding-stone, are found.

Agriculture, &c.] For the purposes of agricultural inquiry, the whole co. may be conveniently considered under two districts,—the Merse and Lammermoor; the former including all the comparatively low land along Tweed, Whitadder, Blackadder, and Eye; and the latter comprehending Lauderdale, along with the more eastern hilly country peculiarly called Lammermoor. The Merse forms the largest piece of compact level ground—diversified only by a few gentle undulations—to be found in Scotland. Mr. Blackadder estimates this division to contain 100,226 acres. The remainder of the county—with a small exception—is therefore to be considered as forming the Lammermoor district; and, according to the same authority, should contain 185,214 acres. But Mr. B. computes that there are 7,280 acres of lowland and arable slopes of the lower hills in Lauderdale, besides a detached portion of lowland containing 2,200 acres, at the NE corner of the county, in the p. of Cockburnspath. The whole may be estimated and distributed as in the following table:

	Acres.
Lowlands of the Merse,	100,226
Lowlands in Lauderdale,	7,280
Lowlands of Cockburnspath,	2,200
Berwick township,	4,680
Total arable, improved or improveable,	114,386
Hill lands of Lammermoor and Lauderdale,	175,734
Total extent in statute acres,	290,120
Or, leaving out Berwick township,	285,440

Manufactures, &c.] B. is a strictly pastoral and agricultural district. The only manufacture of any importance, within the county, is that of paper. Three mills in 1808 gave employment to 200 individuals, and paid above £4,000 yearly of excise duties. The manufacture of woollens and linens is confined, in the former, entirely to coarse goods for ordinary use; and, in the latter, to household linens for farmers and labourers' families. The manufacture of ginghams has been introduced with great success at Earlston. The fishery upon the coast is not of very material importance. Fish-carriers, called *cadgers*, purchase from the fishers, and distribute the white fish, codlings, haddock, whitings, skate, halybut, and flounders, and a few turbot, into the inland country; but the greater proportion of the fish now caught is sent by railway to Edinburgh and to the south. The herring fishery on the coast is exceedingly precarious; but during some seasons no less than 10,000 barrels have been brought into Eyemouth. A few red herring-houses at Eyemouth

were once well-employed. Some boats or small vessels go annually to the herring-fishery on the coast of Caithness. The salmon fishery in Tweed is of considerable importance, but the principal share of it belongs to the township of Berwick, and the opposite side of the Tweed.

The chief line of road running through this county is the great post road from Berwick to Edinburgh, which follows the outline of the coast, generally at a little distance from the sea. The North British railway, which has nearly the same course, with one extensive deviation, is now the principal line of traffic and transit.

Population.] The pop. of the co. was in 1801, 30,621; in 1811, 30,779; in 1821, 33,385; in 1831, 34,048; in 1851, 36,297. In 1821, the number of houses inhabited was 5,803; in 1831 it was 6,159; in 1851, 6,363. The number of families in 1821 was 7,165; in 1831 it was 7,385. The number of families employed in agriculture in 1821 was 3,334; in 1831, 2,921. The number of families employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft in 1821 was 1,923; in 1831, 1,915. The number of all other families not comprised in the two preceding classes in 1821 was 1,908; in 1831, 2,549.—The number of paupers in 1845-6 was 1,000: the sum expended on them £7,009.

Divisions, Towns, &c.] Since the dismemberment of Berwick from Scotland, Lauder remains the only royal burgh in the co.; and in conjunction with Jedburgh, Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick, sends one representative to parliament. Greenlaw, a small village 37 m. SE of Edinburgh, in an inconvenient situation for the purpose, is the county-town. Dunse and Coldstream are neither of them of much importance; but Dunse seems better fitted—from being more central to the chief population—than Greenlaw for being the county town. Eyemouth, little better than a fishing village, is the only seaport within the county. B. is divided into 33 parishes, of which 20 may be considered as in the Merse, and 13 in Lammermoor. The largest parishes are those of Lauder and Coldingham. The number of parochial schools within the county in 1834 was 34; and of private schools, 59. The total number of scholars was estimated at 4,998.

History.] At the period of the Roman invasion, B. was inhabited by the *Ottadini*. It was afterwards invaded by bands of Saxons from Germany, who ingrafted their language and manners on those of the original inhabitants. The whole area of B. was comprehended in the Saxon territory, which received the name of *Saxonia* in the Scoto-Irish Chronicle, but was called *Bernicia* in the age of Bede. Until 1020, this district was included within the kingdom of Northumberland. In that year it was ceded to Malcolm II. by Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, who, settling in Scotland, was created Earl of Dunbar. In 1097 Edgar, the son of Malcolm, acquired the sovereignty of Berwickshire, which on his death he bequeathed, along with part of Cumberland and Lothian, to his brother David. Under this personage B. rose into consequence, and the town of Berwick came to be a seat of merchandise, and known for the value of its fisheries. About this epoch many Norman and Anglo-Saxon families settled in Berwickshire, and laid the foundation of a number of noble houses still ranked in the peerage of the country. It appears likewise that the town of B. became a settlement of Flemish and other foreign tradesmen. B. suffered in the succeeding centuries in all the wars between the two hostile nations, and was occasionally involved in disputes with its neighbour the palatine bishop of Durham. The town of B., and its bridge across the Tweed, were in general chief and special objects of dispute between the belligerents.

BERWILLER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. of Soultz. Pop. 1,012.

BERWINNE, a river of Belgium, in the dep. of Liege, flowing into the Meuse, on the r. bank, 2 m. above Vise, after a course, in a WNW and N by W direction, of about 20 m.

BERWYN, a mountain-range of N Wales, about 16 m. in length, traversing Merionethshire from NE to SW. Its principal summits are Cader-Berwyn, alt. 2,563 ft.; Arran-Fowddy, 2,955 ft.; and Cader-Idris, 2,914 ft.

BERZA-PALANKA, a fortified village of Turkey, in Servia, in the sanjak of Semendria, on the r. bank of the Danube, 12 m. SW of Chernetz.

BERZENCZE, or Bressnitz, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Sumegh, march of Martzali, 32 m. WNW of Szigetár, in N lat. 46° 12′ 34″. Pop. 2,095. The counts of Festetits have a chateau here.

BERZESI, or Bersezzi, an islet in the gulf of Genoa, 3 m. NNE from Cape Noli, separated from the main by a channel about 350 fath. in breadth.—Also a village on the main, 1 m. NNE of this islet.

BERZEVICZE, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Sarosch, between Zeben and Bartfeld, on a headstream of the Tarcza.

BERZOSA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. W of Soria, on the l. bank of the Rio de Rejas.—Also a v. in the prov. and 20 m. NE of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Matapan.

BESALU, a small town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NNW of Gerona, on the Fluvia river.

BESANÇON, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and fortified city of France, in the dep. of Doubs.—The arrond. has an area of 138,074 hectares. Pop. in 1836, 99,025; in 1846, 109,136. It comprises the 7 cant. of Amancey, Audeux, B., Bousières, Marchaux, Ornans, and Quingey.—The cant. comprises 14 com., and had a pop. of 34,011 in 1831.—The town, which is the cap. of the dep., is seated on the Doubs river, between two hills, in N lat. 47° 13′ 46″, E long. 6° 1′ 56″, 56 m. E of Dijon; 240 m. SSE of Paris. The alt. of the river at this point is 236 metres, or 774 ft. above sea-level; that of the citadel of B. 392 metres, or 1,286 ft. The river Doubs divides the city into two parts, connected by an ancient and narrow bridge, and nearly insulates the larger and older portion of the city. The citadel occupies the isthmus of the peninsula on which the city stands; and the city is further defended by a wall, flanked with eight towers, and having six gates. The Porte Taillée is of solid masonry, and was originally constructed by the Romans to give entrance to an aqueduct by which B. was supplied with water from the village of Arcier, 7 m. distant. The lower town consists chiefly of three fine streets. The cathedral of St. Jean, the Palais de justice, the hospital of St. Jacques, and the college, are the principal edifices, but present nothing very remarkable. Numerous architectural remains of Roman times are still traceable.—B. is on the line of inland navigation by which the Rhine and the Rhone are linked together, and is the entrepot of an extensive commerce, especially with Switzerland, of which the principal articles are iron, cattle, horses, butter, salt, cheese, corn, wine, muslins, woollens, leather, and skins. The octroi dues in 1833 amounted to 210,789 francs.—The principal manufactures are clocks and watches, military arms, jewellery, linen and woollen stuffs, leather, printing types, wines, seltzer water, and vinegar.—The pop. of B., in 1789, was 20,228; in 1836 it was 29,718; in 1846, 33,788.—It is the seat of an archb., whose suffragans are the bishops of Strasburg, Metz, Verdun, Belley, Saint-Die, and Nancy, and whose dio. comprises the dep. of Doubs and of Haute-Saone. It is also the seat of a Protestant consistory, a cour royale, a tribunal of commerce, a university academy, a secondary school of medicine, a royal collegè, a normal school, and a theological seminary. It has a public library containing 60,000 vols., a museum, and a botanical garden.—So early as the period of the invasion of Gaul by the Romans, B. was a town of some consequence, and received successively the names of *Oppidum Sequanorum*, *Chrysopolis*, *Bisantium*, and *Visontium* or *Vesontio*, of which the present

name is a corruption. Cæsar took it from the *Sequani*, and made it the basis of his campaign in this quarter of Gaul. It was at the height of its prosperity in the reign of Aurelian; but was nearly destroyed, first by the Alemanni, and afterwards by the Huns, and was not rebuilt till the time of the Burgundians; after which it received great privileges as a city of the empire, but was ceded to Spain at the peace of Westphalia. In 1660 and 1674, it was taken by the French; and was confirmed to that power, with the rest of the province, at the peace of Nimeguen. B. was before the revolution the seat of a governor-general, a parliament, an intendant, and various provincial offices. The archb. was a prince of the empire until the peace of Ryswick brought him under the dominion of France. The university, which was dissolved at the revolution, was re-established, in the form of a lyceum and college, in 1801. B. was fruitlessly invested by the allies in 1814.—It was the birth-place of the Jesuit Nonotte, the antagonist of Voltaire, the minister Courvoisier, the prince of Montbarrey, Marshal Moncey, the academicians Suard and Droy, of Ch. Nodier, and Victor Hugo.—*Charnage, Histoire de la ville et dio. de B.*, 2 vols. 4to., 1750.—*Delacroix, Recherches archeologiques sur les monuments de B.* 1842.—*Almanack historique de B.* 1785–6.

BESATE, a town of Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, in the deleg. and 12 m. NW of Pavia, between the canal of Bereguardo and the l. bank of the Ticino. Pop. 1,800. Rice is extensively cultivated in the environs.

BESAVA, a river of Turkey, in Servia, in the sanjak of Semendria, flowing into the Morava on the r. bank.

BESAZIO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, district of Mendrisio. Pop. 220. Fine broccatelle marble is quarried in the environs.

BESBOROUGH, an island off the coast of Russian America, in Norton sound, in N lat. 64°.

BESCA, a village of Illyria, in the circle of Fiume, on the SE coast of the island of Veglia, at the lower end of a fine fertile valley 7 m. in length, which stretches towards the W, and produces wine of a fine quality. It forms a place of autumnal resort to the citizens of Veglia.—*Fortis.*

BESCARA, or BISKARA, a town of Algiers, in the subdivision of Bathna, in N lat. 34°, 210 m. SE of Algiers, on the lower slope of Mount Auress. The French have a small garrison here which keeps the neighbouring villages of the Zibans in check. The native pop. is about 2,500. The market is supplied with dates, henna, red pepper, woollen stuffs from Suf and Tuggurt, and some merchandise from the Sahara. The only manufactures are those of haicks, burnouses, pottery, and bricks. The environs are irrigated by the Zeyur, which descends from the Auress, and after a winding course of about 40 m., disappears in the sands of the wadi Adjedid. Palms and olives are cultivated by means of the water supplied by this stream. At the foot of a range of hills a little to the W of B. is a hot salt spring called Ain-Enchichi. Towards the S the country becomes flat and sandy.

BESEL, a town of Belgium, in Limburg, SW of Venloo. Pop. 1,084.

BESENSTADT, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, in the circle of Mannsfeld.

BESED, a town of Russia, which rises in the district of Roslool, in the gov. of Smolensk; divides that gov. from Mohilev in the early part of its course; enters the gov. of Chernigov, and then, re-entering Mohilev, falls into the Soj, 14 m. N of Novo-Bielitza, after a course of 90 m. from NE to SW.

BESERG HENLU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, 24 m. N of Akserai.

BESFORD, a township in the p. of Shawbury, in the co. of Salop. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. 167.—Also a chapelry in Worcestershire, 2 m. W by S of Pershore. Area 1,300 acres. Pop. 177.

BESGAS (LAS), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Burgos, on the r. bank of the Oca.

BESHEK, a lake of Turkey in Macedonia, on the r. of the road from Salonica to Klissala. Clarke, who saw it in the early part of January, estimated its length at about 12 m. from E to W, and its breadth at from 6 m. to 8 m.; and says that the plain in which it lies may be regarded as a continuation of that wherein the smaller lake of St. Basil is situated. It abounds in fish, of which Dr. Sibthorpe took 11 different species. There are two villages, distinguished as Mirsa B., and Trana B., or the Great B. and Little B., near this lake and within 2 miles of each other. Clarke inclines to identify this lake with the Bolbæan lake of the ancients. It is called Robios by the Greeks.—*Clarke's Travels*, vol. viii.—*Walpole's Memoirs relating to Turkey.*

BESHIRI, or BESHIRAI, a Maronite village of Syria, in the pash. of Tripoli, in a rich and picturesque valley watered by the Kadesha, on the ascent of Lebanon, on the road from the v. of Eden to the cedar-grove of Lebanon. Burckhardt says it consists of about 120 houses. It is surrounded by groves of mulberries and fruit trees, and fields or rather terraces of dhourra and corn.

BESHKOLSKOI, a long saline lake, or rather a series of saline lakes and pools and sedgy marshes, in the Russian gov. of Astrakan, on the road from Astrakan to Glubokinskoi. These lakes appear to have originated in an inlet of the Caspian sea, which has become gradually choked by drift-sand.—*Pallas.*

BESHTAU, a calcareous ridge of mountains in S Russia, forming the most northern spur of the Caucasus. It runs between the valleys of the Kuma and the Kuban; and rises progressively towards the SW. On the N and E an extensive plain presents itself. Its principal summit—which is generally known as the B. *par excellence*—appears to rise from a kind of table-land greatly elevated above the level of the Kuma and the Podkuma. It is a mass of ancient limestone, presenting few fossils. From near its summit several narrow ridges run off towards the four adjacent mountains; whence the name Beshtau, or 'the Five Mounts.' Pallas gives a full notice of the botany of this region.

BESIGHEIM, a small town of Wurtemberg, in the Neckar circle, at the influx of the Enz into the Neckar, 18 m. N of Stutgard. Pop. 2,412.

BESIKA BAY, an indentation of the coast of Asiatic Turkey, 5 m. distant from the NE point of the island of Tenedos, and 12 m. from Cape Janissari or Yenishehr, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, having for its N point a bluff head called Beshek Tepeh or Cape Sigia; and for its S point, Kum Burnu. There is good anchorage in this bay, in N lat. 39° 51′, in from 7 to 8 fath., with shelter from the prevailing winds between N and E; and ships may obtain water from a branch of the Scamander which here runs through a marsh into the sea.

BESITUN, a village and caravanserai of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, between Sahna and Kermanshah, 16 m. W of the former, on the Garmiah, an affluent of the Karasu. Near this place are some curiously sculptured rocks, described by Kinneir in his *Geog. Memoir*, and by Sir John Malcolm in his work on Persia. See also *Geog. Journ.*, vol. ix. p. 14.

BESLINIANS, or BESSLINIZI, a tribe in the western part of Circassia, who numbered 17,000 families in 1804. They reside beyond the Kuban, on the Upper Laba, at its exit from the mountains; and extend to the source of the Psefir.

BESLON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. of Percy. Pop. 1,051.

BESSANS, a commune and village of Sardinia, 40 m. E of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, near the Arc, at an alt. of 4,583 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,000.

BESSARABIA, a district which, until the treaty of Bucharest, in 1812, formed a Moldavian prov. of European Turkey, but now belongs to European Russia, situated between 45° 16′ and 48° 39′ N lat., and 26° 16′ and 30° 23′ E long. It is nearly of a peninsular form; and is bounded N and NE by the Dniester, which separates it from the gov. of Podolia and Kherson; on the E by the Black sea; on the S the Danube was its limit on the side of European Turkey from 1812 to 1856; on the W the Pruth since 1812 separates it from Turkish Moldavia. On the NW it borders on the Austrian empire, which it touches over a frontier line of 24 m. It extends 216 m. NNW and SSE; and is about 70 m. in its greatest breadth from E to W, gradually expanding as it approaches the mouth of the Dniester.

A small branch of the Carpathian mountains covers the NW frontier; its southern part consists of a continuous plain or steppe which extends to the sea between the mouths of the Danube and the lower part of the Dniester. Next to the Danube, the Pruth, and the Dniester, the principal streams in B. are the Jalpuck or Yalpuk, the Kogalnik, the Sarata, the Riut, and the Botna. Almost all those rivers which flow to the Danube, or to the Black sea, form *limans* or broad shallow estuaries at their mouths. Amongst these are the limans of the Dniester; and in the recently surrendered strip of coast-land, Lakes Murtaza, Sasyk, Burna Sola, Albediez, Kotcheiol, Katlabuga, and Jalpuck. The last-mentioned lake has its N extremity, where it receives the river which gives it its name, near Bolgrad, and is about 28 m. in length, but in summer it is little more than a marsh. It communicates with the Danube, by a canal near Ismail.

The climate is mild, and the soil fertile. In some parts B. presents a thick bed of vegetable earth on a bottom of clay; in others, the soil is strongly impregnated with saltpetre. In the S it is composed of a mixture of sand and clay. The vegetable productions are millet, maize, oats, barley, melons, gourds, cucumbers, and asparagus of extraordinary size and thickness, peaches, and apricots: of the latter fruits, those of Ismail are the most renowned. Madder, saffron, hemp, and flax, grow spontaneously, and tobacco thrives. The N part of the prov. abounds in vines and wood; and the forests in this quarter yield excellent oak for shipbuilding, and are full of game. The quantity of wine produced in 1826 was 154,000 gallons. Storks and cranes seem indigenous in this region, and the rivers swarm with fish. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared, the pasturage being rich and extensive. There are quarries of marble, limestone, granite, and saltpetre; and numerous salt ponds and mineral springs.—The chief manufacturing industry exists in tan-works, iron-works, paper-mills, and cloth manufactures. The commerce consists in cloths, wines, beer, ewe-milk cheeses, furs, cattle, and salt; and is at present almost wholly in the hands of Greeks.

The inhabitants are chiefly Moldavians, and of the Greek faith; and are subject to the spiritual jurisdiction of the bishop of Kichenau. They are divided into two principal classes,—nobles and peasants. The first distinguish themselves in *boyars*, *massils*, and *riseachs*, that is to say, great proprietors, small proprietors, and half-peasants. The peasants are no longer serfs; but are only bound to give 12½ days' labour to their respective lords. In every cottage is a loom, on which the women weave linen, coloured stuffs for gowns, carpets, and a kind of net-work used for veils. They display great art and taste in these fabrics.

This prov. was but partly subdued by the Romans, who had only one colony at *Cœlia*, now Kilia. Under the Turks, B. was a sanjak, and the governor, who resided at Bender, had an annual revenue of £3,000. The principal towns are Bender, Akerman, Komrat, and Kichenau. The last of these is now the cap., though Kaucher was formerly the cap. of the part of Bessarabia which belonged to the khan of Tartary. B. as ceded to Russia by the peace of Bucharest in 1812, had an area of 38,500 sq. versts, or 16,899 English sq. m., divided into 9 districts, the capitals of which, beginning from the S, were Ismail, Akerman, Kahul, Bender, Kichenau, Orgeòv, Beltz, Soroka, and Khotin. The pop. of B. in 1827 was returned at 106,062 families who paid taxes, and 1,763 individuals without families, or 600,000 in all. In 1821, the number of Bulgarian colonists in B. was 38,000. The first Bulgarian families emigrated to the l. bank of the Danube about the middle of last century. In 1850, the number of Bulgarian colonists, or of the population of 83 colonies called Bulgarian, was 85,466; but of these 12,805 were Moldavians. The most populous colony was that of Bolgrad, which had a pop. in 1850 of 8,214. These numbers are vastly different from those in the English edition of Malte Brun, and in the Parisian *Dictionnaire Geographique*. According to the latter authority, the pop. of B. was only 80,000; and of this number the nomade Tartars and Turks were estimated to form two-thirds. In execution of the treaty of Paris of 30th March 1856, Russia restored to Moldavia and the suzerainty of the Porte a portion of B. comprising 1,125,000 hectares (the hectare is nearly two acres and a half); and Moldavia, that formerly contained 4,720,000 hectares, will henceforth consist of 5,845,000, and will be as large as Bohemia, as Greece with the Ionian Isles, or as the kingdom of Saxony, and much larger than Belgium. The portion of B. which the Russians have ceded is not the most fertile, but contains the banks of the Danube and five towns, three of which, Kilia, Ismail, and Reni, are ports of real political, commercial, and strategical importance. The rectified frontier starts from Katamori on the Pruth, and crossing to the height of Sarataka descends the Jalpuck to Bolgrad; passes to the S of that town; runs along the line of the gigantic rampart called Trajan's wall to a point E of Lake Burna Sola and within a few miles of the western liman of the Dniester, whence it strikes S to the coast of the Black sea: thus giving the whole mouths of the Danube to Turkey. Trajan's wall or rampart is said to form two lines nearly parallel. The first, which is nearest the Danube, commences at the liman of the Dniester, between Akerman and the Black sea, and joins the extremity of Lake Sasyk at Tatar-Bunar. It then passes the river Jalpuck, above Tabak, and terminates on the l. bank of the Pruth. Its entire length, in consequence of the numerous curves, is 38 French leagues. The second begins at the Pruth, near the town of Leowa, about 18 leagues from where the first stops; traverses the two branches of the Yalpuckel and the river Kogalnik; and ends at the Dniester, below Bender and Tiraspol. Its length is about 25 leagues.

BESSASTADIR, or BESSESTAD, a town of Iceland, 7 m. SW of Reykiavik, at the extremity of the peninsula of Alptenäs. There is a gymnasium here, with a library of about 1,000 vols. The rector has a salary of about £120, and there are two under-teachers, who have about £60 each. The Latin, Greek, Danish, and Icelandic languages are taught here, and some of the most learned works on Iceland and

its literature have emanated from this establishment.

BESSAY-SUR-ALLIER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. of Neuilly-le-Real. Pop. 879.

BESSE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. of Issoire.—The cant. comprises 12 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 11,815.—The town is situated amid volcanic mountains, on one of the head-streams of the Creuse, at an alt. of 1,037 metres above sea-level, and 17 m. W of Issoire. It is built of basalt, and contains an hospital. Its commerce consists chiefly in cattle, lint, and cheese. In the environs are the cascades of Entraigues, the basaltic columns of the banks of the Malevoisière, the mineral waters of Condat, and Lake Pavin. Pop. 2,075.—Also a cant. and com. in the dep. of Var, arrond. of Brignoles. The cant. comprises 6 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 8,525. The village lies near the Isolle, 9 m. SE of Brignoles, and possesses wine distilleries. Pop. 1,750.

BESSE-EN-OISANS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Isere, and cant. of Bourg-d'Oisans. Pop. 1,027.

BESSE'-SUR-BRAYE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, and cant. of St. Calais. The town stands on the r. bank of the Braye, 6 m. S of St. Calais; and contains manufactories of wax-candles, coarse cotton fabrics, and paper. Pop. 2,472.

BESSE'E (La), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, and com. of Largentiere. Pop. 100.

BESSEGE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Gard, and com. of Robiac. It contains blast furnaces; and coal is wrought in the environs. Pop. 218.

BESSELY GHAUT, or Bisavali Ghat, a defile in the Western Ghauts, between the provinces of Mysore and Canara in Hindostan.

BESSELSLEIGH, a parish in Berkshire, 4 m. NW of Abingdon. Area 893 acres. Pop. 93.

BESSENAY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, and cant. of L'Arbresle, 15 m. W of Lyons. It possesses a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 1,958.

BESSESTAD. See Bessastadir.

BESSIERE-DE-L'AIR (La), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Cantal, and com. of Chaliers. Pop. 300.

BESSIERES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. of Montastruc. The town lies on the l. bank of the Tarn, 17 m. NE of Toulouse. Pop. 1,179.

BESSIN, a small district of France, in the ancient prov. of Normandy, of which Bayeux was the capital.

BESSINES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, arrond. of Bellac. The cant. comprises 7 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 10,406. The town is situated on the l. bank of the Gartempe, on the road from Paris to Toulouse, and 17 m. E of Bellac. It possesses an extensive trade in cattle, and a monthly fair. Pop. 1,179.

BESSINGBY, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SW of Bridlington. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. 92.

BESSINGHAM, or Bassingham, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. SW of Cromer. Area 514 acres. Pop. 139.

BESSON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Allier and cant. of Souvigny, 8 m. SSW of Moulins. Pop. 1,370.

BESSUNGEN, or Bessingen, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, about a mile S of Darmstadt, of which it forms a suburb. It contains cavalry-barracks, and fine gardens belonging to the duke. Pop. 1,848.

BESTHORPE, a parish in Norfolk, 1 m. E of Attleborough. Area 2,164 acres. Pop. 614.—Also a chapelry in the p. of South Searle, 7 m. NNE of Newark-upon-Trent. Area 510 acres. Pop. 340.

BESTIMESSARAS. See Betsimacaras.

BESUKI, a town of the island of Java, cap. of the prov. of the same name, situated near the NE coast, 60 m. SE of Surabaya. It contains a handsome palace, and possesses an active trade. The soil of the district is chiefly volcanic, and although imperfectly irrigated, is generally well-cultivated. Coffee was formerly its chief production. The pop. of the prov., which forms the eastern end of the island, and has an area of 4,126 sq. m., was returned in 1850 at 500,577.

BESWICK, a chapelry in the p. of Kilnwick, E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N by W of Beverley. Area 1,593 acres. Pop. in 1851, 224.

BESZTERCZE. See Bistritz.

BESZTERCZE-BANGA. See Neu-Sohl.

BET, a river of Marocco, in the district of Beni-Hassan, which runs WNW, and terminates in a swampy lake on the confines of Mamora forest.

BETAILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Lot, and cant. of Vayrac. Pop. 1,643.

BETAINCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, and cant. of Donjeux, on the Rognon, 21 m. SE of Vassy. It contains some iron works. Pop. 307.

BETAISOR, or Bataisar, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Agra, on the r. bank of the Jumna. It is much resorted to by pilgrims. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient Hindu city of Sarapura.

BETANCURIA (Santa Maria de), a town in the island of Fuerteventura, in the Canary group, on a small river about 5 m. from the W coast. It has considerable trade in barilla, cotton, and wine.

BETANIMENES, a district of the island of Madagascar, stretching along the E coast between the Betsiminsares territory on the N, and that of the Antaximes on the S. It is intersected by the Devurante, and is generally fertile. The inhabitants—sometimes called Siconas—are represented as agreeable in personal appearance, and pacific in disposition. The cap., Devurante, at the mouth of the river of the same name, is reputed to be the largest town in the island.

BETANZOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Galicia. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, the base of which is washed on the E by the Mandeo, and on the W by the Mendo, 4 m. S of the entrance of the former into Betanzos bay, and 12 m. SE of La Corunna. It is the cap. of a judicial partido, and was formerly a town of considerable importance. It contains some tanneries, and the environs afford good wine. Pop. 1,800.

BETAUCOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. of Jussey. It has some blast-furnaces and forges. Pop. 539.

BETCHIK. See Beshek.

BETCHWORTH, a parish in Surrey, 3½ m. W of Reigate. Area 3,726 acres. Pop. 1,294.

BETCOL. See Battecollah.

BET-CUM, a town of Nubia, in the district of Derkin, near the r. bank of the Mareb.

BETE, a town of New Granada, in the prov. of Choco, on the l. bank of the Atrato, 70 m. WSW of Antioquia, and 35 m. N of Citara.

BETELU, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarre, 17 m. NW of Pampeluna.

BETER RAS, a town of Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, to the NE of the Dead sea. It contains many architectural remains of its former importance. In the locality are numerous caverns, which are used as dwellings and storehouses by the inhabitants.

BETESKOI, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, on the l. bank of the Irtish, 50 m. N of Omsk, and 290 m. SE of Tobolsk.

BETETE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. of Chatelus. Pop. 1,008.

BETHANIA, or BETHANY, [*Arab.* EL AZIREZEH,] a small village of Syria, consisting of a few half-ruined huts and an old mosque, 2 m. E of Jerusalem, on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives. It is inhabited for the most part by a colony of poor Arabs, who pasture a few sheep amongst its olive gardens, belonging to persons living in Jerusalem, whose trees and fruit also they guard. [*Nugent.*] In the vicinity is a grotto which is alleged to have been the tomb of Lazarus; and several other objects of legendary renown are shown to travellers here.

BETHANY, a village in Great Namaqua Land, in S lat. 26° 29′; at an alt. of 3,945 ft. above sea-level; on the l. bank of the Fish river.

BETHANY, a township in the state of Connecticut, U. S., in New Haven co., 46 m. SW of Hartford. Its eastern districts are mountainous, but the soil is generally good. Pop. in 1840, 1,170.—Also a township and village of New York, U. S., in Genessee co., 252 m. W of Albany. The former presents an undulating surface, and is watered by the Little Tonawanda and Black creeks. The soil is a compound of sandy loam and clay. Pop. in 1840, 2,286. The vil. consists of about 35 houses, and contained, in 1840, 200 inhabitants.—Also a township of Pennsylvania, U. S., in Wayne co., 3 m. N of Honesdale, and 1 m. W of Dyberry creek. Pop. in 1840, 299.

BETHEL, a township in the state of Maine, U. S., in Oxford co., 18 m. NW of Paris. It lies on the Androscoggin river, and possesses a fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,994.—Also a township of Vermont, in Windsor co., 34 m. SW of Montpelier. It is generally mountainous, but its soil is good and productive. It is watered by the White river and its branches. One of these affords excellent water-power. Steatite or soap-stone abounds in the locality, and forms one of its most important articles of manufacture and export. Pop. in 1840, 1,886.—Also a village of Connecticut, in Fairfield co., 71 m. SW of Hartford. It contains about 60 houses, and has extensive manufactories of hats, combs, &c.—Also a township of New York, in Sullivan co., 60 m. W of Newburg. It is generally hilly, and is drained by branches of the Delaware. The soil is gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,483.—Also a township of Pennsylvania, in Berks co. Pop. in 1840, 1,458.—Also a township in Bedford co. It is mountainous, and is drained by Great Conoloway creek and its tributaries. The soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,402.—Also a township in Delaware co. It presents a level surface, and is watered by Naaman's creek. The soil is clayey. Pop. in 1840, 386.—Also a township in Lebanon co. It is mountainous in the N, and is drained by Swatara creek and its tributaries. The soil is gravelly. Pop. in 1840, 1,662.—Also a township of Ohio, in Clark co., on Mad creek. Pop. in 1840, 2,033.—Also a township in Monroe co. Pop. in 1840, 545.—Also a township in Miami co., on the E bank of the river of that name. Pop. in 1840, 1,574.—Also a township of Iowa, in Posey co. Pop. in 1840, 449.—Also a township of Michigan, in Branch co. Pop. in 1840, 335.—Also a township in St. Clair co. Pop. in 1840, 225.

BETHELSDORF [*Hung.* BETLENFALVA], a village of Hungary, in the com. of Zips. Pop. 600.

BETHELSDORP, a town and missionary station of S Africa, in the prov. of Uitenhage, 8 m. NW of Port Elizabeth on Algoa bay, 450 m. E of Cape Town. In the vicinity is a saline lake, 3 m. in length.

BETHENCOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Carnieres. It has manufactories of sugar from beet-root. Pop. 1,040.

BETHERSDEN, a parish in Kent, 6 m. WSW of Ashford. Area 6,345 acres. Pop. 1,125.

BETHESDA, a hamlet in the p. of Llanllochid, in Carnarvonshire, on the Ogwen.

BETHINES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vienne, cant. of St. Savin. Pop. 1,246.

BETHISY-SAINT-PIERRE, or BETHISY-LA-BUTTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. of Cressy. Pop. 1,561.

BETHLEHEM, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Nievre, and com. of Clamecy, of which it forms a suburb. It became in 1180 the residence of the bishop of Bethlehem, on his expulsion by the Saracens, and, in consequence, the seat of the small bishopric of that name. Pop. 1,600.

BETHLEHEM, or BEIT-EL-LEHM [*i. e.* 'the House of Bread'], a village of Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, 6 m. S of Jerusalem, on the road to Hebron, occupying the site of the ancient town of that name, the birth-place of David, and of the Messiah. It is a large village, and has "a massive and imposing appearance at a little distance" [*Wilson*], being finely situated on the brow of an eminence sloping on both the N and S sides, and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The streets are more regular and clean than those of most of the towns of Palestine. [*Nugent.*] The soil of the surrounding territory is fertile, and clothed with vineyards, almond-groves, and fig orchards. The wine of B. is of excellent quality, and resembles Marsala. [*Wilde.*] The inhabitants amount to about 2,000, chiefly Catholics and Greeks, with a few Armenians. No Mahommedan or Jew resides here. The men are a peculiarly fine race; and the women are regarded as the handsomest in Syria. They support themselves by agriculture, and the manufacture of various figures and trinkets for pilgrims, such as representations of the holy sepulchre, crucifixes, rosaries, and relics, which are formed in mother-of-pearl from the Red sea, or of olive-wood, agate, jasper, or bituminous limestone. The ecclesiastical edifices of B. have been described by many travellers. They consist of a Latin Franciscan convent; a Greek convent; the church of the Nativity, originally built by the empress Helena, the mother of Constantine, "a place of considerable grandeur," and the chancel of which is immediately over the Cave of the Nativity, as it is called. This *sanctum sanctorum* of B. is a low rocky cavern, with an arched roof. Its floor is paved with white marble; its marble walls are hung with silken draperies; and the whole is dimly lighted by 32 lamps. It is 12 paces in length, by 4 in breadth. [*Olin.*] There is but one small mosque in B.—From B. to Jerusalem the road leads over a country so much less rugged than the usual pilgrim-roads of Palestine and Syria, that a pedestrian can easily accomplish it in an hour and a half.—*Clarke.—Richardson.—Robinson.—Nugent.—Olin.—Wilson.*

BETHLEHEM, a township in Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 88 m. NW of Concord. Pop. 779.—Also a township in Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 40 m. N by W of Trenton. Pop. 2,370.—Also a township in Albany co., New York, 5 m. S of Albany. Pop. 3,238.—Also a town in Northampton co., in Pennsylvania, 48 m. W of N of Philadelphia, on the N bank of the Lehigh. Pop. 2,989. There is a celebrated Moravian school here.—Also a township in Stark co., in Ohio, on the Tuscarawas. Pop. 2,019.—Also a township in Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. 827.—Also a village in Clark co., in Iowa, on the W bank of the Ohio.—Also a village in Oglethorpe co., Georgia, 65 m. NNE of Milledgeville.

BETHLEM, a township in Litchfield co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 43 m. WSW of Hartford, on the Pomperang, a branch of the Housatonic. Pop. 776.

BETHLEN, or BEKLAU, a village of Transylvania, in the circle of Belsö-Zolnok.

BETHLEN-SZEUT-MIKLOS, a village of Transylvania, in the circle of Kukullo, 6 m. W of Kökelburg, on the Kökel.

BETHNAL-GREEN, a parish in the Tower division of the hund. of Ossulstone, Middlesex; 2½ m. NE by E of St. Paul's. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1801, 22,310; in 1831, 62,018; in 1851, 90,193. It is within the bills of mortality, and was formerly only a hamlet in the p. of Stepney, from which it was separated in 1740. The inhabitants of this locality are chiefly journeymen silk-weavers, who work in their own houses for the master-weavers in Spitalfields. The manufacture of silks was introduced here, shortly after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, by French refugees, many of whose descendants still exist here. In July, 1838, there were 7,847 looms employed in this parish as follows: viz. 2,144 on velvets; 23 on jacquard velvets; 445 on jacquard or figured goods; and 5,235 on plain goods. The houses are in general built of brick, and often inhabited by several families. Part of the parish is occupied by market-gardens. In the greater part of it the streets are not close; but in one part the pop. is as densely crowded as in the closest and most thickly-peopled parts of the city.

BETHNANG, a village of Wurtemberg, in the Neckar circle, W of Stuttgart.

BETHULIA, a village of Palestine, in the pash. of Acre, N of Nablus.

BETHUNE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais.—The arrond. has an area of 92,279 hectares; and comprises the 8 cantons of B., Cambrin, Carvin, Houdain, Laventie, Lens, Lillers, and Norrent-Fontes. Pop. in 1836, 131,973; in 1846, 136,078.—The cant., comprising 17 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 20,288.—The com. and town, on the Brette, 20 m. NNW of Arras, had a pop. in 1789 of 5,070; in 1836, of 6,805; and in 1846, of 7,150. The chief manufactures of the place are soap, pottery, and beet-root sugar. It has a considerable traffic in lint, cheese, oleaginous seeds, and oil of colzium or colzat, which is facilitated by the canal of the Lave which joins the Lys. B. is the seat of a communal college.—It belonged in early times to the counts of Flanders, but was annexed to France in 1645, when it was strongly fortified by Vauban. In 1710 it was taken by the allies under Marlborough; but it was definitively ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht.

BETHUNE, a river of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, rising near Gaillefontaine, and flowing into the Arques, near Arques, after a course of 30 m.

BETIGOLA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 9 m. E of Rossiena, near the l. bank of the Dubissa.

BETJUANAS. See BECHUANAS.

BETLER, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Gomör, 8 m. NW of Rosenau, on the Sajo river.

BETLEY, a parish in Staffordshire, 4 m. W of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area 1,435 acres. Pop. 884.

BETLIS. See BEDLES.

BET-MARIAM, a village of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Woojerat, 32 m. S of Antalo.

BETOYES, a tribe of South America, in New Granada, dwelling between the Rio-Meta on the E, the Ariporo on the S, and the Chire on the N. The tribe is numerous, and professes Christianity.

BETPOUEY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. of Luz. Pop. 519.

BETRA-PAR, a small low islet, one of the Laccadive group, lying to the N of Peremul-Par, in N lat. 11° 25′.

BETSCHE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, circle and 11 m. NE of Meseritz. Pop. in 1837, 1,174. The surrounding district is low and marshy.

BETSCHKEREK, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Toronthal, on the Bega canal. Pop. of district 9,780.

BETSEY'S ISLE, a small island off the SE coast of Van Diemen's land, at the mouth of the Derwent, in S lat. 43° 4′.

BETSIES, a river in the state of Michigan, U. S., flowing into Lake Michigan, in N lat. 44° 30′, after a course of about 50 m. from E to W.

BETTEMBURG, a town of Luxemburg, 6 m. S of Luxemburg, on the r. bank of the Alsette. Pop. 1,180.

BETTENBURG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, or the Lower Mayn, NE of Hofheim.

BETTENDORF, a town of Luxemburg, 2 m. E by N of Diekirch, on the river Sure. Pop. 1,594.

BETTENHAUSEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the circle of Cassel, on the Losee. Pop. 1,000. There is a copper foundry here.—Also a town of Saxe-Meiningen, at the foot of Mount Geba. Pop. 570.

BETTERKINDEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, on the Emmen river, near the frontiers of Soluthurn.

BETTESHANGER, a parish in Kent, 4 m. SSW of Sandwich. Area 397 acres. Pop. 27.

BETTIAH, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 90 m. NNW of Patna. The district lies between Tirhut on the E, and the Gunduk river on the W; and yields remarkably fine timber. The town is in N lat. 26° 45′.

BETTISCOMBE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 7 m. N by E of Lyme-Regis. Area 667 acres. Pop. 73.

BETTISFIELD, a township in the p. of Hammer, in Flintshire. Pop. 414.

BETTLERN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, SW of Beraun.—Also a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 6 m. SW of Breslau. Pop. 420.

BETTOLA, a village in the duchy of Parma, 20 m. SSW of Placentia, on the Nura.

BETTOLLE, a village of Tuscany, 4 m. E of Asinalunga, in the Val-di-Chiana. Pop. 1,304.

BETTON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Rennes. Pop. 2,021.—Also a township in the p. of Drayton-in-Hales, Salop. Pop. 254.

BETTON'S ISLAND, a small island in the N Pacific, off the NW coast of America, in N lat. 55° 21′.

BETTSVILLE, a village in the state of Ohio, U. S., in Seneca co., 101 m. N of Columbus.

BETTURIAH, a subdivision of the zemindary of Rajshahi, in Bengal, lying along the NE bank of the Ganges. It is low and marshy, and annually inundated over a great portion of its surface, so that it is well-adapted for the cultivation of rice, which is extensively raised.

BETTUS, or BETTWS-Y-CRWYN, a parish in Shropshire, 7 m. NW of Knighton. Area 8,500 acres. Pop. 452.

BETTWILLER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Rorbach. Pop. 1,123.

BETTWS, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 9 m. NW of Carmarthen. Pop. 1,579.—Also a p. in Glamorganshire, 5 m. N of Bridgend. Pop. 421.—Also a township in Llanfawr p., in Merionethshire, 2 m. NE of Bala. Pop. 232.—Also a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. NW of Newport. Area 1,132 acres. Pop. 87.—Also a parish and village in Montgomeryshire, 4 m. N of Newton. Pop. of p. 753.

BETTWS-ABERGELEY, or BETTWS-YN-RHOS, a parish in Denbighshire, 4 m. SW of Abergeley. Pop. in 1841, 2,661; in 1851, 895.

BETTWS-BLEDDRWS, a parish in Cardiganshire, 3 m. N of Lampeter. Pop. in 1851, 253.

BETTWS-CLYRO, a chapelry in the p. of Clyro, Radnorshire, 4 m. N of Hay. Pop. in 1851, 225

BETTWS-Y-COED, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 4 m. S of Llanrwst. Pop. 478.

BETTWS-Y-CRWYN. See BETTUS.

BETTWS-DISSERTH, a parochial chapelry in Radnorshire, 7 m. WSW of New Radnor. Pop. 132.

BETTWS-EVAN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 5 m. N by W of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Pop. 404.

BETTWS-GARMON, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 5 m. SE of Carnarvon. Pop. 97.

BETTWS-GWERFYL-GOECH, a parish in Merionethshire, 4 m. NW of Corwen. Pop. 256.

BETTWS-LEIKI, a chapelry in Cardiganshire, 7 m. N by E of Lampeter. Pop. 359.

BETTWS-NEWYDD, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4 m. N by W of Usk. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. 141. The Severn is here crossed by a suspension bridge.

BETTWS-YN-RHOS. See BETTWS-ABERGELEY.

BETVA, BETWAH, or BETAVA, a river of Hindostan, which rises in Gundwana, near Shapore Ghaut, passes through the Vindhial chain to the S of Chanderi, and after receiving the Jamni, the Desan, and the Birami, falls into the Jumna below Amerapur, after a course of about 350 m.

BETZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. of Pressigny-le-Grand. Pop. 1,296. —Also a cant. and com. in the dep. of Oise, arrond. of Senlis. The cant., comprising 25 com., had a pop. of 8,818 in 1831. The com., 18 m. ESE of Senlis, has a pop. of 650.

BETZDORF, a village of Luxemburg, 12 m. NE of Luxemburg, on the Sive. Pop. 1,366.

BETZENDORF, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, in the circle and 11 m. SSW of Salzwedel, on the Jeetze. Pop. 700.

BETZENSTEIN, or BEZENSTEIN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 3 m. from Leopoldstein.

BEUEL, a village of Prussia, on the r. bank of the Rhine, in the district of Bonn. Pop. 425.

BEUERN (NEU), a village of Bavaria, on the Inn, 6 m. from Rosenheim. Pop. 230.

BEUGEN, a town of Holland, in North Brabant, on the l. side of the Maas, 2 m. N of Boxmeer. Pop. 1,437.

BEUGGEN, a village in Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and on the r. bank of the Rhine, 8 m. E of Lorrach. There is a missionary seminary here.

BEUGURDELEN, a village and castle of Turkey, in Romelia, in the sanjak of Izvornik, 40 m. NE of Izvornik, near the E bank of the Save.

BEUGUY-LE-CHATEAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Bertincourt. Pop. 809.

BEURE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. of Besançon. Pop. 990.

BEUREN, or BEUERN, a town of Baden, in the Middle Rhine circle, SE of Baden. Pop. 1,963.—Also a village of Baden, in the Lake circle, S of Aach. Pop. 171.—Also a town of Wurtemberg, in the Jaxt circle, 7 m. SSE of Nurtingen, at an alt. of 1,182 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,575. There are large distilleries of *kirschwasser* here.

BEURIERES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Arlant. Pop. 1,400.

BEURON, a village of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in the Wald amt. Pop. 70. An ancient abbey of Augustines existed here from its foundation in 1077 till its suppression in 1803.

BEUTELSBACH, a village of Wurtemberg, in the Jaxt circle, on the Beutel, 6 m. W of Schorndorf. Pop. 1,832. The ancestral castle of the royal family of Wurtemberg formerly existed here; but few traces of it remain.

BEUTHEN, or BYTOM, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Liegnitz, circle and 11 m. ESE of Freistadt, on the l. bank of the Oder. Pop. in 1837, 3,100. It is the cap. of the seignory of Karolath-Beuthen. Pottery and straw-hats are manufactured here, and a considerable quantity of wine is made from the surrounding vineyards.

BEUTHEN (OBER), a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. and 50 m. SE of Oppeln, on the Klodnitz. Pop. in 1837, 3,413, of whom 631 were Jews. Iron is made and wrought in the neighbourhood.

BEUVRAIGNES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. of Roye. Pop. 1,215.

BEUVRON, a river of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, rising in the etang of Aron, flowing into the Yonne, on the l. bank, at Clamecy, after a course of 27 m. from S to N. It receives the small affluents of the Champallement, the Corno, the Artet, the Corvol, the Changy, and the Sczay.

BEUVRON-EN-AUGE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Cambremer, 16 m. W of Caen. Pop. 478.

BEUVRY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Cambrin, 2 m. E of Bethune. Pop. 2,764.

BEUVRY-LES-ORCHIES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Orchies. Pop. 2,027.

BEUZEC-CAP-SIZUN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Pont-Croix. Pop. 1,875.

BEUZEC-CONQ, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Concarneau. Pop. 1,772.

BEUZEVILLE, a cant. and commune of France, in the dep. of Eure, arrond. of Pont-Audemer.—The cant., comprising 19 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 12,327.—The com., 6 m. W of Pont-Audemer, has a pop. of 2,800. Marble is quarried in the vicinity.

BEVAGNA, a town in the States-of-the-Church, in the deleg. and 20 m. NW of Spoleto, on the Clituno. Pop. 4,000. It occupies the site of the ancient *Mevania*.

BEVELAND (NORTH and SOUTH), two islands of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, formed by the branches of the Scheldt.—North B., about 6 m. in length, and 4 m. in breadth, lies to the E of the island of Walcheren, from which it is separated by the Sloe. It is formed by the Easter Scheldt; and is separated from South Beveland, and the island of Wolfersdyk, by the Zuid-Vliet. The inundation of 1532 ruined it so completely that for many years nothing was to be seen above water but the tops of the steeples; yet by the gradual deposits of the sea, the surface became so much elevated that the greater part was drained and brought into cultivation in the following century.—The island of South B. is 24 m. long, and from 5 m. to 8 m. broad. It contains the town of Goes, with several villages. Fort Batz, at its S extremity, commands the channel leading to Antwerp. It carries on an active trade in corn; and is said to be the most agreeable of all the Zealand islands. Grain, madder, pulse, hemp, rape, and flax, are cultivated upon it. An extensive reclamation of land is now taking place on the NE side of South B.

BEVENSEN, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Luneburg, 2 m. S of Medingen, on the Ilmenau. Pop. 1,230.

BEVER, a small river of Hanover, which joins the Ems between Bevern and Munster.—Also a river of Prussia, which falls into the Weser at Beverungen.

BEVEREN, a commune of Belgium, in W Flanders, 12 m. S of Furness. Pop. 1,644.—Also a com. and town of Belgium, in the prov. of E Flanders, arrond. and 20 m. NE of Dendermonde, on the line of railway from Antwerp to Saint Nicholas. Pop. 6,368

About 2,000 females are employed in this commune in the manufacture of lace. The other manufactures of the place are thread, tobacco, and leather.

BEVERGERN, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the gov. of Munster, 12 m. NW of Tecklenburg. Pop. 1,000.

BEVERINO, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. of Spezia, on the Vara. Pop. 765.

BEVERLEY, an important borough, market-town and township, within the liberty of B., E. R. of Yorkshire; 183 m. N of London; 29 m. ESE of York; 9 m. NE of Kingston-upon-Hull; and about 1 m. W of the river Hull, with which it is connected by means of a canal. The area of the borough and liberties is 10,298 acres. Pop. in 1801, 6,033; in 1831, 8,302; in 1851, 10,058.—Houses in 1831, 1,805; in 1851, 2,183. —Assessed property in 1815, £33,569; in 1842-3, £42,781. The borough consists of three parishes: St. Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. Martin, with a small portion recently added from the parish of St. John. The liberty of which B. is the head contains the additional townships of Molescroft, Stockhill with Sandholme, Thearne, Ticton with Hullbridge, Weal, Woodmansey with B. park, and part of the township of Aike, all of which are in the parish of St. John. The parishes of St. John, St. Martin, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas, are within the deanery of Harthill, archd. of the E. R. and dio. of York.

The town of B. is handsome and well-built. It consists of several streets, the principal one nearly a mile in length, terminating in an ancient gateway. The environs are agreeable, and the air is considered salubrious. The poorer classes of the inhabitants are partially employed in the manufacture of bone-lace. It has a considerable trade in coals, corn, oatmeal, malt, and leather, which is facilitated by a canal called Beverley beck communicating with the river Hull. This cut appears to have been navigable so early as 1344. B. is also connected by railway with Hull, and with the Scarborough and Bridlington branch of the York and North Midland line. Several fairs for horses, horned cattle, and sheep, are held annually. Races take place in May on Hurnmeadow. —The borough is divided into two wards, to each of which 9 councillors are assigned. B. is considered as the capital of the E. R. of Yorkshire; and the quarter-sessions for the division are held in the guild-hall. The house-of-correction for the east riding stands at a short distance from the town. The parishes of St. Martin and St. Nicholas, and part of the parish of St. John, unite with B. under the reform act, in returning two members. The pop. of the parliamentary borough in 1841 was 8,409. Electors in 1839-40, 1,053; in 1847-8, 1373. B. is also the place of nomination, and one of the polling-places in the election of members for the east riding.—The town of B. originated probably in the monastic establishment of St. John of B. to whom its minster is dedicated. He was born at Harpham-on-the-Wolds, about the year 640, and held the see of York for 33 years, with a reputation for great sanctity. "He was educated," says Fuller, "under Theodorus the Grecian, and archb. of Canterbury. Yet was he not so famous for his teacher as for his scholar, Venerable Bede, who wrote this John's life, which he hath so spiced with miracles that it is of the hottest for a discreet man to digest into his belief." After his death he was canonized by the title of St. John of B.; and his memory was held in such veneration, that when William the Conqueror advanced within 7 m. of the town of B., he ordered that his army should strictly respect the property of the monastery. The original minster was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1188. The present edifice, supposed to have been completed in the early part of the reign of Henry III., is a venerable cruciform structure, with two noble towers at the west end. Notwithstanding the mixture of styles which this structure presents, it is considered equal in purity of composition, correctness of detail, and elegance of execution, to any of the great English cathedrals. The estates of the minster now produce an annual revenue of about £3,000, a portion of which is appropriated to keeping the edifice in repair. The church of St. Mary is an elegant structure, consisting of a nave, transept, chancel, and aisles, with two finely pierced and embattled octagonal turrets. B. is supposed to have been the birth-place of Alfred de Beverley, a monkish historian of the 12th cent. Among distinguished natives were Dr. John Alcock, bishop of Ely, Dr. Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and Dr. John Green, bishop of Lincoln.

BEVERLEY, a township of Upper Canada, in Halton co. Pop. in 1840, 2,684; in 1850, 6,155.

BEVERLOO, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 12 m. NW of Hasselt. Extensive military cantonments have recently been formed here; and a considerable village has sprung up since the formation of the camp.

BEVERLY, a township in Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 16 m. NE of Bolton. Pop. 4,689, chiefly employed in commerce and fishing.—Also the cap. of Randolph co., in the state of Virginia, on the E fork of the Monongahela.—Also a v. in Anson co., in the state of N Carolina.—Also a v. in Washington co., in Ohio.

BEVERN, a town of Brunswick, on the Bever, 3 m. NE of Holzminden. Pop. 1,400. Linens are manufactured and bleached here. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the ancient castle of Eberstein. —Also a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the gov. of Munster, NW of Warendorf. Pop. 470.

BEVERS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, on the Inn, in the Upper Engadine, at an alt. of 5,650 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 226.

BEVERSTEDT, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Bremen, 40 m. S of Stade. Pop. 360.

BEVERSTONE, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. WNW of Tetbury. Area 2,360 acres. Pop. 199.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the gov. of Minden, 8 m. S of Höxter, at the influx of the Bever into the Weser, and on the l. bank of the latter river. Pop. in 1837, 2,017. Oil, brandy, and soap-works form the chief manufactures.

BEVERWYCK DE WYK, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, arrond. and 7 m. N of Haarlem, on the Wykermeir, at the N extremity of the lake of Haarlem. It is of considerable antiquity. Pop. 1,940.

BEVILACQUA, a town of Lombardy, in the prov. and 25 m. SE of Verona, on the Togna, and 5 m. NE of Legnago.

BEVILARD, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, and bailiwick of Moutier. Pop. 882.

BEVILLERS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Carnieres. Pop. 1,032.

BEVIO. See STALLA.

BEWALDETH, a township in the p. of Torpenhow, Cumberland. Pop. 90.

BEWCASTLE, a parish in Cumberland, 10 m. N by E of Brampton, and within 6 m. of the Carlisle and Newcastle railroad. It comprises the townships of Bailie, Belbank, and Nixons. Area 30,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 917; in 1851, 1,226. The rivers Levan and Irthing have their sources in this parish. Coal and lead-ore are found here. B. was anciently a Roman station, and many relics of that people have been found in the neighbourhood. Some vestiges of Bewcastle, a fortress built by Bueth, lord of Gilsland, soon after the Conquest, are yet to be seen here.

BEWDLEY, a borough, market-town, and cha-

pelry, having separate jurisdiction, in the p. of Ribbesford, co. of Worcester, 129 m. NW of London and 14 m. NNW of Worcester, on the W bank of the Severn. Pop. returned with the p. The chapelry of B. includes the hamlet of Wribbenhall, which, though separated from the borough by the Severn, is connected with it by a handsome bridge, erected in 1797, and, for all the purposes of intercourse and interest, forms a portion of the town. B. was originally included within the marches of Wales; but was united to the co. of Worcester in the reign of Henry VIII. It has been a royal domain since the reign of Henry VII., who erected here a palace for his son Arthur, in which that prince was married by proxy to Catharine of Aragon. The palace suffered much in the parliamentary war, and no traces whatever of the original edifice remain. The town stands on a rising ground on the W bank of the Severn. The houses are in general of a respectable aspect, and the streets are neat, clean, and well-paved. The environs present richly diversified scenery; and the general aspect of the town itself, situated on an eminence, with the houses built at different altitudes, and alternating with trees and gardens, is picturesque. The commerce of B. is chiefly connected with the carrying-trade on the Severn. The tanning of leather is carried on to a considerable extent, and malt is made for exportation. The principal manufacture is that of comb-making; and a manufactory for carpets has been established. This borough was first made a corporate-town by Edward IV. Under the municipal reform act, it is governed by 2 bailiffs, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. B., with the parish of Ribbesford, and the hamlets of Wribbenhall, Hoarstone, Blackstone, Netherton, and Lower Mitton with Lickhill, under the reform act, returns one member to parliament. The pop. of the parliamentary borough in 1851 was 7,318. Number of electors in 1837, 400; in 1842-3, 406.

BEWERLEY, a township in the p. of Ripon, N. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. NW of Ripley. Area 5,872 acres. Pop. 1,265.

BEWERSTEDT. See BEVERSTEDT.

BEWICK (OLD and NEW), two townships in the p. of Eglingham, Northumberland, the former 6½ m., the latter 7½ m. SE of Wooler. Pop. of former 191; of latter 101.

BEWLE. See BEBLENHEIM.

BEWLEY. See BEAULIEU.

BEX, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, in the district and 5 m. SSE of Aigle, and 25 m. SE of Lausanne. It is situated at the base of finely wooded hills, on the r. bank of the Avencon, about 2 m. above the confluence of that river with the Rhone, and at an alt. of 1,450 ft. above sea-level. It is large and substantially built of stone; and possesses sulphureous springs and baths. The surrounding district is exceedingly picturesque, and generally fertile. Extensive salt-mines and brine springs occur here in the valley of La Gryonne. The former were discovered in 1554, and were purchased by the gov. of Berne. Their annual produce is estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 quintals. The locality affords also marble and sulphur. Pop. 2,854.

BEXAR. See ANTONIO DE BEXAR.

BEXBACH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Pfalz, and district of Waldmohr, on the Blies. It contains a custom-house, and the environs afford considerable quantities of coal. Pop. 600.

BEXHILL, a hundred and parish in Sussex, 6 m. W of Hastings. Area 8,814 acres. Pop. 2,148.

BEXIS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. NNW of Valencia, and 15 m. WNW of Segorbe. It stands on the summit of a mountain, and was formerly a place of considerable strength. Pop. 1,000.

BEXLEY, a parish in Kent, 3 m. W by S of Dartford, comprising the hamlets of Blendon, Bridgend, and Upton. Area 5,025 acres. Pop. 4,490.

BEXLEY (CAPE), a promontory on the coast of the Arctic ocean, in N lat. 68° 58′, W long. 115° 47′.

BEXTON, a township in the p. of Knutsford, Cheshire, 1 m. SSE of Nether-Knutsford. Pop. 87.

BEXWELL, a parish in Norfolk, 1 m. E of Downham-Market. Area 1,177 acres. Pop. 87.

BEYADHYE (EL), a town of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 40 m. W of Mecca.

BEYAH. See BEAS.

BEYCHAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Gironde, and cant. of Carbon-Blanc. Pop. 523.

BEYEDA, a mountain-range of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Samen. It stretches along the S bank of the Tecazze, and reaches the line of perpetual snow.

BEYENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, on the l. bank of the Wipper, 7 m. E of Eberfield. It has manufactories of coarse cotton fabrics and ticking. Pop. 1,000.

BEYERFELD, a village of Saxony, in the Erzegebirge circle, and bail. of Grunhayn, about 2 m. N of Schwarzenberg. It has a considerable trade in nails and white-iron utensils. In the environs are manufactories of vitriol, sulphur, and alum.

BEYERLAND, or BEIERLAND, an island of Holland, in the delta of the Maas, and prov. of Holland. It is separated on the N by the Old Maas from the island of Ysselmonde, on the E from that of Stryen by the Dortschekil, and by the Het Spuy on the W from the island of Voorn. On the S it is bathed by the Hollands Diep. It is about 19 m. in length, and 9 in breadth.

BEYERLAND (NIEUW), a village of Holland, in the island of the same name, on the Spuy, 9 m. SW of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,000.

BEYERLAND (OUD), BEIJERLAND, or HITZERT, a town of Holland, in the island of the same name, on a canal joining the Hollands Diep, 12 m. SSW of Rotterdam. Pop. 3,000.

BEYHAR, or VIHAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, on the l. bank of the Toresha, 27 m. WNW of Rangamatty, and 60 m. NE of Dinajepur. It is the modern residence of the Cutch-Bahar rajas.

BEYKANEER. See BIKANIR.

BEYKEM, an affluent of the Jenisei, in Mongolia, descending from Mount Shabinai.

BEYLA, a village of Nubia, 30 m. SSW of Teawa, and 80 m. E of Senaar.

BEYLAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cutch and dist. of Wager, 60 m. NE of Anjar, on the confines of the Runn. It occupies a commanding and important situation.

BEYLAN. See BEILAN.

BEYLAPUR, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 45 m. SW of Aurungabad, on the l. bank of the Para.

BEYLLANY, or BEILLANY, a town of Nubia, in the Wady Nuba, on the l. bank of the Nile, 4 m. SSW of Ipsambol, and 50 m. SW of Derr.

BEYNAC, a cant. and commune of France, in the dep. of Correze, arrond. of Brives. The cant. comprises 6 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 6,847. The village is 10 m. ESE of Brives. Pop. 1,790.

BEYNE-HENSAY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 6 m. E of Liege. Pop. 1,764.

BEYNUHNEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, near the l. bank of the Angerap, 8 m. SW of Darkehmen, and 60 m. SE of Königsberg.

BEYPUR, or BAIPUR, a port of Hindostan, at the mouth of the Sharapoya, 6 m. from Calicut. A railway is executing between this place and Goriattum, which will connect this port with Madras.

BEYRYS, a village of Upper Egypt, in the Great

Oasis, on the caravan route between Darfur and Siut, 47 m. SSE of El Khargeh.

BEYRUSIA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, and pergunnah of Ujein, containing, in 1820, about 300 houses.

BEYSSENAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Correze, cant. of Lubersac, 30 m. from Brives. It has some iron-works. Pop. 940.

BEYTULBARRY, a small district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar. It is extremely mountainous, and is to a great extent covered with impenetrable forests. The only town of importance which it contains is Ajunti.

BEZ, a small river of France, in the dep. of Drome, which takes its rise in Mount Toussière, passes Chatillon, and falls into the Drome, 6 m. to the S of Die, after a course from E to W of about 18 m.

BEZ-DE-BELFOURTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. of Brassac. Pop. 2,039.

BEZAU, or BETZAU, a town of Tyrol, in the circle and 11 m. SE of Bregenz, and near the r. bank of the river of that name. It possesses several manufactories of muslin and other cotton fabrics. Pop. 740.

BEZDAN, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 35 m. NNW of Bacs, and 10 m. NW of Zombor, near the entrance of the Francis canal into the Danube.

BEZI (PULO), or TAMARIND ISLAND, an island in the strait of Sunda, in S lat. 5° 57′, E long. 105° 33′, 8 m. from Krakatoa. It produces pepper. There is good anchorage all round it, in from 15 to 25 fath.

BEZERGHENLI, or BESERGANLU, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Karamania, in the sanjak and 30 m. N of Akserai, and 105 m. NE of Konieh.

BEZIERS, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Herault.—The arrond. comprises an area of 180,195 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 131,033.—The town is situated on the l. bank of the Orbe, at the junction of the Canal-du-Midi, 370 ft. above sea-level, 6 m. from the shore of the Mediterranean, and 40 m. SW of Montpellier. It is surrounded by an ancient wall, which is now giving place to rows of handsome houses; and contains a fine Gothic church, several parish churches, a communal college, a public library, and a theatre. It has also a chamber-of-commerce, and an agricultural association; and possesses manufactories of silk-stockings, gloves, parchment, starch, verdigris, and other chemical productions, and sweetmeats, tanneries, distilleries, 4 printing-establishments, and a glass-house. The commerce of B. consists chiefly in articles of local produce, especially brandy, for which it is one of the largest markets in Europe; and also in wines, grain, fruit, meal, silk, wool, leather, and oil. The surrounding district is fertile, and celebrated for the salubrity of its climate. It affords coal in considerable quantities; and a railway, 35 m. in length, has been projected to unite the great collieries of Graissessac, with the Bordeaux and Cette railway, and the Canal-du-Midi, at B. Pop. in 1789, 12,896; in 1821, 16,140; in 1831, 16,769; in 1836, 16,233; in 1846, 18,871.—B., the ancient *Biterræ Septimanorum*, was in the reign of Charlemagne, a flourishing place. During the war of the Albigenses, in 1209, it was taken by assault, and 10,000 of its inhabitants put to the sword.

BEZLIOUDOVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 9 m. S of Kharkov, on the l. bank of the Oudi.

BEZOARA, or BIJORA, a town of Hindostan, on the l. bank of the Kistnah, 40 m. NW of Masulipatam. It contains a well-built Mahommedan serai and mosque, and a finely situated bungalow for the accommodation of travellers. In the environs are numerous temples excavated in the rocks; but they are greatly inferior in execution to those of the western districts of India. The pop. is composed chiefly of Brahmins. The Kistnah—which is here contracted by two steep mountain-ridges to a width of only 100 yards—forms the ferry of the great thoroughfare between the provinces of the Circars and Carnatic. The passage is effected by large deep boats and catamarans.

BHADAR, or BHADRA, a river of India, in Guzerat, rising in Mount Mandawa, and flowing S to the sea near Nairbender, which it enters after a course of nearly 100 m.

BHADRINATH. See BADRINATH.

BHAGELPUR. See BHAUGULPORE.

BHAGHIRETTI, BHAGIRATHI, or BAGHIRATI, the western head-stream of the Ganges, rising in the Himalaya, in the glacier of Gangotri, and flowing SSW through a narrow valley, then turning SE., and, after passing Tiri in Gurwal, joining the Alaknanda at Deoprang. In the Hindu mythology it is regarded as the true source of the Ganges; but the Alaknanda, it is now ascertained, is nearly twice its size, and rises in more remote sources. See GANGES.

BHANMO, or BAMO, a town of considerable importance, near the N frontier of Burmah, or about 40 m. S of the Chinese frontier, on the l. bank of the upper course of the Irawaddi, in N lat. 24° 7′, E long. 97° 15′. It is said to contain 1,500 houses; but with the suburbs, or adjacent villages, it may contain 2,000 houses. It is built close to the bank of the river, which is here from 30 to 50 ft. high, about 1½ m. below the confluence of the Taping or Tapan river, two days' journey up which, under the Kakhyen range, is situated the old town of B. Hence the new town is sometimes known as ZEE-THIT-ZEIT, *i. e.* 'The New Mart landing-place.' A large proportion of the pop. are Chinese from the prov. of Yunnan, Shans from the Shan provinces subject to China, Kakhyens from the hill range of that name, and Assamese. An active trade is carried on with China by the inhabitants. The principal article of this traffic is raw cotton, which is entirely in the hands of the Chinese, whose traders arrive here in the months of December and January, bringing with them raw silk, tea, sugar, dried fruits, rhubarb, quicksilver, vermillion, iron, tin, lead, alum, spirits, paper, porcelain, copper pots, carpets, thick woollen jackets, umbrellas, shoes, dogs, pheasants, and other articles, which find a ready sale. The Shans, Palongs, and Singphos also frequent this mart to purchase salt, *gnapi*, dried fish, and rice. The salt, which sells here at 28 rupees for 150 seers, is brought principally from Sheinmaga, above Ava, and from Manbu, two marches W of Katha. The Chinese merchants take in return for their goods raw cotton, feathers, edible nests, ivory, horns, sapphires, serpentine, and a small quantity of British-made woollens. The total exports and imports of this town are roughly estimated at from £400,000 to £700,000. The traders from China take their purchases to Old B. by the Tapan river, which is not above 150 yds. broad, and has only water sufficient to float light boats tied together with a platform over them. From Old B. they proceed overland to the choki of Loailong, near Mowan, which they reach in three days; from thence they journey to Munyen or Tongi-chu, in the Chinese prov. of Yunnan, at which place they arrive in eight or nine days. The road from B. to Loailong lies through a hilly country inhabited by Kakhyens and Palongs, after which it passes through the Shan country called Kopyi-dung. The Singphos report that the Taping river is a branch of the Shueli-Khyung, or Lang-shu-kiang of the Chinese, from which it separates above Momein. This is doubtful, but it is certainly not a prolongation of the Tsanpo

of Tibet as Klaproth contends. The Chinese of B., about 500 in number, generally occupy neat substantial houses built of bricks stained blue. The inhabitants of the surrounding district live in large comfortable houses thatched with grass, and the walls of which are made of reeds. The revenue of the district is estimated at 3 lacs of rupees per ann. The entrepot of B., situated as it is in the immediate neighbourhood of China Proper, and commanding, in the Yang-tse-kiang, which is navigable within 300 m. NE of the town, an easy and rapid mode of communicating with the heart of that vast empire, will probably ere long offer an important mart to British traders, now that we have obtained command of the navigation of the Irawaddi.—*Pemberton.*—*Hannay.*—*Richardson*, in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for April 1837.—*Baron Otto Des Granges*, in the Journal of the Asiatic Society for Feb. 1848.

BHATGONG, or BHATGAONG, a town of Nepal Proper, in Hindostan, in N lat. 27° 40′, E long. 85° 8′, 8 m. ESE of Catmandu. Pop. 12,000.

BHAUGULPORE, or BOGLIPUR, a district of Hindostan, in the provinces of Bahar and Bengal. It lies along both sides of the Ganges, between N lat. 23° and 25°; and is bounded on the N by Tirhut and Purneah; on the E by Purneah and Murshedabad; on the S by Birbhum; and on the W by Bahar and Ramgur. Its area is 8,225 sq. m. Pop. 2,020,000, of whom two-thirds are Hindus. Upwards of one-third of the surface is covered with forests and thickets. Rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugar, and potatoes, are cultivated for food; and some cotton and indigo are grown. A few wild elephants roam in the forests. The land-revenue in 1829–30 was only £45,760. —The principal towns are the cap., of the same name; and the towns of Champanagar, Monger, Cholgang, and Rajmahal.

BHAUGULPORE, the cap. of the above district, is in N lat. 25° 13′, 110 m. NW of Murshedabad, 240 m. NW of Calcutta. It has a pop. of about 30,000, who are chiefly Mahommedans. It is the residence of a British magistrate, and is reckoned one of the healthiest stations in India.

BHAVANI, a river of India, in the prov. of Coimbatur, which joins the Caveri near the town of Bhavani Kudal, 60 m. NE of Coimbatur.

BHAVANI-KUDAL, a well-built town of India, in the prov. of Coimbatur, in N lat. 11° 26′, E long. 77° 44′. It is situated in a low fertile district, to the SE of the Bhavani river.

BHAVANI, or BHAWANI, a town of India, in the district of Hurriana, in the prov. of Delhi, in N lat. 28° 37′. Its inhabitants effectively resisted all attempts of the native chiefs to impose tribute upon them; but finally submitted to British authority after a well sustained resistance.

BHAWULPUR, BHAWLPUR, or BUHAWULPUR, a small state and town of Rajasthan, on the confines of the Great Indian desert, and comprising a portion of the level country of Sind. The district which extends along the Gharra, is nearly 300 m. in length from NE to SW. Its greatest breadth is 110 m. Much of it is mere desert; but some portions are well-cultivated and fertile. Wheat, rice, indigo, sugar, cotton, opium, and various kinds of fruits are grown. The wild animals are tigers, hogs, deer, aquatic fowl, and game. The inhabitants are Jats, Beluchis, and Afghans. The khan professes Mahommedanism, and has an annual revenue of about 1,500,000 rupees. The principal towns are Bhawulpur, the cap., Ahmedpur, Ooch, and Khanpur.—The town of B. lies to the NE of Ahmedpur, in N lat. 29° 17′. It contains about 8,000 houses, with two large bazaars. It is surrounded by a low mud wall, but has no fort, and is far from imposing in appearance. The principal manufactures of the place are silk goods and chintzes. Mangoes, grapes, peaches, almonds, apples, figs, pomegranates, and other fruits, are grown in the adjoining gardens. The Gharra river flows about 2 m. to the NW of the city, with a full muddy stream nearly half-a-mile wide, when seen by Lieut. Trevelyan in the early part of May. The desert comes up to within 3 m. of the SE side of the city. The higher and probably military portion of the community, dress in loose, flowing, and graceful robes; while the labouring part are distinguished by their dark blue *dhotees*. Many dye their hair red; and the lower orders are peculiarly addicted to snuff-taking.

BHEELS, BHILS, or BHILLAS, a rude mountaineer race inhabiting the defiles and fastnesses of Candeish, in the Indian territory of the Dekkan, and the wild uncultivated tracts stretching along the Nerbudda from Nemar to Gujerat. With the exception of a few who have embraced Mahommedanism, they profess the Brahminical faith; they also pay a peculiar kind of adoration to their deceased chiefs. They divide themselves into two great castes, the *Ujwala*, or 'White,' *i. e.* pure,—and the *Kala*, or 'Black,' *i. e.* impure. The former appear to be the descendants of degraded Rajputs. Unlike the Hindus, they always bury their dead. Their villages are clusters of rude huts, several of which are commonly united under the command of one chief. Heber says that the Rajputs allow that most of their cities and fortresses were founded by such or such B. chiefs; and that the B. are generally regarded by British officers as "a better race than their conquerors." Their word is more to be depended on. They are of a franker and more hospitable character; and their women are better treated, and exercise a humaner influence throughout their society.

BHEEMTHAL. See BEEMTHAL.

BHILSA, or BILSAH, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa. The town is in N lat. 23° 33′, 30 m. NE of Bopal, on the Betwah. It contained 5,000 houses in 1820. The district is celebrated for the fine tobacco which is cultivated in it.

BHILWARA, a large commercial town of Rajasthan, in Marwar, 20 m. NE of Pali. Under the direction of Colonel Tod this place, which had fallen into a state of entire decadence, has sprung into a new and vigorous existence. When Heber visited it in 1826, he found it exhibiting "a greater appearance of trade, industry, and moderate but widely diffused wealth and comfort, than he had seen since he left Delhi."

BHIMA, a river of India, in Bijapur. It rises about 40 m. N of Punah, and flows in a prevailingly SE course to the Krishna, which it joins near Firozegur, after a course of 400 m.

BHIMBER, or BHIMBUR, a village of India, in the Punjab, on an affluent of the Chenab, at the extremity of a defile of the same name, leading in a SW direction through the Pir Panjal into Cashmere. The first *ghat*, or summit of a ridge, is about 8 m. from Bhimber in a direct line, and about 1,000 ft. above the level of the Punjab. [*Vigne.*] Iron is mined in the neighbourhood of this place.

BHINMAL. See BEENMAHL.

BHIRKOT, a small Nepaulese state, in N lat. 27° 58′, E long. 83° 48′.

BHIROWAL, a town of India, in the prov. of Lahore, in N lat. 31° 20′. It is on the N side of the Beyah, which is here 740 yards wide in the rainy season.

BHOBANESER, or BHAVANESER, a ruined city of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 16 m. from Cuttak, near Bulwanta.

BHOLAN. See BOLAN.

BHONSEA, a district of Hindostan, in the Concan, lying between the Dewghur river on the N, and the territory of Goa on the S. Its chief town is Warri or Sawuntwarri.

BHOOMLUNGTUNG, a village of Butan, in India, in a valley between the N extremity of the Rodula pass and the town of Tongsa. It is situated in a valley, occupied in 1837–8 chiefly by wheat-fields, "clean and even coarsely manured," and in a few

instances surrounded by stone walls, at an elevation of 8,700 ft. above sea-level.—*Pemberton.*

BHOPARI, a fort in the district of Berdi, in the prov. of Gundwana, in Hindostan.

BHOPAUL. See BOPAL.

BHOREGHAUT, a pass in India, between the maritime district of Callianee and the table-land of the Deccan, on the road from Bombay to Poonah, in the prov. of Aurungabad.—Also a pass in the mountains of Junir, in the same prov., conducting to the table-land on which Punah is built.

BHOTIYAH. See BHUTANT.

BHOWANIPUR, a town of India, in the district of Dinagipur, in Bengal, at which a great Mahommedan festival is held in the month of April.

BHOWNUGGUR, a seaport of India, in the prov. of Gujerat, on the W side of the gulf of Cambay, in N lat. 21° 48′. It has a bad celebrity for its mint of forged rupees.

BHRADINATH. See BADRINATH.

BHUJ, the capital of the prov. of Cutch, in the SW extremity of Hindostan, in N lat. 23° 15′. It occupies a rising ground about 25 m. to the NW of the port of Muddi. In 1818 this town contained 20,000 inhabitants; but in the following year, after being captured by the British, both town and fort were nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

BHUJI, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, between the Jumna and the Sutledge, in which the fortress of Kungur is situated.

BHUR, a village of Sinde, 80 m. S of Hyderabad, in N lat. 24° 11′.

BHURTPORE, a principality of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, on its W boundary. The district has an area of about 5,000 sq. m., and is well-cultivated. Its principal productions are corn, cotton, and sugar. It is chiefly inhabited by a tribe of Jats, who migrated hither from the banks of the Indus in the early part of the 17th cent. Its chief towns are B., Dieg, Combher, Biana, and Karna.—The town and fort of B. were erected by Budden Singh, a descendant of Churamun, a Jat chief, who acquired considerable power during the civil wars between Aurungzebe and his brothers, and enriched himself and followers by plundering the stragglers of the different armies, and laying the merchants under contribution. His successors extended their usurpations nearly as far as Delhi; and during the various vicissitudes of that court, their alliance was sought by the contending parties. On the breaking out of the Mahratta war, Runjeet Singh, the rajah of B., promised to join the British, but afterwards formed an alliance with Scindia and Holkar, in consequence of which its territories were invaded by the British troops under Lake, and the fortress of Dieg and several other places taken; but the garrison of B. defended themselves with such gallantry, that 3,100 of the besieging army fell before the place capitulated. In 1825, Bulwunt Singh, an infant of seven years of age, was recognised by the British as rajah of B. His cousin, Durjun Sal, managed to usurp the sovereignty of the state; and a British force was again employed in reducing B., which was only effected in January 1826, after the garrison had lost above 4,000 men.

BHUTANT, or BHOTE, a mountain-district of Hindostan, on the S boundary of Tibet, through which the passes from Gurwal and Kumaon lead into Tibet. A great portion of this district—now attached to Gurwal and Kumaon—is covered with perpetual snow, in consequence of its vast elevation. The villages are all in the valleys between the great spurs which run down from the watershed of the Himalaya, at an alt. of from 7,000 to 10,000 ft. above sea-level; but in winter the pop. migrates further southwards. The only grains that come to maturity are a species of buck-wheat called *papira*, and some kinds of barley. Spring commences in June. The pop., which amounts to about 10,000, consists of Bhutias or Bhotyas, Tibetians, and a few people said to be of Tartar blood. They are chiefly supported by the carrying trade between Tibet and the Cis-Himalayan provinces. This district is to be distinguished from Butan, the territory of the Deb rajah.

BHUTKAK, a village of Afghanistan, the last occurring on the plains of Kabul to the E, beyond it commencing the hilly country extending to Jelalabad.

BHUTKOT, a mountain of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 20 m. NW of Almirah, having an alt. of 9,200 ft. above sea-level.

BHUTNIR, or BATNIR, a district of Rajisthan, in India, dependent on Bikanir. Its cap., of the same name, is in N lat. 29° 37′.

BIA, a river of Siberia, in the gov. of Tomsk, which issues from Lake Teletzk or Altin, curves to the NW, and unites with the Obi 12 m. SW of Bisk.

BIACHE-SAINT-WAAST, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, and cant. of Vitry. Pop. 1,068.

BIAFARAS, a tribe of Africa, inhabiting a district between 11° and 12° N lat., and 13° to 14° 30′ W long., on the N of the Rio Grande. It appears that they formerly possessed extensive territories to the SW, and in particular the island of Bulama. From these they were expelled by their warlike neighbours towards the end of the 17th cent., when they retired further up the Rio Grande. In stature the B. are tall, but of a slender feminine figure, unlike the strong and robust natives of most other parts of Africa. They are a mild, peaceable, and inoffensive race; and are held in great contempt by the Bijugas, with whom they are constantly at war. They are of a lively disposition, have a wonderful propensity to talking, and seem to be endowed with a ready apprehension of things within the limits of their understanding. They are governed by different chiefs, and have several towns, among which are Goli, Gonfode, Ghinala, and Bulola. The B. are said to trade to some extent with the Portuguese. They brought ivory, cloths, and poultry to the English settlement, and were extremely desirous that Captain Beaver should establish himself among them.—*Beaver's African Memoranda.—Lajaille, Voyage au Senegal, par Labarthe.—Durand's Voyage to Senegal.*

BIAFRA (BIGHT OF), a portion of the gulf of Guinea, on the W coast of Africa, lying between Cape Formosa, which divides it from the bight of Benin, on the N, and Cape Lopez on the S. The direct distance between these extreme points is about 580 m., and the length of the coast-line nearly 800 m. The greatest depth of the bay, measured from the line passing betwixt its extreme points to the mouth of the Old Calabar river, is about 255 m. The shores throughout are flat and low; but high hills or mountains rise at a distance inland. The prevalent winds are from SSW, WSW, and W, and the current runs generally to the eastward; but tornadoes occasionally blow from the NE or SE. The water shoals rapidly inshore of 5 fath. Beginning at the NW point of the coast, we have six rivers—all of which may be regarded as deltoid branches of the Niger or Quorra, at least during the rainy season—successively discharging themselves into the sea. These are the Rio Nun; the Rio Bento or St. John, 11 m. to the E of the Rio Nun; the San Nicolao, 11 m. to the E of the Rio Bento; the Santa Barbara, 11 m. ENE from the San Nicolao; the San Bartolomeo, 7½ m. to the E of the Santa Barbara; and the Rio Sombreiro, 11 m. ESE of the San Bartolomeo. All the coast thus far presents a sandy beach thickly covered with mangrove trees. At 8 m. ESE from the Rio Sombreiro is Foche point, the W point of the large estuary of the New Calabar, in N lat. 4° 22′ 40″, E long. 7°. This estuary is 8 m. in breadth, and is divided by a large bank in the middle, on several points of which are only 3 ft. water, while a deep channel on the W side leads into the New Calabar, and another on the E into the Bonny. From the Bonny to the entrance of the Andoney or Adony, the land continues low, and trends E by N for 12 m. The latter river is said to communicate by an interior branch with the Bonny, and thus forms what is called Bonny island. From the Andoney to the estuary of the Old Calabar, the shore trends E by N 20 leagues. The basin of the Old Calabar appears to be completely separated from that of the Quorra by high lands running into the interior. Becroft, who ascended this river above 300 m., is of opinion that it is not connected with the water-system of the Quorra, but the Cross river, which falls into its estuary at a point about 60 m. from the sea, comes from the NW, and may yet be found to be connected with the Quorra. From the E side of the estuary of the Old Calabar to the Rio del Rey, the coast-line runs E 12 m.; and from the Rio del Rey to the river Bimbia it trends S 40 m. Here the elevated range of the Camaroons becomes visible, rising in a continuous slope from the sea to an alt. of 13,000 ft., and covered with forests nearly to the summit. The bay of Amboises lies at the base of the Camaroons, and opposite the NE point of Fernando Po, the largest island in the bight. The channel between this island

and the main is very picturesque, being only 10 m. wide; and having on the one hand the lofty Camaroons, and, on the other, the central peak of the island, which attains an alt. of 10,190 ft. The coast of the main is here thickly studded with villages. From the Bimbia to Cape Camaroons, on the W side of the estuary of that river, the coast forms a sweep of 11 m. Captain Allen reached the main undivided trunk of the Camaroons river at a point about 20 m. from the sea. Its average breadth as far as he ascended was about 400 yards, and the depth varied from 2 to 20 ft., but rarely exceeded 8 ft. When flooded there would be water enough for any vessel; but the natives reported that the navigation was obstructed by rocks at Banem, about 90 m. from the sea. From the E side of the estuary of the Camaroons, all the way S to Corisco bay, the coast presents a continued range of low banks thickly covered with trees, amidst which numerous villages appear embosomed. The principal rivers which discharge themselves on this part of the coast are the Boeea, the Campo, and the Benito. Cape Esterias, the S point of Corisco bay, is in N lat. 0° 37', E long. 9° 21', and from this point to Cape Clara, at the entrance of the Gabun river, the coast trends S ¼ E 7 m. The estuary of the Gabun is 18 m. wide, and it widens inland to above 30 m. From the Gabun to Cape Lopez, the coast forms a bay measuring 22 leagues across, and 14 m. in depth, with several rivers and creeks opening from it. Near the Gabun, the interior rises gradually into rich fertile hills, and is thickly wooded to the water's edge; towards the cape, the coast-line becomes so low that the trees and bushes seem to stand in the water. Little is known of the states and tribes of the interior of this part of Africa. There appears to be no great controlling state amongst them; but the productions are rich, and the country is in many parts populous.—*Bowdich.—Allen.—Lander.—Vidal.—Geog. Journal.*

BIAGIO (San), a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the district and 7 m. E of Treviso.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Samnio, 10 m. N of Campobasso.

BIAGIO (San), or San Biasi, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria Ultra, in the dist. and 4 m. WSW of Nicastro. It was, to a great extent, overthrown by an earthquake in 1783. The environs afford excellent wine.

BIAGRASSO. See Abbiategrasso.

BIALA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 20 m. WSW of Wadowice, on the r. bank of the river of the same name, 7 m. S of its confluence with the Vistula, and opposite the Moravian town of Bielitz, with which it is connected by a bridge. It possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, and ironmongery. It was constituted a free town in 1797. Pop. 3,994.—Also a river which takes its rise in the Carpathian mountains, runs to the N, passing Ciezkowice, and unites with the Dojanetz 4 m. WNW of Tarnov.—Also a town of Poland, in the gov. of Mazovia, obwod and 9 m. NE of Rawa. Pop. 820.—Also a town in the gov. and 38 m. ESE of Seidlce, near the N bank of the Krzna. It contains a fine castle, belonging to the family of Radziwill. Pop. 3,600.—Also a town in the gov. of Lublin, and obwod of Zamose. Pop. 700.

BIALACZOW, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Sandomir, obwod and 5 m. S of Opoczno. Pop. 700.

BIALLA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, in the circle and 10 m. E of Johannisberg, on a small lake. Pop. in 1837, 1,213. Lint is cultivated in the environs.

BIALLIS, a town of Lower Egypt, in the prov. of Damietta, on the r. side of the Tabanich canal, 12 m. NNE of Mahalet.

BIALOBRZEGI, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Sandomir, in the obwod and 20 m. NW of Radom, on the r. bank of the Pilica. Pop. 580.

BIALOGROD. See Belgard.

BIALOLEKA, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Mazovia, in the obwod and 8 m. from Warsaw.

BIALOSTOK. See Bialystock.

BIALOWIEZ (Forest of), an immense primitive forest in Lithuania, in the gov. of Grodno, between the river Bug and the town of Orla. It is 195 m. in length, and 167 m. in its greatest breadth; and its circuit probably exceeds 700 m. It is watered by three rivers, the Narwa, the Narewka, and the Bialowiczonka. The soil is in general marshy. Among the wild animals inhabiting it are wolves, boars, bears, and the *zubr* or auroch, supposed by some naturalists to be the original type of our horned cattle, and which is now only found here, and in the marshy forests of the Caucasus. The chase of the auroch in his native forest formed the most magnificent pastime of the kings of Poland; and a pyramidal obelisk, standing in the centre of this forest, and bearing the date 1752, commemorates a grand chase by Augustus III., when no fewer than 42 of these noble animals were killed. Another chase took place in 1822 for the gratification of the emperor Alexander of Russia; and in 1836 the Prince Dolgorouckl, governor-general of Lithuania, held a grand chase, in which one auroch was allowed to be killed. During the struggle for national independence in 1831, the forest of B. afforded for some time a retreat to the patriots of Grodno.

BIALYKAMIEN, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 8 m. NNW of Zloczow, near the source of the Bug. It forms a seignory belonging to Prince Radziwill, and contains a fine castle, a Catholic and a Greek church.

BIALYSTOCK, or Bjelostok, a district of Russia, which formerly constituted part of the Polish waivodeship of Podlachia, but was incorporated with Russia in 1795. In 1807, a large portion of it was incorporated with the duchy of Warsaw, in terms of the treaty of Tilsit; and the remainder was erected into the prov. we are now to describe, which was placed under the superintendence of the governors-general of Grodno, and divided into 4 districts, named from the principal towns, Bialystock, Sokolka, Bielsk, and Drohiczyn. Its superficial extent has been estimated by Wielmann, in 1813, at 158 German or 3,355 English sq. m.; and by Broemsen, in 1819, at 169 German or 3,589 English sq. m. The pop. in 1839 amounted to 227,106, of whom 31,376 were Jews. The greater part of this pop. are Catholics, of Polish-Mazovian descent. The surface is generally flat; and the soil light and sandy. Upwards of a seventh part of the surface is covered with forests. The principal river is the Western Bug. Its tributaries, the Nurzek and the Narawa, are considerable streams. The climate is temperate; but the great extent of marshy ground renders it, in many parts, unhealthy. Rye, wheat, buck-wheat, and flax are extensively grown; and the number of individuals engaged in agriculture was returned in 1830 at 198,502, or nearly five-sixths of the whole pop. Game is plentiful; and wolves and wild boars haunt the larger forests. Tallow, wool, wax, and honey are exported; but the only manufactures are confined to leather, soap, and woollen fabrics for domestic consumption. Upwards of 9,000 families in this prov. claim to be of noble descent; but they are in general so poor that not a few of them cultivate the ground with their own hands, or even sell their bodily services to others for hire.—Drohiczyn, on the Bug, was the ancient cap. of this country; but successively devastated by the Lithuanians, Mazovians, and Swedes, it has sunk into insignificance; and the modern cap., of the same name with the prov., is a town of 9,217 inhabitants in 1833, on the Bialy river, 60 m. SSW of Grodno. It is a neat, well-built place; and has a beautiful chateau, formerly appertaining to the Counts Branicki, which has been called 'the Polish Versailles.'

BIANA, or Beana, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 54 m. WSW of Agra. It is situated on a tributary of the Bungunga, at the base of a hill, the summit of which is covered with the remains of the original town,—of these, the fort has recently been repaired and strengthened with additional works of masonry. Modern B. is of considerable extent, and contains many large and substantially built houses. The bazaar is commodious, and in 1820 was ex-

Drawn by J. Greswick from a sketch by J. Skinner, F.S.A.

Engraved by E. Finden

RUINS BETWEEN FUTTIPUR, SIKRI AND BIANA.

A. Fullarton & Co. London & Edinburgh.

tremely flourishing. This town was formerly the cap. of the prov., and is frequently mentioned in the history of the emperor Baber. It was first conquered by the Mahommedans in A. D. 1197. Copper and turquoise are found, and indigo is successfully cultivated in the environs.

BIANCAVILLE, a town of Sicily, in the district and 14 m. NW of Catania. Pop. 5,870.

BIANCHI MANDRI, a town of Sicily, in the intendancy and 22 m. ENE of Catania.

BIANCO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra 1ma, in the district and 15 m. SSW of Gerace. Pop. 1,577.—Also a river of Naples, in the prov. of Principato Citra, rising in Monte Madalena, and flowing NW to the Sele, which it joins on the r. bank.

BIANCO (Cape), a headland of the island of Corsica, at the NW extremity.—Also a headland of the island of Sicily in the prov. of Messina, at the extremity of the peninsula of Melazzo.—Also a headland and reef of the island of Corfu, at the S extremity. It is of considerable height, and has a lighthouse.

BIANCO CANAL, an important hydraulic work in Lombardy, commencing at the junction of the Castagnaro canal with that of Tartaro, in the Polesina, and running E to the Adriatic, into which it opens at Porto di Levante. It has a somewhat sinuous course of about 50 m. It communicates with the Po by means of the canals of Posella and Cavanella; and with the Adige, by the Loreo canal and the Adigetto. Between Adria and the sea, this canal is sometimes known as the Porto di Levante.

BIANDRATE, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 8 m. W of Novara. Pop. 1,800.

BIAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Valencia, and 4 m. E of Villena. It is situated in a fertile valley, amid mountains of calcareous formation. Some manufactories of linen and pottery exist here; and the environs afford iron and ochre. The honey of the district is renowned for the peculiar aromatic flavour which it possesses.—Also a town of Lower Egypt, on the confines of the isthmus of Suez, near Lake Tensah, on the route from Belbeis to El-Arish, and 45 m. ENE of the former.

BIARDS (Les), a commune of France, in the dep. of Manche, and cant. of Isigny. Pop. 1,164.—Also a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Haute Vienne, com. of Nixon. Pop. 98.

BIARMIA. See Perm.

BIARRITS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, cant. of Bayonne. It lies on the bay of Gascony, and possesses a small fishing-port and marine baths. Pop. 1,495.

BIAS BAY, an indentation of the southern coast of China, in the prov. of Quangtong, and district of Hoei-tchou.

BIASCA, a town of Switzerland, cap. of the dist. of Riviera, in the cant. of Tessin, 9 m. N of Bellinzona, on the l. bank of the Biegno, a little above the confluence of that river with the Tessin. In 1512, this town, formerly of great extent, was destroyed by a land-slip; and in 1514 it sustained a similar catastrophe. The cavities of the adjacent mountains are extensively used as wine-stores. The inhabitants of the district are liable to the goitre. Pop. 1,912.

BIAUDOS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. of Saint-Esprit. Pop. 803.

BIBAH, or Biba, a town of Central Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 13 m. S of Benisuef.

BIBAN. See Beeban.

BIBB, a county in the central part of the state of Georgia, U. S., watered by the Ocmulgee. Area 250 sq. m. Its principal production is cotton. The cap. is Macon. Pop. 9,802.—Also a co. in the state of Alabama, watered by the Cahawba. Area 1,000 sq. m. Pop. 8,284. The cap. is Centreville.

BIBBIENA, a town of Tuscany, 25 m. N of Arezzo, near the l. bank of the Arno. Pop. 2,162. This was the birthplace of F. Bernini.

BIBBONA, a town of Tuscany, in the vicariat of Campiglia, 12 m. SW of Volterra. Pop. 658.

BIBER (Lower and Upper), two villages of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle of Neuwied; the former 12 m., and the latter 9 m. NNW of Coblentz.

BIBERACH, a town of Wurtemberg, the head of an upper bailiwick in the circle of the Danube. It is situated in a fertile and agreeable valley, on the small river Riss, in the Allgau, 18 m. SSW of Ulm, at an alt. of 1,740 ft. above sea-level. The pop. is about 4,680, two-thirds of whom are Lutherans, and the rest Catholics. The town has some trade in salt, and manufactures of leather, paper, linen, woollen, and cotton stuffs, particularly fustian. B. was constituted an imperial free town at a very early period. It suffered severely in all the wars of the 17th and 18th centuries. In 1634 it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1702 by the Bavarians. The French took it in 1796; and on the 2d October following a bloody action was fought near it, between the Austrians under Latour, and the French under Moreau, in which the latter had the advantage. In 1802 the town and territory of B. were given to the elector of Baden, who ceded them in 1806 to the king of Wurtemberg. About a mile from the town is a bath called Jordansbad, which is much frequented.—Also a village in the grand duchy of Baden, circle of the Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, SE of Offenburg. Pop. 1,207.—Also a neat market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, or the Upper Danube, district of Wertingen, situated at the junction of the Biber and the Schmutter, 4 m. SE of Weisenhorn, and belonging formerly to the counts of Fugger. Pop. 437.

BIBERICH, or Bibrich, a town in the grand-duchy of Nassau, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Here is a splendid castle, the residence of the grand duke. The adjoining country affords excellent wine.

BIBERISCH, a small river of Saxony, which falls into the Mulda, near Nossen.

BIBERSCHLAG, a village of Germany, in that part of the principality of Cobourg which belongs to the house of Saxe-Hildburghausen. In the neighbourhood are iron works.

BIBERSTEIN, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, 2 m. NE of Aarau, on the l. bank of the Aar, with a castle the residence of the bailiff. It was originally the property of the counts of Habsburg. The bailiwick contains mines of iron, and produces a little wine.

BIBERT, a small river of the Bavarian dominions, in the principality of Anspach. It falls into the Rednitz, near Altenburg.

BIBERT (Markt), a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, on the Bibert, 9 m. NW of Neustadt. Pop. 570.

BIBIANA, a village of Piedmont, in the territory of Pignerol, on the river Pellice, near Lucerna. Pop. 2,800.

BIBERIBE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, which runs from W to E, and enters the Atlantic, near Olinda.

BIBIK-ABAD, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 9¼ hours E by N of Hamadan, in a fine plain, on the Karakumsu. It contains 400 houses.

BIBLIS, a village in the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, principality of Starkenburg, in the district of Heppenheim. Pop. 2,000.

BIBRA, or Biebra, a small town of Prussia, in the duchy of Saxony, gov. of Merseburg, 6 m. N of

Eckartsberga. Pop. 1,168. Here is a medicinal spring, which was first brought into notice in 1777, and is much frequented.

BIBURG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 6 m. from Neustadt-on-the-Danube. Pop. 214.

BIBURY, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. NW of Fairford. Area 6,300 acres. Pop. 1,116.

BIC, a small island in the river St. Lawrence, about 3 m. in length from E to W, and ¾ m. in breadth. It is 153 miles below Quebec; in N lat. 48° 15′.—Also a seigniory in Lower Canada, in the co. of Rimouski, on the St. Lawrence.

BICANEER. See BIKANIR.

BICCARI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, 20 m. WSW of Foggia, on the E flank of the Apennines. Pop. 3,460. Important fairs are held here.

BICCIASOR, a town of Nepal, 24 m. S of Mecampur.

BICESTER, a market-town and parish of England, in the county of Oxford, on a rivulet running into the Charwell at Islip, 12 m. NNE of Oxford. Area of p. 2,580 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,946; in 1851, 3,054.—The town is a place of some antiquity. Its chief trade arises from its large markets and cattle-fairs.

BICETRE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Seine, cant. of Villejuif, 1 m. S of Paris. Pop. 3,500. There is an immense hospital here, which was established in 1290.

BICHAO, a river of South America, in Guayana, which falls into the Orinoco from the W, not far from the fall of Atures.

BICHARIS. See BISHARI.

BICHE, a river of North America, which falls into Lake Erie, in N lat. 42°.

BICHELSEE, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, 8 m. S of Frauenfeld.

BICHIGASTA, an Indian village on the side of the Famatina range in the prov. of La Rioja in the republic of Buenos Ayres.

BICHKIN, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. SSE of Kharkov, on the l. brink of the Severnoi-Donetz.

BICHLISTAS, a town of Turkey, in the sanjak and 20 m. SW of Monastir, on a stream of the same name, a branch of the Premeritza.

BICHNI, a town of Russian Armenia, 30 m. NNE of Erivan.

BICHOLIM, a town of Hindostan, 6 m. N of Goa.

BICKENHALL, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. SE of Taunton. Area 1,004 acres. Pop. 215.

BICKENHILL (CHURCH), a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. SSW of Coleshill. Area 3,771 acres. Pop. in 1841, 774; in 1851, 763.

BICKENSOHL, a village of Baden, in the Upper Rhine circle, in the bailiwick of Breisach, on the Kaiserstuhl. Pop. 410.

BICKER, a parish in Lincolnshire, 9 m. NE by E of Folkingham. Area 3,720 acres. Pop. 839.

BICKERSTAFF, a township in the county of Lancaster, 4 m. SE of Ormskirk. Area 6,353 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,667.

BICKERTON, a township in the p. of Malpas, Cheshire, 4 m. N of Malpas. Area 1,755 acres. Pop. 398.—Also a township in the p. of Rothbury, Yorkshire, 4 m. NE of Wetherby.

BICKERTON'S ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific, called Latsai by the natives, in S lat. 18° 45′, W long. 174° 28′; discovered by Morello, the Spanish navigator, in 1781. It chiefly consists of a great conical mountain, the summit of which presents volcanic appearances, while the sides are covered with trees, and environed by a lower border, which is fertile and abounds in fresh water.—Also an island of New Holland, on the E coast of the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. 13° 50′. It is 10 m. from the mainland.

BICKINGTON, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. NE of Ashburton. Area 1,375 acres. Pop. 359.

BICKINGTON (HIGH), a parish in Devonshire, 7 m. E of Great Torrington. Area 4,194 acres. Pop. in 1841, 895; in 1851, 851.

BICKLEIGH, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. SW of Tiverton, on the river Exe. Area 1,835 acres. Pop. 280.—Also a parish in Devonshire, 6 m. NNE of Plymouth. Area 2,323 acres. Pop. 403.

BICKLEY, a township in the p. of Malpas, in the co. of Chester, 4 m. from Malpas. Area 2,096 acres. Pop. in 1841, 489; in 1851, 467.

BICKMERSH, a hamlet in the p. of Welford, Warwickshire, 8 m. SW of Stratford-on-Avon. Pop. with Little Dorsington, in 1851, 54.

BICKNACRE, a hamlet partly in the p. of Danbury, partly in that of Woodham-Ferris, Essex. Pop. 304.

BICKNOLLER, a parish in Somersetshire, 13 m. W by N of Bridgewater. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. 351.

BICKNOR, a parish in Kent, 4 m. SW of Milton. Area 361 acres. Pop. 40.

BICKNOR-ENGLISH, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3 m. N of Colford. Area 2,377 acres. Pop. 584.

BICKNOR-WELSH, a parish in Monmouthshire, 7 m. W by S of Ross. Area 8,502 acres. Pop. 89.

BICOCCA, or BICOCCO, called by the French LA BICOQUE, a village in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, 3 m. NE of Milan, near which the French, under Lautrec, were defeated by the Imperialists in 1522.

BICSKE, a town of Hungary, in the circle of Stuhl-Weissenburg, on the S flank of the Bakonywald. Pop. 3,467.

BICKTON, a chapelry in the p. of St. Chad, in Salop, 4 m. NW by W of Shrewsbury, on the Severn. Pop. 273.

BICTON, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. WSW of Sidmouth. Area 1,294 acres. Pop. with Yettington hamlet, 203.

BICUDO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the l. bank of the Rio-das-velhas, at the junction of a small river of the same name.

BIDACHE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées on the river Bidouze.—The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,505.—The com. is 16 m. E of Bayonne, and 40 m. NW of Pau. It has a strong castle. Pop. 2,640.

BIDARRAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, cant. of Saint-Etienne-de-Baigony; at an alt. of 1,480 ft. above sea-level.

BIDART, a commune and small fishing-port of France in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, cant. of Saint-Jean-de-Luz. Pop. 804.

BIDASPES. See JAILUM.

BIDASSOA, a river which rises on the S flank of the Pyrenees; runs SW and then NW, separating the prov. of Guipuscoa in Spain, from the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees in France; and, after forming the isle of Pheasants, falls into the bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia, after a course of 45 m. Its other appellations are the river of Andaye, Gastalabar, Vidasa, and Vidassoa. It is navigable for small vessels as far as the village of Biriaton, 6 m. from its mouth.—This river was long a subject of contest between France and Spain, each laying an exclusive claim to it; but in the 15th century Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand I. of Spain concluded an agreement, by virtue of which the river became common to both nations. On the isle of Pheasants, at the mouth of this river, the peace of the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, was concluded in 1659.

BIDASUR, a town of India, in the Mohilla country, in the prov. and 40 m. E by S of Bikanir.

BIDBOROUGH, a parish in Kent, 3 m. SW of Tunbridge. Area 1,299 acres. Pop. 269.

BIDBURG, Biedburg, or Bibrich, a small town in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, 30 m. NNE of Luxemburg.

BIDDEFORD, a seaport in the state of Maine, U. S., on the S side of the Saco river, and connected with the town of Saco by a bridge. Pop. 2,574.

BIDDENDEN, a parish in Kent, 5 m. E by N of Cranbrook. Area 7,208 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,457.

BIDDENHAM, a parish in Bedfordshire, 2 m. W of Bedford. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. 373.

BIDDESTONE (St. Nicholas and St. Peter), a parish in Wilts, 4 m. W of Chippenham. Area 2,530 acres. Pop. in 1841, 452; in 1851, 447.

BIDDICK (North), a township in the p. of Whitburn, co. of Durham. Pop. in 1851, 371.

BIDDICK (South), a township in the p. of Houghton-le-Spring, 6 m. WSW of Sunderland. Area 343 acres. Pop. in 1841, 74; in 1851, 38.

BIDDISHAM, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. W by S of Axbridge. Area 574 acres. Pop. 131.

BIDDLE, a lake in the state of Missouri, U. S., in the Rocky mountains, under the parallel of 2° 34′ N, the source of the Bighorn river.

BIDDLESDON, a parish in Bucks, 4 m. NE of Brackley. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. in 1851, 144.

BIDDULPH, a township of Upper Canada, in the Huron district, S of Usborne. Pop. in 1844, 1,009; in 1850, 1,621.

BIDDULPH, a parish in Stafford, 6 m. WNW of Leek. Area 5,635 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,680.

BIDDULPH'S ISLANDS, a group in the Persian gulf, first described by Captain Biddulph of the sloop Hesper. They are 4 in number, and lie between N lat. 27° 41′ and 27° 55′, and E long. 49° 26′ and 49° 31′. They are mere sand-banks and rocks, elevated from 4 to 6 ft. above the surface of the sea. Their only productions are turtles and birds' eggs.

BIDEFORD, or Biddeford, a seaport in the co. of Devon, 9 m. SW of Barnstaple; in N lat. 51° 2′, W long. 4° 3′; occupying both sides of the river Torridge, which, joining the Taw, falls into Barnstaple bay. The river is crossed by a bridge of 24 arches, and 677 ft. in length, built in the 14th cent. There is a fine quay here, 1,200 ft. in length, at which ships of 500 tons burden can take in and unload cargoes. A great quantity of earthen-ware is manufactured and exported to Wales; and there is an extensive manufacture of woollen stuffs and carpeting. Ships-of-war and vessels of inferior size are built here. B. is a place of considerable trade, exporting sail-cloth, cordage, grain, and oak-bark; and its commerce continued to increase for some time after that of Barnstaple had declined. The number of sailing vessels belonging to the port in 1845, was 64 under 50 tons burden each, and 89 above it. The total tonnage being 12,616 tons. The tonnage which entered inwards coastwise in 1845 was 24,706 tons; from the colonies 2,179 tons; and from foreign ports 790 tons. B. is an incorporated town, and is governed by its own magistrates. Pop. of the p., which is co-extensive with the borough, in 1801, 2,987; in 1831, 4,846; in 1841, 5,211; in 1851, 5,775.

BIDER. See Beeder.

BIDFORD, a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. S by E of Alcester, on the N bank of the Avon. Area 3,240 acres. Pop. 1,537.

BIDGULL, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, 5 m. N of Cashan.

BIDISSUR, a town of Hindostan, in Orissa, 28 m. WSW of Cuttack.

BIDJANAGOR. See Bijanague.

BIDJIE, a large town of Upper Guinea, in N lat. 6° 45′, 20 m. S of Jenna.

BIDLIS. See Bedles.

BIDNUR. See Bednore.

BIDOUZE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, which rises in the Pyrenees, 16 m. SW of Mauléon, and flows into the Adour near Bayonne, after a course of 65 m. It is navigable to the village of Came, a distance of 16 m. from the sea.

BIDOUZE (Pic de), a lofty mountain on the S face of the Pyrenean chain, in N lat. 42° 41′. Alt. 10,014 ft.

BIDSCHOW, or Bydzow, an administrative subdivision of Austria, in Bohemia; bounded on the N by the Riesengebirge, which separates it from Silesia; on the E by the circles of Königgrætz and Chrudim; on the S by the circles of Chrudim, Czaslau, and Kaurzim; and on the W by that of Jung Bunzlau. Its area is 44·9 German or 953 English sq. m. The Elbe rises in the N part of this district, and skirts the E side of the circle. Its principal tributary in the circle is the Czidima. The N part is rugged and mountainous; in the S there are extensive tracts of level and fertile ground. Large forests exist in several quarters. In 1837, of 391,680 jochs of productive land, 206,700 were in culture, 112,956 under wood, 31,241 in pasturage, 32,009 in meadow land, and 7,871 in gardens and orchards. The agricultural productions are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, lint, and some oleaginous plants. Iron is wrought in the mountains connected with the Riesengebirge. Thread, linen, paper, and wood-ware, form the chief articles of manufacture. Pop. in 1833, 251,414; in 1837, 258,557, nearly all Tshekhes. There are 9 towns, 19 market-towns, and 612 villages in the prov. Its cap. is Gitschin.

BIDSCHOW (Neu), or Nowy Bydzow in Bohemian, a town in the above circle, situated in the Cydlina, 18 m. SSE of Gitschin. Pop. 3,863, of whom 460 are Jews. It was the cap. of the circle till 1784.

BIDSTONE, a parish in Cheshire, 7 m. NNE of Great Neston. Area 4,248 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,533, of whom 293 were in the township of B. cum Ford.

BIDUMI, a district of Syria, bounded on the W by Egypt, and on the E and S by Arabia. It is nearly desert, and contains only a few straggling villages.

BIEBER. See Biber.

BIECZ, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle of Lemberg, on the Ropa, 9 m. W of Jaslo. Pop. 1,912.—The Polish historian, Martin Kromer, was born here.

BIEDENKOPF, or Bidenkapp, a town of the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the principality of Upper Hesse, 12 m. NW of Marburg, on the l. bank of the Lahn, at an alt. of 1,220 ft. above sea-level. It has iron-forges and founderies, and woollen manufactories. Pop. 3,180.

BIEF-D'ETOY, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Doubs, com. of Charmauvillers, 12 m. from Montbeliard.

BIEL. See Bienne.

BIELA, a market-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau, 6 m. E of Deutsch Brod.—Also a town of Spain, in the subdiv. of Saragossa, in Aragon, 40 m. NW of Huesca.

BIELAU, or Biele, or Billau, a small river of Prussian Silesia, which issues from the hill of Lautersberg, in the principality of Neisse, and flows into the Neisse near Glatz.

BIELAU (Langen), a town of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Reichenbach. It is divided into Middle, Upper, Lower, and New B.; and has a pop. of

nearly 8,000. The greater number are weavers, who manufacture serge, fustian, muslin, and other stuffs.

BIELAYA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, rising at an alt. of 1,901 Parisian ft. above sea-level, in the Ural chain, to the NW of Vershni-Uralsk, and flowing into the Kuma on the l. bank, after a course of 650 m., in which it passes Sterlitamak and Ufa. Its waters are turbid, and of a whitish colour.

BIELBSKOI, a town of Siberia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, 40 m. S of Eniseisk.

BIELEF, or BIELER, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tula, on the l. bank of the Oka.

BIELEFELD, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine. The circle has an area of 95 sq. m., and is watered by the Lietter and the Aa. The town, in N lat. 52° 1', at the foot of the Sparenberg, is the cap. of the co. of Ravensberg in Westphalia. It had 6,550 inhabitants in 1817; and 6,097 in 1837; and flourishing manufactures of leather, soap, woollen stuffs, linen, thread, and Meerschaum pipes, with excellent bleaching-grounds. The chief trade is in linen, which used at one time to bring yearly into circulation here half a million dollars.

BIELGOROD, or BIELOGOROD, an old town in European Russia, the cap. of a circle in the gov. of Kursk, and the see of an archbishop. It is about 4 m. in circuit, and contains 1,800 houses. Pop. in 1838, 10,318. It has an active trade, partly in foreign goods, and partly in productions of the country, such as honey, wax, tallow, hemp, leather, and soap.

BIELITSA (Novo), a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilew, on the Soje river. Pop. 2,000.

BIELITZ, a duchy of Austrian Silesia, in the circle of Teschin, containing about 60 sq. m.—The cap., of the same name, lies on the l. bank of the Biala, at the NW base of the Carpathians, and is united to Biala in Galicia by a massive stone bridge. It was destroyed by fire in 1808; but has been rebuilt, and now contains 6,500 inhabitants. It is an industrious and commercial place; and has manufactories of leather, cloth, linen, &c.

BIELLA, a mountainous province of Piedmont, in the division of Turin, watered by the Cervo and the Elvo, affluents of the Sosia; and bounded on the NW by the range of the Alps from the Col-di-Beguera to the Col-di-Molera. Its area is 971·44 sq. kilom. It contains 78 com., and had a pop. of 94,958 in 1821; and 128,025 in 1846. All the N and NW portions of this prov. are mountainous; towards the E, it subsides into gentle hills and undulations; the S region is an open alluvial plain. Corn, rice, and hemp are the chief agricultural productions. Iron, lead, and copper are wrought. The manufactures consist of fire-arms, swords, and cutlery, woollen cloths, cashmeres, druggets, felts, wooden utensils, and wine. Nut oil, hemp, cheese, silk, chestnuts, fruits, and wine, are exported.

BIELLA, BIELA, or BIOGLIO, a small but populous town of Piedmont, the cap. of the above district. It lies partly on the summit and partly on the declivity of a hill, near the rivers Cervo and Aurena, 36 m. NNE of Turin. It is divided into Upper and Lower B.; and contains 4 churches and 4 monasteries; and about 900 houses. Pop. 8,250.

BIELOI, an island of Asiatic Russia, in the sea of Karskoe, 70 m. in circuit.

BIELOI, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Smolensk, on the river Obsheha. Pop. 3,476.

BIELO-OZERO, [*i. e.* 'White lake,'] a large lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Novgorod, between the district of Kirilov and Bielozersk. It is upwards of 84 m. in circumf., and is of considerable depth. It receives twenty-six small rivers, and discharges itself by the Sheksna, a tributary of the Volga, of which it may also be regarded as an expansion.

BIELOPAUTZE, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the pashalik and 65 m. N of Scutari, on the l. bank of the Moracca. The surrounding district is extremely wild.

BIELOPOLIE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kharkov, in the district and 35 m. NW of Soumy, on the r. bank of the Vira. It is surrounded by ramparts and ditches, and contains 8 churches. Pop. 10,000. The distillation of brandy forms the most important industrial occupation of the inhabitants. Several fairs are held here in the year.—Also a town in the gov. and 87 m. SW of Kiev, in the district of Maknovka.

BIELORIETZK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg and district of Verkho-Uralsk, on the l. bank of the Biela, 100 m. SE of Oufa. It has extensive iron-works.

BIELOSTOK. See BIALYSTOCK.

BIELOTSERKOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 32 m. W of Poltova, in the district and 30 m. ESE of Khorol, on the l. bank of the Psiol.

BIELOVEJ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 58 m. S of Grodno, 20 m. WNW of Proujang.

BIELOVODSK, or BELOVODSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronez, in the district and 25 m. E of Starobielsk, on the Derkoul. An extensive establishment for rearing horses, founded by Peter the Great, exists here.

BIELOZERSK, a town of Russia in Europe, the cap. of the district of the same name, in the gov. of Novgorod, on the S bank of the Bielo-Ozero. Pop. 3,000. It conducts an active trade in corn, pitch, tallow, and cattle. B. is of considerable antiquity, and was formerly the cap. of a principality. It was taken and destroyed by the Lithuanians in 1678.—The district is to a great extent hilly, and is watered by upwards of 50 streams. A great portion of its surface is covered with forests. The soil is tolerably fertile; but its production in grain is inadequate for the local consumption. Iron, in considerable quantities, is extracted from the marshes. It contains 1 city, 1 town, 126 parishes, and a pop. of 3,977.—Also a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 200 m. SSW of Tobolsk, in the district and 30 m. NNE of Kurgan, on the l. bank of the Tobol.

BIELSA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Aragon, 42 m. NE of Huesca, on the Cinca. Iron is abundant, and silver mines formerly existed in the environs.

BIELSK, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 10 m. N of Plock, and 58 m. NW of Warsaw. It contains 4 churches.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of the district of the same name, in the gov. and 65 m. SSW of Grodno, and 28 m. S of Bialstok. It is well-built and paved, and contains 2 Catholic churches and a handsome custom-house. Pop. 2,400, consisting chiefly of Greeks. Jews are excluded from the town. The district is watered by the Narev and Nurzek; it is generally fertile, and produces grain in considerable quantities. Wood is extremely scarce.

BIELSKAMESKOI, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, on the E side of the Irtisch, 12 m. SE of Semipolatnoi.

BIENDORF, a village in the duchy of Anhalt, on the Ziethe. Pop. 150.

BIENGEN, a village in Baden, in the Upper Rhine circle, SW of Freyburg. Pop. 904.

BIENNE, or BIEL, a well-built town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, on the river Suze, or Scheuss, 16 m. W of Basle, and half-a-mile from the N extremity of the lake of Bienne, between Solothurn and Neufchatel. Pop. 4,248, chiefly Protestants. It is still surrounded by its ancient walls. The lake of B. is lined on both sides with productive vineyards.

from which, and the cultivation of grain, the inhabitants derive their chief subsistence. The town, however, contains iron forges, wire manufactories, tanneries, and manufactories of cottons and chintz. It has a good gymnasium, and a public library. The environs afford fine views of the Bernese alps and Mont Blanc.—B. anciently belonged to the bishop of Basle. During the occupation of this part of Switzerland by the French, B. belonged with its territory, to the dep. of Haut Rhin, in which it was the head of a canton. At the congress of Vienna in 1815, the whole was annexed to the Swiss canton of Bern.

BIENNE (LAKE OF), or BIELER-SEE, a fine sheet of water in the Swiss cant. of Bern, about 10 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth, formed by an expansion of the Zihl or Thiele, which links it on the SW to the lake of Neufchatel, and issuing from its NE extremity, at the castle of Nydau, conveys its superfluous waters into the Aar. It is 1,338 ft. above sea-level; 178 ft. above the level of the lake of Geneva; and 8 ft below that of Neufchatel. Its greatest depth is 217 ft. Its scenery is nowise bold, but possesses much soft quiet beauty. Rousseau, however, is enthusiastic in his praises of this lake, on an islet in which he took refuge during his fancied persecution.

BIENNE, a river of France, an affluent of the Ain, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 45 m. A considerable quantity of willows and small timber is annually floated down this river for market at Lyons.

BIENSEWIDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Estremadura, subdivision of Chinchilla, between the Guadalimar and the Guadarmena rivers.

BIENTINA, a small town of Tuscany, in the territory and 13 m. E of Pisa, on the Canale Imperiale, which joins the Arno on the r. bank. Pop. 2,200.

BIENVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. of Chevillon, on the Marne, 7 m. NE of Vassy. Pop. 456. There are iron-furnaces here.

BIENVILLERS-AU-BOIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of PAS. Pop. 1,182.

BIEQUES, VIEQUE, BORIQUEEN, or CRAB ISLAND, one of the Virgin group in the W Indies, in about 18° 9′ N lat., and 65½° W long. Its E extremity forms nearly an equilateral triangle with the Danish islands of Santa Cruz and St. Thomas. It is about 25 m. long, and 5 m. broad; but has no permanent population, though resorted to by vessels of all nations for supplies of wood and water. Yet Flinter represents it as being so fertile as to be capable of maintaining a dense population. On the NE side it is low and level; but towards the SW and W it rises into hills and sandy hummocks.

BIERCZA, a town and seigniory of Austria, in the prov. of Galicia, circle and 25 m. ENE of Sanok.

BIERE, a parish and v. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 6 m. NW of Aubonne. Pop. 992.

BIERETZ, a charming little watering-place on the coast of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees. It stands upon mounts and hollows, on a piece of rugged ground which forms a promontory about 100 yards long, and 50 yards across, with two sides dipping perpendicularly into the sea, and the others sloping down to the rocks and caverns. In front is the bay of Biscay; on the E, the coast of France stretching away in an immense low white curve; while to the W the bold outline of the Spanish coast reaches, in another vast segment, as far as Bilbao.

BIERFLIET, or BIERVLIET, a small town of Holland, on an island of the same name, in the W Scheldt, in the prov. of Zealand, between Sluys and Axel, 20 m. N of Ghent; 12 m. ENE of Sluys. Pop. 1,350. The island has been submerged by inundations of the sea in 1377, 1404, 1444, and 1477. It was in former times a place of strength, but the fortifications were demolished in 1688.

BIERGE, a village of Belgium, in S Brabant, NE of Genappe. Pop. 665.

BIERINGEN, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Black forest, bailiwick and 7 m. E of Horb. Pop. 620.

BIERKAGER, a village of Norway, in the district of S Trondheim, on the Orkel river.

BIERLEY (NORTH), a township in the p. of Bradford, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SE of Bradford. Area 3,090 acres. Pop. 11,710.

BIERNE', or BIERNES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, arrond. of Chateau-Goutier.—The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,879.—The com., 9 m. E of Chateau-Goutier, had a pop. of 1,021 in 1846.

BIERSET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 365.

BIERSTEIN, or BIRSTEIN, a village of Kur-Hessen, in the district of Hanau, on the Vogelsberge. Pop. 965.

BIERT, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Ariege, cant. of Massat. Pop. 1,717.

BIERTON-WITH-BROUGHTON, a parish in Bucks, 2 m. NE of Aylesbury. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. 688.

BIERZO, a district of Spain, to the W of Astorga, encircled by branches of the Asturian mountains, viz., by the Puerto del Rabanal, the Cruz de Ferro, and Foncebadon, on the E; the Sierra de Sanabria, the Sierra de Cabrera, and the Montes Aquilianos, on the S; and the Puerto del Cebrero, Puerto del Courel, and Puerto del Aguiar, on the W. From N to S, computing from summit to summit, this amphitheatre measures about 42 m.; and from E to W, about 36 m. All its waters, collected into the Sil, pass into the Val de Orras, in Galicia, through a narrow gorge; and if that opening were closed the whole B. would be formed into a lake. Wine, corn, pulse, flax, and fruits, are abundantly produced in this region; and the olive grows wild upon the hills. The name is supposed to be a corruption of the *Bergidum Flavium* of Ptolemy, which stood at Castro de la Ventosa. The B., from the multitude of its sanctuaries, the holiness of its hermitages, the number of its anchorites and monks, and the richness of its hagiology, "is the Thebais of Spain." Southey has given an interesting account of it in his *Letters from Spain*.

BIESBOSCH, a large expansion of the estuary of the Maas, between Dort and Gertruydenburg in Holland, which was formed by the bursting of the dykes of the Waal and Maas on the 19th November, 1421, when 72 villages with their inhabitants—said to have been 100,000 in number—were suddenly overwhelmed and destroyed. The only remains of this once fruitful tract are a few islands. It is supplied with water from the Maas, and gives rise to the Hollands-diep, or Haringsvliet.—It is half covered with reeds, whence its name which signifies 'the Reed wood or forest.'

BIESCAS, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 25 m. N of Huesca, on the l. bank of the Gallego river.

BIESE, a small river of Prussian Saxony, in the Old mark of Brandenburg, circle of Stendal, which, under the name of the Aland, falls into the Elbe near Schnakenburg.

BIESENBERG, a village in the archduchy of Austria, on the Danube, near Korn-Neuburg.

BIESENTHAL, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, circle of Potsdam, on the Finow, 20 m. NE of Berlin. Pop. 1,240. It contains a castle; and is the head of a bailiwick of 13 villages.

BIESHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. of Neuf-Brisach. Pop. 1,767.

BIESIGHEIM. See BESIGHEIM.

BIESINGEN, a village of Baden, in the Lake circle, bailiwick of Radolfzde, on the Rhine. Pop. 589.

BIESLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. of Nogent-le-Roi. Pop. 1,090.

BIESME, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, 18 m. SW of Namur. Pop. 890. There are iron-works here.—Also a river of France, an affluent of the Aisne, which it joins near Vienne-le-Chateau, in the dep. of Marne, after a course of 20 m.

BIETIGHEIM, a village of Baden, in the Middle Rhine circle, 5 m. NNE of Rastadt. Pop. 1,209.

BIEUZE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Baud, 8 m. SW of Pontivy. Pop. 1,534.

BIEVE'NE, a commune and town of Belgium, in the dep. of Hainault, 40 m. E by N of Tournay. Pop. 3,270.

BIE'VRE, a river of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, an affluent of the Savre, which it joins on the r. bank after a course of 40 m.—Also an affluent of the Seine, which rises to the SW of Versailles, and after a NE course of 20 m., discharges itself into the Seine, on the l. bank, in the city of Paris. It supplies numerous large manufacturing establishments; and sometimes receives the name of the Riviere-des-Gobelins, from that celebrated manufactory.

BIEVRES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Palaiseau, 5 m. SE of Versailles.

BIEZUN, a town of Poland, in the district of Plock, circle of Mlawa, on the Ukra. Pop. 1,600.

BIFARA, a village of Sicily, in the district of Caltanisetta, N of Alicata.

BIFERNO, a river of Naples, in the county of Molise, in the Capitanata, which falls into the gulf of Venice, 5 m. SE of Termoli, after a course from SW to NE of 70 m.

BIFERNO (MONTE), one of the highest summits in the Matese ridge of the Neapolitan Apennines.

BIGA, one of the small Shetland islands, between Mainland and Yell, in N lat. 60° 47′, E long. 1° 30′.

BIGA. See BIGHA.

BIGADITZA, or BIGHADIJ, a village of Anatolia, in a fine plain in the valley of the Macestus, 4 hours N of Singerli.

BIGAR, or DAWSON ISLAND, an island in Mulgrave's archipelago, in the Pacific, the most northern of the Radak group; in N lat. 11° 48′, W long. 170° 7′.

BIG BEAR CREEK, a river of Upper Canada, a tributary of the St. Clair.

BIG BEAVER, a township in Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,329.

BIG BLACK, a river in the state of Mississippi, U. S., which falls into the Mississippi, after a course of 160 m., at Grand Gulf.

BIG BLUE, a river of N. America, which rises in the Pawnee territory, and, flowing SSE, enters the Kansas 8 m. below the influx of Republican Fork.

BIG BONE CREEK, a river of Kentucky, which falls into the Ohio 40 m. below Cincinnati.

BIGBURY, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. S of Modbury. Area 3,167 acres. Pop. 583.

BIGBURY BAY, a bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, between the Bolt-tail and Stoke point, into which the Erme and the Avon flow.

BIGBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. E of Glandford-bridge Area 3,440 acres. Pop. 270.

BIG CREEK, a river of Arkansas, U. S., which flows S into the White river.—Also a river of Indiana, which falls into Graham's Fork of White river.—Also a river of Missouri, which flows SE into Grand river.—Also a township in Van Buren co., in Missouri. Pop. 1,106.

BIG DRY, a river of North America, which runs into the Missouri, in about 49° N lat. Its channel, except when swelled by rains, or the melting of the mountain-snows, contains only a few standing pools.

BIG EDDY, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland.

BIG FLATS, a township in Chemung co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the line of the New York and Erie railroad, 204 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 1,375.

BIGGAR, a town and parish in the co. of Lanark. Area 5,852 Scots acres. Pop. of p. in 1801, 1,216; in 1851, 2,049, of whom 1,530 were in the town of B., which is 27½ m. S by W of Edinburgh.—Biggar Water, a small stream which joins the Tweed a little below Drummelzier, has an elevation of 700 ft. in this p., and a descent of 25 ft., in a course of about 7 m. to the Tweed. When the head-stream of the Clyde is swollen by rain it discharges a portion of its waters eastwards into this stream.

BIGGE', an island of Nubia, adjacent to the island of Philœ, in the Nile, and containing some slight remains of antiquity.

BIGGE'S QUARTER, a township in the p. of Long Horsley, in Northumberland, 6 m. NNW of Morpeth. Pop. 280.

BIGGIN, a township in the p. of Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, 4 m. SW by S of Wirksworth. Pop. 133.—Also a township in Kirk-Fenton p. in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. WNW of Selby. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. 144.

BIGGLESWADE, a parish and market-town in the county of Bedford, on the river Ivel, on the great road from London to York, 10½ m. ESE of Bedford, and 45 m. NNW of London. The river is navigable to this place; and joining the Ouse at Tempsford, opens a water-communication with Lynn Regis. The town has a weekly market on Wednesday, which was once one of the greatest in England for grain. Thread, lace, and straw plait are manufactured here. In 1785 a destructive fire destroyed about 120 dwelling houses besides store-houses and granaries, chiefly in the centre of the town and around the market-place. On the 25th of February 1792, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at B. The area of the p. is 4,310 acres. Pop., including that of the hamlets of Holme and Stratton, 4,460.

BIGHA, a sanjak and town of Turkey, in Anatolia. The sanjak is bounded on the W and S by the sea of Marmora, and embraces the Troas or Troad of the ancients.—The town—which occupies the site of the ancient *Pegæ*—stands on the border of a lake supposed by Rennell to be the ancient *Aphnitis* through which the Bigha, or Bighasui, the ancient *Tarsius*, flows towards the sea of Marmora.

BIG HATCHY, a river in the state of Tennessee, U. S., which, after a course of 100 m. falls into the Mississippi, in Tipton co.

BIG-HILL CREEK, in North America, runs west into Ruskaskias river, 26 m. N of its junction with the Mississippi.

BIG HORN, a river of North America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, near the Yellow Stone river, and the sources of the Platte; and finding its way through the eastern range of the Rocky mountains, and taking a northerly direction, falls into the Yellow Stone river at Mannel's fort, in about 47° N lat. In its course of 400 m. it receives two considerable rivers,—one from the W, and the other from the S; and

being unobstructed by falls, is navigable to a great distance in canoes, through a fine rich open country, well-supplied with timber.

BIGHT OF BENIN. See BENIN.

BIGHT OF BIAFRA. See BIAFRA.

BIGHTON, a parish in Hamps, 2 m. NE of Alresford. Area 2,094 acres. Pop. 284.

BIG ISLAND, an islet on the coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Carrickfergus bay, one of the Copeland group.

BIG ISLAND, a township in Marion co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 47 m. W by N of Columbus. Pop. 554.

BIGINI, a group of low wooded islands, in N lat. 11° 19′, E long. 167° 24′; supposed to be the Pescadores of Anson's chart.

BIGLEN, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, bailiwick of Konolfingen. Pop. 2,977. There are mineral springs and baths here.

BIGNALL-END, a township in Audley p., in Staffordshire, 4 m. NW of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. 577.

BIGNAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Saint-Jean-Brevelay. Pop. 2,822.

BIGNASCO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, near the l. bank of the Maggia, 2 m. E of Cevio.

BIGNON (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Aigrefeuille. Pop. 1,909.

BIGNOR, a parish in Sussex, 5 m. S by E of Petworth. Area 1,145 acres. Pop. 210.

BIGNY-SUR-CHER, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Cher, com. of Vallenay, 9 m. NW of Saint-Amand-Montrond. Pop. 230. There are large iron-works here.

BIGONEA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 10 m. SW of Balasore.

BIGORRE, an ancient division of the province of Gascony, in France; bounded on the N by Armagnac; on the E by the Four valleys, Neborizan, and Astarac; on the S by the Pyrenees; and on the W by Bearn. It derived its name from the *Bigerri*, or *Bigerrones*, a tribe who inhabited the district in the time of Cæsar. It now forms a portion of the dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées. Area 242,000 hectares.

BIGORRE (PIC DU MIDI DE), a vast barren conical-shaped mountain of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées. Reboul estimates its alt. at 9,538 ft. It is quite detached from the central range of the Pyrenees, and abuts at once upon the plain. From the Lac d'Oncet, "a little gem of dark blue set in the silver snow," the crest of the mountain shoots up in a cone of above 2,000 ft., covered with debris and disintegrated fragments of rock. It is composed of a brown micaceous schist, which, cropping out from the surface in masses, sparkles with metallic brilliancy. It commands one of the most extensive prospects in Europe over France; and embraces all the leading summits of the Hautes-Pyrénées.

BIGOTTIERE (LA), a commune and small town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Chailland. Pop. 1,160.

BIG PELICAN ISLAND, a small arid island on the W part of the entrance of the bay of Mobile, 1 m. S of Dauphin island, on the coast of Florida, U. S.

BIG PRAIRIE, a township in New Madrid co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. 624.

BIG RIVER, a township in Jefferson co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., Pop. 965.

BIG ROCK BRANCH, the NE head branch of Alleghany river, in North America. The branch called Big Hole Town joins it, and forms the Alleghany.

BIG SANDY, a river of North America, which, formed by the junction of E and W Forks in Virginia, separates the state of Virginia from that of Kentucky, and falls into the Ohio at Catletsburg in Kentucky. It is about 60 yards wide, and navigable 60 m. for loaded batteaux.—Little Sandy river falls into the Ohio, about 20 m. W of Big Sandy river.

BIG SPRINGS, a township in Seneca co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. 925.

BIGUAÇU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, flowing into the sea a few leagues N of the embouchure of the Maruhi. It is navigable for large canoes a distance of 10 m.

BIGUGLIA, a commune and village of Corsica, in the cant. of Borgo, near a lagune of the same name, on the E coast. Pop. 264.

BIG WALNUT, an easterly branch of the Scioto, in the state of Ohio, U. S., 55 m. in length.

BIHAIN, a commune and village of Belgium, in Luxemburg, 30 m. NNE of Neufchateau. Pop. 860.

BIHAR, a county of Upper Hungary, which derives its name from the once fortified town of Bihar. It is bounded by the counties of Saboltsch and Sathmar on the N; by that of Krassna, and the principality of Transylvania, on the E; by the county of Sarand on the S; and by Great Cumania, and the county of Bekesh, on the W. It lies between the parallels of 46° 28′ and 47° 40′; and has an area of 200·3 German, or 4,253 English sq. m. The inhabitants, whose number amounted in 1837 to 444,430, are for the most part Hungarians, and are said to be superior to the rest of their countrymen, both in morals and in purity of language. The mountainous parts are inhabited by Wallachians. About 160,000 are Protestants; 140,000, Orthodox Greeks; 40,000, Catholics; and 2,500 Jews. The district is mountainous towards the E, where it is encircled by the Carpathians; towards the W it is flat and marshy. The principal rivers are the Black Körös and the Berettyo. The vegetable productions are wheat, Indian corn, hemp, flax, saffron, and tobacco. Delreczin is the cap. The co. is divided into the 5 circles of Sarete, Zalonta, Belenyes, Vardein, and Ermelye.

BIHBIHAN. See BEHABAN.

BIHRI. See BEHREE.

BIISK, a large village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tomsk, 60 m. SE of Barnaoul, on the river Bi, at its confluence with the Katunga, in the centre of a natural amphitheatre formed by the Altai mountains, and at an alt. of 5,000 ft. above the Caspian. Pop. 2,000.

BIJA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which issues from Lake Teletskoi, in the gov. of Kolhyvan, and joining the Katunia at Katunskaia, forms the great river Ob or Obi.

BIJAGUR, a celebrated fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, in N lat. 24° 37′. The fortifications are built round the edge of a perpendicular rock, but it was taken with little difficulty by the British in 1781, during the revolt of Cheit Sing.

BIJANAGUR, or BISNAGHUR, a decayed city of Hindostan, on the Tumbuddra river, in N lat. 15° 14′. That portion on the NW bank of the river is usually distinguished by the name Annagundy. The only means of communication between the two parts of the city is by a ferry. The whole buildings stand in a plain, over which are scattered immense granite rocks, many of which have been left *in situ* when building the city: the course of the streets having been occasionally altered to avoid their removal apparently. Strong walls, nearly 8 m. in circuit, surround that part of the city on the SE bank of the river; and near its W extremity is a magnificent temple dedicated to Mahadeva. Immense blocks of granite have occasionally been employed in the different architectural constructions in this city.—The

city of B. was built about the middle of the 14th cent.; and in 1564 was sacked and destroyed by the combined forces of the sovereigns of Ahmednuggur, Beedar, Golconda, and Bejapore.

BIJAPUR. See BEJAPORE.

BIJBAHAR, or VIGIPARA, a town of India, in Cashmir, on the banks of the Jelum, 25 m. SE of Cashmir, in N lat. 33° 47'.

BIJIGHUR, a town and fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, in N lat. 27° 47'. It was taken by the British in 1803, after considerable resistance.

BIJNI, a principality of India; bounded by Butan on the N; Assam on the E; the Garrows on the S; and Rungpore on the W. It is intersected by the Brahmapatra river. The rajah is allowed to affect a kind of independency, although he pays a small tribute to the Rungpore collectorate.—The cap., of the same name, is in N lat. 26° 29'.

BIJORA. See BEZOARA.

BIJORE, a small district of Afghanistan, in the prov. of Cabul. Its cap., of the same name, is in N lat. 34° 47', E long. 71° 14'. It is situated 55 m. from the Indus. There is a tradition that the descendants of the Greeks, who accompanied Alexander to India, kept possession of this district for a considerable period.

BIJUCAY, a small island, in the sea of Mindoro, one of the Philippine group, in N lat. 10° 54'.

BIJUGAS. See BISSAGOS.

BIKANIR, a principality of Rajasthan, in Hindostan; bounded on the N by the territory of the Bhattis; on the E by Hurriana and Shekawatti; on the S by Judpur and Jeypur; and on the W by Jesalmir. Its area is about 18,000 sq. m. The surface is generally level, but rises in a cluster of sand-hills towards the centre of the territory. Fresh water is scarce; and the little which exists is greatly wasted by the intense evaporation which accompanies the hot winds. The crops therefore are scanty and always precarious. The only exports are madder, camels, bullocks, and horses. The revenue of the rajah does not exceed £50,000. In 1818 he was admitted under British protection. The principal towns are B., Rajgar, Chum, Nohar, and Bahaduran.

BIKANIR, the cap. of the above principality, is situated in N lat. 27° 57', 145 m. NNW of Ajmere. Its inhabitants have been estimated at 70,000. Most of the houses are mere huts; but the better class are faced with richly carved red stone. It is surrounded by a pretty good wall and a dry ditch. The citadel, which contains the palace, lies about a ¼ m. to the NE, and is well-fortified.

BIKAR. See BEYHAR.

BIKBULAKOVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, in the circle of Ufa, on the river Ik, 80 m. NE of Orenburg.

BILASPUR. See BELASPUR.

BILBA'O, or BILBOA, [Bello Vao, *i.e.*, 'the Beautiful ford,'] a town of Spain, the cap. of Biscay proper, situated on the E or r. bank of the navigable river Nerva, or Ibaizabal, in N lat. 43° 15', 6 m. ESE of Portugalete, and 73 ft. above sea-level, in a small but rich valley surrounded by high wood-clad mountains. The interjacent plain is well-cultivated, and covered with country-houses. It is well-built, has a spacious harbour, five parish-churches, five convents, two monasteries, an hospital, and 15,000 inhabitants. The houses are very high, and generally inhabited by several families, who occupy the different stories, as in Edinburgh; but contrary to the rule which obtains in the latter city, the highest stories are considered the best in B. A considerable part of the town is built on piles. It carries on an extensive commerce, the merchandise and wool of Spain being mostly exported through this channel to England, France, Holland, and other countries; while the whole of the north of Spain is supplied, through it, with foreign merchandise. The amount of the yearly exports of wool was at one time estimated at 50,000 or 60,000 sacks of 2 cwt. each. The other exports are wheat, iron, chestnuts, madder, olive oil, saffron, wine, and copper ore. The iron mines of Venares, within 5 m. of B., are extremely rich. The imports are stock-fish, Baltic hemp, materials for ship-building, ship stores, cocoa, sugar, coffee, linen, English woollen and cotton manufactures, drugs, French wines, &c. In 1842, 167 vessels of a total tonnage of 18,898 tons arrived from foreign ports at B.; and the invoice value of their cargoes amounted to £160,050. Of these 43 vessels were British. The number of vessels, great and small, that visit the harbour yearly, is between 500 and 600; but only small vessels under 60 tons can sail up to the town, except with a very full tide. The greater part therefore remain at Olaveaga, 2 m. below the town. Numerous wharfs and moles have been formed on both banks of the river down to Portugalete. The mouth of the river is impeded by a shifting-bar having less than a fathom of water over it at low tide. Spring-tides rise about 13 ft. in the river. In consequence of the opposition of the Biscayans to the establishment of custom-houses, they were long deprived of direct intercourse with the Spanish colonies in America, so that it was necessary to fit out all their shipments for that quarter in Santander, or some port beyond the province. There were formerly a number of tanyards here, but they have, for the most part, gone to decay.—This town was founded in the year 1300, by Don Diego Lopez de Haro; it was several times taken and re-taken in the last peninsular war, and was the scene of extensive operations during the late war of succession in Spain, though as a military position nothing can be worse, being entirely surrounded by mountains which, on one side, command the town.

BILBOROUGH, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4 m. WNW of Nottingham. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. 295.

BILBROUGH, a parish in Yorkshire, 4 m. NE of Tadcaster. Area 1,389 acres. Pop. 252.

BILCZA, a town of Austria, in Gallicia, in the circle of Lemberg, on the Sered, 20 m. SE of Czortkow. Pop. 2,000.—Also a town of Poland, in the obwod of Kielce. Pop. 450.

BILDESTON, a parish in Suffolk, 14 m. WNW of Ipswich. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. 818.

BILED. See BELED.

BILEDGIK, BILEJIK, or BILEJIK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Sultanogi, on the N declivity of Olympus, 55 m. W of Brusa, and midway between Brusa and Yenishehr. It is oddly built, at the bottom of a steep rocky chasm; but has one broad open street. In 1847 it contained 1,340 wood-built houses, of which 300 were Armenian. Spinning and weaving of silk is the chief branch of local industry.

BILEDULGERID, or BILAD-EL-JERID, [*i.e.* 'the Land of Dates,'] an appellation given to one of the divisions of Northern Africa, but which has been continually varying in the extent of its application. It was understood by the older geographers to comprehend all the countries formerly known by the name of Numidia; and was described as including the southern part of Algiers, with the whole tract of land between that kingdom and Egypt. It has been confined by De Lisle to a district situated to the S of Tunis, but, properly speaking, under the government of that state, from which it is separated by a ridge of high mountains. In later maps, and by the modern Arabs, the name Biledulgerid is applied to the whole of that district which lies between the maritime states of Bar-

bary and the Sahara or Desert, extending from 23° to 33° N lat., and which comprehends Lower Suse, Dara or Draha, Tafilet or Tafilelt, Segilmessa, and Biledulgerid Proper. This district may be described as bounded on the N by Tunis; on the E by Tripoli; on the S by Mount Atlas; and on the W by Algiers and the Sahara; and its area may be roughly estimated at 32,000 sq. m. This region, especially in the central parts, is sandy, barren, and mountainous, and almost entirely destitute of rivers and fresh water springs. In the districts nearer to the Atlantic, water may generally be found by digging 3 or 4 ft. below the surface, but it is of a brackish taste, and unwholesome quality. The climate is extremely hot and unhealthy; especially in the months of July, August, and September, when a suffocating wind, loaded with particles of sand, blows very tempestuously from the desert. In many parts of this extensive tract considerable ruins are to be found, from which it would seem to have been formerly better peopled and more carefully cultivated; but its principal and almost only produce is dates. In some oases of the more western provinces, a little Indian corn, rice, wheat, and barley, are produced: in these also a superior breed of goats are reared which are in high repute among the inhabitants of Morocco. The natives of Biledulgerid are chiefly Arabs, originally from the Sahara, and who resemble the wandering tribes already described under the articles ARABIA and BARBARY. Those of them who border upon the northern states are more civilized and stationary in their habitations, frequently engaging in agriculture and the mechanic arts; but the inhabitants of the interior are a set of intractable banditti. The small-pox, and even the plague,—the great scourges of Barbary,—are said to be unknown in Biledulgerid, though the countries are contiguous, and the inhabitants have much intercourse. All these Arabs profess the religion of Mahommed; but have little knowledge of its tenets, and mix with it an endless variety of Jewish ceremonies and Pagan superstitions. The different tribes are under a species of nominal subjection to the neighbouring states of Algiers and Tunis, though it scarcely amounts to more than the payment of an annual tribute, which some of them even refuse to discharge.

BILESUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, 20 m. W of Satarah.

BILGA, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdbijan, on the Maku river, 2 m. from the town of Maku.

BILGAM, or VILIGAM, a seaport of the island of Ceylon, situated on a bay, on the SW coast, in N lat. 5° 58'. Here is a celebrated pagoda.

BILGHEY, or BILGY, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 35 m. NNW of Bednore, and 192 m. NW of Seringapatam.

BILGILLY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, 15 m. SW of Galgala.

BILGORAY, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Lublin, obwod and 20 m. SW of Zamosc, on the Lada. Pop. 3,100.

BILGUM, a town of Hindostan, in the circar of Cicacole, 25 m. NW of Cicacole.

BILHAM, a township in the p. of Hooton-Pagnell, in Yorkshire, 6 m. WNW of Doncaster. Pop. 80.

BILIARSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 90 m. SE of Kasan, on the Tcheremshane. Pop. 2,500.

BILIHAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, 100 m. SSW of Hamadan.

BILIN, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with a castle belonging to the Prince of Lobkowitz. Pop. 3,200. It stands on the Bila, 15 m. W of Leitmeritz, and is celebrated for its mineral springs discovered in the early part of the 18th cent. Their waters are alkaline, and contain more carbonic acid than those of any other spring in Germany. From 70,000 to 80,000 bottles are annually sent from the springs to various parts of Europe. There are immense strata of tripoli here. This stone is wholly made up of the siliceous cases and skeletons of microscopic animals; and Ehrenberg estimates that a cubic inch of the tripoli of B. contains the fossil remains of 41,000,000 of individuals of the *Gaillonella distans*.

BILINOV ISLES, a small group in the Arctic ocean, lying off the coast of the Russian prov. of Archangel, in N lat. 67°.

BILITZ. See BIELITZ.

BILLAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in Dowlatabad, 65 m. NW of Poonah, opposite Bombay.

BILLE, a small river of Germany, which rises in the bailiwick of Steinherst, in Lauenburg, and falls into the Elbe, 5 m. E of Hamburg, after a course of 35 m.

BILLE', a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Fougeres. Pop. 1,285.

BILLERICA, a township in Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 18 m. NW of Boston, watered by the Concord and Shawsheen rivers, and intersected by the Boston and Lowell railroad.

BILLERICAY, a chapelry and market-town in the p. of Great Burstead, Essex, 23 m. ENE of London. Pop. 1,534.

BILLESDON, a parish and town in Leicestershire, 8 m. E of Leicester. Area of p. 4,430 acres. Pop., with the chapelries of Goadby and Rolleston, 948.

BILLESLEY, a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. WNW of Stratford-on-Avon. Area 750 acres. Pop. 41.

BILLIEME, a village of Sardinia, in Savoy, 12 m. NW of Chambéry. Pop. 1,500.

BILLIERS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Muzillac, on the r. bank of the Vilaine, at the embouchure of the Saint-Eloy, 32 m. SE of Vannes. Pop. 957. The entire tonnage entering this port in 1840 was 53 vessels of 1,626 tons burden.

BILLIGHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in the Pfalz circle, cant. of Bergzabern, on the Klingbach, 4 m. S of Landau. Pop. 1,755.

BILLING (GREAT and LITTLE), two parishes in Northamptonshire, the former 4 m. NE, the latter 3 m. ENE of Northampton. Area of Great B. 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1851, 459. Area of Little B., 856 acres. Pop. in 1851, 93.

BILLINGBOROUGH, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. E by S of Folkingham. Area 2,020 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,048.

BILLINGE (CHAPEL END), a township in the p. of Wigan, in Lancashire, 5 m. SW of Wigan. Area 1,129 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,777.

BILLINGE (HIGHER END), a township in the p. of Wigan, in Lancashire, 4½ m. WSW of Wigan. Area 1,549 acres. Pop. in 1851, 900.

BILLINGFORD, a parish in Norfolkshire, 2 m. E of Scole. Area, 1,820 acres. Pop. 219.—Also a p. in Norfolkshire, 5 m. NNE of East Dereham. Area 1,820 acres. Pop. in 1851, 371.

BILLINGHAM, a parish in the co. of Durham, 3 m. NNE of Stockton. Area 11,691 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,811, of whom 723 were in the township of B. Area of township, 2,720 acres.

BILLINGHAY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 9 m. NE of Sleaford. Area 7,630 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,375.

BILLINGLEY, a township in the p. of Darfield, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. E by S of Barnsley. Area 860 acres. Pop. in 1851, 189.

BILLINGSGATE, an island at the entrance of Wellfleet bay, off the coast of Massachusetts, U. S., in N. lat. 41° 51' 38", W long. 70° 4' 32". It has a fixed light upon it.

BILLINGSHURST, a parish in Sussex, 7 m. SW of Horsham. Area 6,758 acres. Pop. 1,458.

BILLINGSIDE, a township in the p. of Lanchester, 13 m. NW of Durham. Area 288 acres. Pop. 16.

BILLINGSLEY, a parish in the co. of Salop, 5 m. S by W of Bridgenorth. Area 1,285 acres. Pop. 149.

BILLINGTON, a chapelry in the p. and 2 m. SE of Leighton-Buzzard, in Bedfordshire. Pop. 456.

BILLINGTON (LANGHO), a chapelry in the p. and 6 m. NNE of Blackburn, in Lancashire. Area 2,960 acres. Pop. 882.

BILLITON, a rocky, sterile, quadrangular shaped island, in the Indian ocean, to the E of Banca, and SW of Borneo; 60 m. from the former; and separated from the latter by the strait of Carémata. It is about 50 m. in length, and 45 m. in breadth; and has a pop. of about 3,000 Malays, who are of industrious habits, and make excellent sailors. The island is well-timbered, and many of the Malay piratical prows are built here by the natives. Rice is the chief agricultural production. Trepang and edible birds' nests are exported. The great wealth of the island consists in its iron and tin mines. The iron-ore is peculiarly rich, and is used in the manufacture of the fine steel of which the Malays form their creases and edge-weapons.

BILLOCKBY, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. NE of Acle. Area 389 acres. Pop. 71.

BILLOM, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, arrond. of Clermont.—The cant. comprises 10 com., and had a pop. in 1831 of 14,267.—The town, 12 m. ESE of Clermont, is the cap. of the cant., and has a communal college, and some manufactories of thread, serges, and pottery. Pop. 4,746.

BILLSBOROUGH, a township in the p. of Garstang, Lancashire, 5 m. SE of Garstang. Area 842 acres. Pop. 157.

BILLY, a parish in co. Antrim, 6 m. NE of Coleraine. Area 17,230 acres. Pop. 6,080.

BILLY-BERCLAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nievre, cant. of Cambrin. Pop. 1,435.

BILLY-CHEVANNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nievre, cant. of Saint-Benin-d'Azy. Pop. 1,158.

BILLY-SOUS-MANGIENNES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Meuse, cant. of Spincourt, on the Loison. Pop. 1,216.

BILMA, a town in the Sahara, 363 m. SSE of Murzuk, and 396 m. NNE of Bornu, in N lat. 21° 20', E long. 14° 20', on the route and midway between Fezzan and Bornu. It is a poor place, surrounded with low mud walls; but is regarded as the cap. of the Tibbus. It is situated towards the S extremity of the Wadi Kawar, which lies between two isolated rocky ridges, rising amidst the barren sands of what is called the Desert of B., which is connected on the NE with the Libyan desert; and stretches on the SE to the frontiers of Bornu. Caravans employ from 10 to 12 days in crossing this sand-ocean, through which the Tibbus steer their course by certain marks in the dark sandstone ridges, which here and there protrude through the sand.—About 2 m. N of the town of B. are several salt lakes, from which a large quantity of very fine crystallized salt is annually procured, which is chiefly sold in Bornu and Sudan.—*Denham and Clapperton.*

BILNEY (EAST and WEST), two parishes in the co. of Norfolk; the former 5 m. NNW of East Dereham; the latter 7 m. SE of King's Lynn. Area of East B. 544 acres. Pop. 167. Area of West B. 2,750 acres. Pop. 304.

BILNIDABAN, a mountain in China, 50 m. NE of Khamul, turning off from the Tirishan, towards the S, between the Bugas and the Natsin.

BILOWES, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, 2 m. W of Nachod, on the Mettau, near the frontiers of Silesia. Pop. 480. There are mineral springs here.

BILOXI, a village in Harrison co., in the state of Mississippi, U. S., 227 m. SE of Jackson, on a shallow bay of the same name, which sets off from Pascagoula bay, on the gulf of Mexico, 10 m. W of the mouth of the Passagoula river.

BILSAH. See BHILSAH.

BILSBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 1 m. E of Alford. Area 2,820 acres. Pop., with the hamlets of Asserby and Thurlby, 611.

BILSDALE (MIDCABLE), a chapelry in Helmsley p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. NW by N of Helmsley. Area 18,971 acres. Pop. 721.

BILSDALE (WESTSIDE), a township in Hawnby p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. NW by N of Helmsley. Area 4,014 acres. Pop. 168.

BILSEN, a canton and town of Belgium, in Limburg, in the arrond. of Tongres, 8 m. W of Maestricht, on the l. bank of the Demer. Pop. 3,175. It has manufactures of cutlery and earthenware.

BILSHAUSEN, or BILLSHAUSEN, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Grubenhagen, bailiwick and 3 m. NW of Gieboldehausen, on the l. bank of the Ruhme. Pop. 1,150.

BILSINGTON, a parish in Kent, 6 m. SSE of Ashford. Area 2,843 acres. Pop. 385.

BILSTAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, 2 m. NE of Verviers. Pop. 600.

BILSTEIN, or BILLSTEIN, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the circle of Olpe, 20 m. S of Arensberg. Pop. 400. There is a lead-mine in the vicinity.

BILSTHORPE, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5 m. S of Ollerton. Area 1,572 acres. Pop. 217.

BILSTON, a market-town and chapelry in that part of the p. of Wolverhampton which is in the northern division of the hund. of Seisdon, Staffordshire; 3 m. SE of Wolverhampton; 19 m. S by E of Stafford; and 121 m. NW of London. Area of chapelry 1,730 acres. The numerous and rich mines of coal and iron-stone in the neighbourhood, have given rapid development to this place. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Birmingham and Stafford canal, by the various branches of which a communication is opened up to every part of the kingdom, through the Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Avon, and Thames; while by the opening of a new line—which is conducted through a noble tunnel at Cosely, near B.—the direct canal route between Birmingham and Wolverhampton has been shortened 4 m. The Liverpool and Birmingham Grand Junction railway also passes within 1½ m. of B.; the nearest station on the line being that of Willenhall, which is 83½ m. from Liverpool. Favoured by all these circumstances, B. is now a large and thriving town, and its vicinity is filled with forges, furnaces, steam-engines, and manufactories, the smoke of which darkens the air by day, while the flames illuminate the country by night. The principal manufactures of B. consist in the heavier description of iron castings, machinery of all kinds, tin-plate, japanned and enamelled wares, nails, wire, and screws. Clay of a coarse kind, used for making pottery, and a kind of deep orange-coloured sand which is found very useful in casting, are procured in abundance in the environs. Coal-mines are numerous and productive; at Bradley, in the immediate vicinity, a stratum of coal about 4 feet in thickness, has been burning for above fifty years. Bilston unites with the township of Wolverhampton in returning

two members to parliament. Pop. in 1801, 6,914; in 1831, 14,492; in 1851, 23,527. Assessed property in 1815, £15,634; in 1842–3, £70,955.

BILSTONE, a township in the p. of Norton-juxta-Twycross, Leicestershire, 3 m. NW of Market-Bosworth. Area 570 acres. Pop. in 1851, 124.

BILTEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 7 m. NW of Glaris, on the l. bank of the Linth. Pop. 689.

BILTON, a parish in Warwickshire, 2 m. SW of Rugby. Area 2,243 acres. Pop. in 1851, 631.—Also a township in Lesbury p., in Northumberland. Pop. 121.—Also a chapelry in Swine p., in the E. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. 99.—Also a chapelry, with Harrogate, in Knaresborough p., in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 4,800 acres. Pop. 3,434.—Also a parish and township in the ainsty of the city of York, in Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of Wetherby. Area of p. 4,150 acres; of t. 1,460 acres. Pop. of p. in 1851, 848; of t. 221.

BILWARA. See BHILWARA.

BIMA, a district and town in the island of Sumbawa, in the Asiatic archipelago, situated on a bay of the same name, remarkable for the magnificence of the surrounding scenery, in S lat. 8° 22′, E long. 118° 40′. It has a port, but an extensive bank of sand renders it difficult of access. The country consists of a number of trachytic ridges which descend from an old volcanic nucleus divergently to the sea. The kampongs or villages of the natives are perched upon these ridges, at an alt. of from 1,500 to 2,500 ft. above sea-level. B. is populous, and possesses a considerable commerce in rice, pistachio-nuts, sapan-wood, wax, and horses. The Dutch East India company have an agent here. Pop. in 1811, 80,000.

BIMAH. See BHIMA.

BIMASSAR. See BEEMASIR.

BIMBIA, a river of West Africa, which flows into the bight of Biafra, in N lat. 4°, E long. 9° 20′. It communicates with the Cameroon by a narrow mangrove creek about 7 m. in length.

BIMBUR. See BHIMBER.

BIME. See KANGRA.

BIMLIAPATAM, or BHIMALAPATANA, a small seaport town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, in the district and 7 m. NNE of Vizagapatam, on a stream which flows into the gulf of Bengal 8 m. SSE of Vizianagram. It contains a few good houses; and possesses a tolerably active trade, chiefly in cotton fabrics of local manufacture. A mountain rises to the S of the town, on which there is a temple.

BIMME. See BEMINI.

BINAB, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdbijan, near the E bank and on a tributary of Lake Shahee, or Uramia, 15 m. W of Maraga, and 55 m. SW of Tabriz.

BINABOLA, BURABOLA, or TWELVE PINS, a grand and picturesque group of mountains in co. Galway. It is situated between the head of Lough Corrib and Aghris point, and between Birterbuy and the Killeries; and occupies a space of about 25 sq. m.; or, if viewed as including offshoot hills on the N and W, it forms an area of from 49 to 64 sq. m. It consists of two distinct ranges of summits, connected by the elevated pass or neck of Maam Ina. The names and altitudes of the principal summits, as ascertained by the Ordnance survey, are Benlettery, 1,904 ft.,—Benoullagh, 2,084 ft.,—Benoorr, or Bengower, 2,336 ft.,—and Benbaun, 2,395 ft. Quartz is the chief rock. The cliff on the S side of Glen Ina is about 1,200 ft. high and flings down a considerable stream in a stupendous waterfall. Limestone occurs to a considerable bulk in some places at the foot of the mountains, and in patches or shield-shaped formations in lofty situations north of Glen Ina.

BINACRE, a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. NE of Southwold. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. 323.

BINARHISSAR, a town of Turkey in Europe, in of Romelia, in the sanjak and 18 m. NW of Viza.

BINAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Loire-et-Cher, cant. of Ouzouer-le-Marche. Pop. 1,100.

BINASCO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, in the gov. and 10 m. SSW of Milan, on the canal of Pavia. It has a strong castle; but was taken by the French in 1796. Pop. 4,200.

BINBROOK, two parishes and a village in Lincolnshire, 8 m. NE of Market-Raisen, on the river Aucklam. Area of both p. 6,070 acres. Pop. 1,209.—Also a township in Upper Canada, in the Hamilton district, watered by the Welland and Twenty-Mile Creek. Pop. in 1850, 389.

BINCHE, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, on the r. bank of the Haine, 14 m. W of Charleroi, and 9 m. ESE of Mons. Pop. in 1837, 4,967. The town, which is the cap. of the cant., contains a college; and has a fine terraced esplanade on the site of a magnificent castle built by the regent Mary, but destroyed by the French in 1554. The manufacture of shoes and of lace is carried on here to a great extent: the former giving employment to 400 persons, and the latter to 600. There are also glass-works, tanneries and curricries, soap-works, salt-refineries, manufactories of hosiery, cutlery, and delft-ware, and tile-works. Its trade consists chiefly in lace, thread, paper, marble, and coal.

BINCHESTER, a township in the p. of St. Andrew-Auckland, in the co. of Durham, 1 m. N by E of Bishop-Auckland. Area 500 acres. Pop. 30.

BINCOMBE, a parish in Dorset, 4 m. S by W of Dorchester. Area 997 acres. Pop. 231.

BINDERTON, a township and chapelry in Sussex, 3½ m. N by W of Chichester. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. 96.

BINDIACUL, or BINDHYACAL, a mountain-range of Hindostan, in the district of Rewah, in the prov. of Allahabad, running from Kesogar N of Secundah, on the Sindh, by Narwar, Kalangar, and Tarapur, to the Ganges at Rajmahal. Its greatest alt. is 2,000 ft.; but its average elevation does not exceed 800 ft.

BINDLOES ISLAND, one of the Galapagos group, in the Pacific ocean, in N lat. 0° 15′, and W long. 90° 33′.

BINDORF. See BENDORF.

BINDRABUND, or VRINDAVANA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 40 m. NNW of Agra, on the r. bank of the Jumna, in N lat. 27° 37′, and E long. 77° 41′. This place—the name of which *Vrindavana* signifies 'a grove of tulsi trees'—is celebrated as the scene of the earlier exploits of the Hindu god Krishna, and numerous temples dedicated to his worship are found within its precincts. Of these the great cruciform pagoda is one of the finest edifices in Hindostan.

BINEGAR, or BINAGER, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. N of Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,216 acres. Pop. 358.

BINFIELD, a parish in Berks, 3 m. NE of Wokingham. Area 3,207 acres. Pop. 1,280.

BINGAH, or BHINGAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov of Oude, near the l. bank of the Rapty, 70 m. NE of Lucknow.

BINGARO, an islet of the Indian ocean, in the Laccadive group, in N lat. 10° 50′, and E long. 72° 28′. It is surrounded by a coral reef which extends about 2 m. in a NW direction.

BING INLET, a river of Upper Canada, in the Chippaway hunting country, which falls into Georgian bay, in N lat. 45° 47′, and W long. 80° 28′.

BINGEN, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. and on the l. bank of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Nahe, 14 m. W of Maynz; at an alt. of 270 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1837, 4,415, of whom 420 were Jews, 221 Protestants, and the remainder Catholics. B. contains a church, a school, and 4 hospitals; and possesses manufactories of flannel, fustians, and tobacco, and numerous tanneries. The advantages of its situation render it the entrepot of an active transit trade. Its chief exports are wine, the produce of the environs, grain and cattle. Fairs are held twice a-year, and a market every week. This town, the *Bingium* of the Romans, was to a great extent destroyed by the French in 1689. The principal relic of its former importance is the castle of Klopp, the ruins of which still exist.—A little below B., at the entrance of the narrow gorge formed by the masses of the Taunus and Hundsruck is the Binger-see, or 'Hole of Bingen'—a rocky bar over which the Rhine descends with great impetuosity, and which, notwithstanding extensive works which have been undertaken for its amelioration, renders the navigation at low water extremely dangerous. Above this fall, on a rock in the middle of the stream, is the Mausthurm, or 'Rat-tower,' an edifice of the Middle ages of legendary renown.

BINGFIELD, a chapelry in the p. of St.-John-Lee, Northumberland, 6 m. NNE of Hexham. Pop. 125.

BINGHAM, a parish and market-town in the co. of Nottingham, 10 m. E of Nottingham, in the centre of the rich vale of Belvoir. Area of p. 3,054 acres. Pop. 2,654.

BINGHAM, a township of Maine, U. S., in Somerset co., 60 m. N of Augustus, on the E side of Kennebec river. Pop. in 1840, 751.—Also a township of Pennsylvania, in Potter co., 181 m. NW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 453.

BINGHAMPTON, a town of New York, U. S., cap. of Broome co., 138 m. SW of Albany, at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna, both of which are crossed by bridges. It is intersected by the New York and Erie railways, and connected by the Chenango with the Erie canal. Pop. in 1840, 2,800; in 1853, 6,004.

BINGHAM'S TOWN, or SALEEN, a village in co. Mayo, on a small creek on the W side of Blacksod bay, 3 m. SSW of Belmullet. Pop. 249. There is a small fishing-boat harbour here.

BINGLEY, a p. and town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. W by N of Leeds. Area of p., 13,892 acres. The town stands on elevated ground, on the E bank of the Aire, and is one of those places now abounding in the N of England, which exhibit the rapid change of an insignificant village into a busy thriving town, under the influence of well-conducted manufacturing enterprise. Worsted mills, cotton-mills, and paper-mills give employment to a great proportion of the pop. The railway from Shipley to Keighley passes B. Pop. in 1851, 15,399.

BINGO, or PI-HEOU, a prov. of Japan, near the SW extremity of the island of Nifon; bounded on the N by the prov. of Itsumo and Fuki; on the E by the prov. of Bitsou; on the S by the Swounada sea; and on the W by the prov. of Aki. It is generally fertile, and produces rice in large quantities. The cap., Fuko-yama, or 'Mountain of Happiness,' is situated on the S coast. Several of the small adjacent islands belong to the prov. of B.

BINGUT (CAPE), a promontory on the N coast of Africa, 53 m. E of Algiers, in the prov. of Beni Selim, in W long. 3° 55′.

BINHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. NE of New Walsingham. Area 2,242 acres. Pop. 511.

BINHAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, in the dist. and 36 m. SE of Kuttack, on the Olonka, one of the mouths of the Mahanuddy.

BINIC, a commune and fishing-port of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, and cant. of Etables, on the straits of Dover, at the mouth of the Ic. Pop. 1828. The port has an active coast-trade, and is much frequented by fishing-boats. Its tonnage in 1840 amounted to 45 vessels, and 3,951 tons.

BENICICAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, district and 43 m. S of Sumbulpur, near the r. bank of the Mahanuddy.

BINLEY, a parish in Warwick, 2 m. E of Coventry. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. 295.—Also a tything in the p. of St. Mary Bourne in Hants. Pop. 138.

BINNEN, or BINNA, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, and bailiwick of Goms, in the valley and on the river of the same name, 6 m. ESE of the confluence of the latter with the Rhone, at an alt. of 3,380 ft. above sea-level. The cheeses of this district are esteemed the best in the cant. Pop. 205, Catholics.

BINNEN SEE, a lake of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, forming the estuary of the Becknitz, and separated from the Baltic by the peninsula of Darass and Zingst island.

BINNI, a town of W Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, on the N bank of the Niger, 30 m. SSW of Sego.

BINNINGTON, a township in the p. of Willerby, 8 m. SW by S of Scarborough. Area 910 acres. Pop. 85.

BINOA, a river of India, in the Punjab, flowing into the Bias in N lat. 31° 45′, after a SE course of about 50 m.

BINSDORF, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Black forest, and district of Sulz. Pop. 954.

BINSEY, a parish in Oxfordshire, 2 m. NW of Oxford, on the W bank of the Isis. Area 470 acres. Pop. 77.

BINSTEAD, a parish in the isle of Wight, 6 m. ENE of Newport. Area 1,475 acres. Pop. 317.

BINSTED, a parish in Hants, 4 m. NE of Alton. Area 6,833 acres. Pop. 1,155.—Also a parish in Sussex, 2 m. W by S of Arundel. Area 1,086 acres. Pop. 124.

BINTANG, an island in the Sunda archipelago, at the S extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, and to the SE of the island of Singapore, in N lat. 1° 6′. It is about 24 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth; and is intersected by a chain of mountains which attain an alt. of 1,368 ft. above sea-level. It has a pop. of about 20,000, of whom two-thirds are Chinese. It is well-cultivated, and produces large quantities of pepper; but its most important article of commerce is *Gambier*, or *Terra Japonica*. The island is nominally subject to the Sultan of Johor; but the Dutch East India Company have a resident at Riouv, the chief town on the island, in N lat. 1° 46′.

BINTON, a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. W by S of Stratford-on-Avon. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1841, 269; in 1851, 219.

BINTREE, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. W by N of Reepham. Area 1,455 acres. Pop. in 1851, 409.

BINZEN, a town of Baden, in the Upper Rhine circle, 2 m. NW of Lorrach. Pop. 890.

BIOBIO (RIO), a river of Chili, which rises in the Andes, near the parallel of 38°, and flows WNW to the Pacific, which it enters after a course of 150 m., in which it passes Santa Fe and Conception. It is navigable for canoes a distance of 40 m. from its mouth. It forms the dividing line between the republic of Chili and the territory of the Araucanian

Indians. Its chief affluents are the Laxa on the r., and the Vergara on the l.

BIOCOVO, a mountain of Dalmatia, in the circle of Spalatro, at the foot of which the town of Macarsca is built. It is exceedingly steep, bare of trees and verdure, and covered with large stones and crags. The summit is composed of breccia, and a whitish limestone.—*Fortis.*

BIOCSKA, a town of Servia, in the prov. of Semendria, E of Usicza.

BIODOLA, a small rock in the bay of Prochio, on the N coast of the island of Elba.

BIOGLIO. See Biella.

BIOGRAD. See Zara-Vecchia.

BIOL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. of Le Grands Lemps. Pop. 1,534.

BIOLLE (La), a village of Sardinia, in the prov. of Savoy, 9 m. N of Chambery.

BIOLLET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Saint-Gervais. Pop. 1,154.

BION, a commune of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. of Mortain. Pop. 779.

BIORKO, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, off the coast of Sweden, in N lat. 59° 53′.—Also an island in the same gulf, off Finland, in N lat. 63° 21′.

BIORNEBORG, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Finland, at the embouchure of the Kumo, on the gulf of Finland, in N. lat. 61° 29′. Pop. 4,570. It was recently destroyed by fire, and is being rebuilt.

BIORNOE, an island off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 60° 19′.

BIORNSHOLM, a town of Denmark, in the bailiwick of Aalborg, in N Jutland, on the Lymfiord, 30 m. SW of Aalborg. The largest market for wool in Jutland is held here.

BIORSATER, a village of Sweden, 6 m. from Mariestad. Pop. 1,100.

BIOT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Antibes. Pop. 1,267.

BIOT (Le), a village of Sardinia, in the prov. of Chablais, 13 m. SE of Thonon. Pop. 800.

BIOUL, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, 8 m. NW of Dinant. It contains a fine castle, and possesses extensive lime-works. Pop. 913.

BIOULE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. of Negrepelisse, on the r. bank of the Aveyron, 12 m. NE of Montauban. Pop. 1,251.

BIOZAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. of Gannat. Pop. 1,539.

BIR, Bira, or Beer, [*Turkish* Bireh-jik,] a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pashalik of Diarmodzar, 39 m. direct or 60 m. travelling distance SW of Orfa; and 75 m. direct or 146 m. by road, NE of Aleppo. Pop. 4,000. It is situated on the side of a chalky hill descending steeply to the l. bank of the Euphrates, 313½ m. by the stream above Anna, in the route of the caravans from Aleppo to Orfa and Diarbekir. The ancient walls still environ the town; but they, as well as the strong castle which formerly commanded the river, are rapidly falling into ruins. In the vicinity of the latter are a large caravanserai, and numerous grottoes which are used as lodging-places by travellers. There are also 5 mosques with tall minarets, a public bath, a khan, a few coffee-houses, and a small ill-built bazaar. The number of houses was estimated by Niebuhr at 500; at the period of Buckingham's visit they did not exceed 400; but Colonel Chesney estimated them in 1831 at 1,800 or 2,000. Being built of chalk, the town is scarcely distinguishable from the rock on which it stands, but for the deep green of the cypresses and other trees which grow among the houses and relieve the eye. The inhabitants are two tribes of Turks, called Birk and Rashuan, who also extend 5 or 6 hours' distance along both banks of the river downwards, and 7 hours upwards. They are represented to be peaceful cultivators of the soil. At 14 hours from B. downwards the Arab tribes commence. Meat, fowls, bread, rice, wheat, eggs, milk, and vegetables, may be had from them at about a quarter or a third of English market prices; besides figs, pomegranates, apricots, melons, pears, and grapes.—This town, the ancient *Birtha* of Ptolemy, was, in 1109, taken by two Armenian princes from the Seljukian Turks. In 1117 it was captured by the crusading army of Baldwin, count of Edessa. Twenty years later it fell into the hands of the Atabecs of Syria, and ultimately became incorporated with the Ottoman empire. B., or rather the r. bank of the river opposite B., is the point at which the proposed steam-navigation of the Euphrates might, it is thought, advantageously commence, being the nearest point of the Euphrates to the Mediterranean: the distance by the most direct road from Bir to Scanderun is 120 m. From Bir to Bassora, the distance is 1,143 m., or from 5 to 7 days of calculated steam-voyage; while Bassora is 1,587 m., or 9 days steaming from Bombay; and the river is navigable during the greater portion if not the whole of the year, for vessels of considerable burden. The average rate of its current is about 3 m. per hour. It is here 130 yards in breadth, and averages at low water a depth of 10 ft.

BIR, or Birr, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argau, in the bailiwick and 4 m. S of Brugg. It contains the ancient castle of Brunek.

BIR-ABBAS, a station in the Hedjaz, on the route from the coast to Medina, 24 m. E of El-Hamra.

BIR-ALI, a Wahadi village at the bottom of a small bay on the S coast of Arabia, to the E of Jebel Ghorab, which is in N lat. 13° 59′ 20″, E long 48° 24½′.

BIR-AMBIR, a village of Arabia, in the line of route through the Desert from Cosseir to Keneh, 6 hours from Lagetta, and 3½ hours from Keneh. It is the first village on the limits of cultivation.

BIRAN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. of Jegun, 11 m. NW of Auch. Pop. 1,336.

BIR-ANGLIS, some wells of brackish water in the Arabian desert, 2½ hours WNW of Cosseir, which were dug by a detachment of the Anglo-Indian army when on their route into Egypt. They are 4 hours from Sayad Suliman.

BIRBHE′ (El.), a village of Upper Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile, near the island of Philœ, marking the boundary of Egypt in this quarter.

BIRBHUM, [i. e., *Vira-b'humi*, or 'the Land of Heroes,'] a district of Hindostan, at the NW extremity of the prov. of Bengal, between N lat. 23° 25′, and 24° 25′. Area 3,870 sq. m. Pop. in 1822, 1,267,065, of whom only 50,000 were Mahommedans. The country is mountainous, and in many parts uncultivated. Its chief productions are rice, sugar, and silk. Iron has been wrought, and copper and lead occur. The chief towns are Suri, and Deoghur.

BIRCH, a township in the p. of Baschurch, in Salop. Pop. 22.—Also a township in the p. of Ellesmere, in Salop. Pop. with Lythe, 65.

BIRCH BAY, a bay on the W coast of North America, in the gulf of Georgia, in N lat. 48° 53′, so called from the quantity of black birch-trees found growing on the coast. The SE part of this bay is formed by nearly perpendicular rocky cliffs, whence the higher woodland country retires a considerable distance to the NE, leaving an extensive space of low land between it and the sea, separated from the high ground by a rivulet of fresh water, which discharges itself at the bottom or N extremity of the bay. On the low land luxuriant grass is produced, with wild rose, gooseberry, and other bushes.

BIRCH (Great and Little), two parishes in Essex, 5 m. SW of Colchester. Area 3,069 acres. Pop. 962.

BIRCH (Little), a parish in Herefordshire, 4 m. S by E of Hereford. Area 967 acres. Pop. 402.

BIRCH (Much), a parish in Herefordshire, 6½ m. S of Hereford. Area 1,287 acres. Pop. 497.

BIRCH POND, a township in Fayette co., in Tennessee, U. S., 199 m. SW by W of Nashville.

BIRCHALL, or Birchott, a parish in Kent, 4 m. E by S of Ashford. Area 298 acres. Pop. 35.

BIRCHAM (Great), a parish in Norfolk, 7½ m. SW by S of Burnham Westgate. Area 3,606 acres. Pop. in 1841, 511; in 1851, 503.

BIRCHAM (Newton), a parish in Norfolk, 7 m. SW by S of Burnham-Westgate. Area 1,128 acres. Pop. in 1841, 107; in 1851, 114.

BIRCHAM (Tofts), a parish in Norfolk, 7½ m. SSW of Burnham-Westgate. Area 1,431 acres. Pop. in 1841, 142; in 1851, 157.

BIRCHANGER, a parish in Essex, 2 m. SW by S of Stanstead-Mountfichet. Area 1,051 acres. Pop. in 1841, 386; in 1851, 371.

BIRCHER, a township in Yarpole parish, in Herefordshire. Pop. 257.

BIRCHINGTON, a parish in Kent, 3½ m. W by S of Margate. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. 885.

BIRCHOVER, a chapelry in the p. of Youlgreave, in Derbyshire, 5 m. WNW of Matlock. Pop. 77.

BIR-DEVEDAR, a village of Egypt, 17 m. NE of Tineh.

BIRD ISLAND, a small island off the SW coast of Ireland, at the entrance into Dunmannus bay, co. Cork, in N lat. 51° 28'.—Also an islet in Strangford lough, on the coast of Ireland, 8 m. S of Newtown.

BIRD ISLAND, a small island in the Eastern seas, 6 m. N of Pulo Lucotta, in S lat. 3° 40', with a reef of rocks extending from the northern extremity.—Also an islet near the W coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 1° 39'.

BIRD ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean, in S lat. 17° 48', about 4 m. in circumf., discovered by Cook in 1769.—Also an island, in S lat. 54°, near the NW coast of the island of New Georgia, discovered in 1775 by Cook.

BIRD ISLAND, a small island near the E coast of Newfoundland, 6 m. SE of Cape Bonavista.—Also a small island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 63 m. W of Cape Anguilla on the island of Newfoundland.

BIRD ISLAND, a remarkable island in the North Pacific ocean, discovered in 1788 by the captain of the Prince of Wales, and visited in 1789 by Meares, and by Vancouver in 1794. It is a solitary rock, rising abruptly out of the immense ocean, in N lat. 23° 6'; and derives its name from the vast multitude of birds to which it affords asylum. It has the form of a saddle, high at each end, and low at the middle. Its greatest extent, which is in a direction S 74° W, and N 74° E, does not exceed 1 mile. Its northern, eastern, and western extremities, against which the sea breaks with great violence, rise perpendicularly from the ocean in lofty rugged cliffs, inaccessible but to its winged inhabitants; on its southern side the ascent is not so steep and abrupt; and near its western extremity is a small sandy beach, where, in fine weather and a smooth sea, a landing might probably be effected. At this place Vancouver saw some appearance of verdure, though it was destitute of tree or shrub; every other part was apparently without soil, and consisted only of naked rock. The Sandwich islanders recognise it under the appellation of Modoo Manoo, that is, 'Bird Island;' and from its great distance from all other land, and its proximity to their islands, it seems to claim to be ranked in the group of the Sandwich islands, being 39 leagues N, and 51 W of Onehow, in S lat. 23° 6'.

BIRD ISLAND. See Aves.

BIRD ISLANDS. See Aves.

BIRD ISLANDS, a group of small low rocky islands in Algoa bay, off Woody Point, in S lat. 33° 52', E long. 26° 12'.

BIRD'S NESTS, three rocks in the Eastern seas, about 25 ft. high, and covered with bushes, off the NW coast of Tappa, in N lat. 6°, E long. 123° 35'.

BIRDBROOK, a parish in Essex, 7 m. NW of Castle-Hedingham. Area 2,386 acres. Pop. 616.

BIRDFORTH, a chapelry in Coxwold p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire. Area 604 acres. Pop. 44.

BIRDHAM, a parish in Sussex, 4 m. SW by S of Chichester. Area 1,948 acres. Pop. 531.

BIRDINGBURY, a parish in Warwickshire, 5 m. N by E of Southam. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. 206.

BIRDSALL, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. SSE of New Malton. Area 3,972 acres. Pop. 282.—Also a township in Alleghany co., in the state of New York, U. S., 325 m. W by S of Albany.

BIRDSVILLE, a township in Burke co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 74 m. E of Milledgeville.—Also the cap. of Tarant co., in Texas, 250 m. N by E of Austin.

BIR-EL-MALHA, a salt spring 180 m. SW of Dongola, which serves as a station for the caravans from Cairo to Darfur. Natron is found in its vicinity.

BIRGHAM, a small village on the N bank of the Tweed, in the p. of Eccles, in Berwickshire, immediately opposite Carham, in Northumberland. It is of some historical celebrity in the annals of both kingdoms.

BIRIUSA, a river of Asiatic Russia, rising in the district of Nishni-Udinsk, in the gov. of Irkutsk, and joining the Tchuna, in the gov. of Tomsk, after a course of 300 m. from S to N.

BIRIUTSCH, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, on the l. bank of the Sosna, 90 m. SSW of Voronetz. Pop. 6,000.

BIRJE, or Birze, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 35 m. NNE of Ponievieje. Pop. 2,000.

BIRKBECK-FELLS, a township in Westmoreland, in the parishes of Orton and Crosby-Ravensworth. Pop. 200. The fell is a ramification of the Cambrian range of mountains crossing the head of Borrowdale.

BIRKBY, a township in Canonby cross p., in Cumberland. Pop. 117.—Also a township in Muncaster p., in the same co. Pop. 119.—Also a p. in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NW of Northallerton. Area 3,619 acres. Pop. 243, of whom 80 were in the township of B.

BIRKDALE, a township in North Meols p., in Lancashire, 7 m. NW of Ormskirk. Area 5,670 acres. Pop. 625.

BIRKENDORF, a village of Baden, in the Lake circle, 6 m. SSW of Bonndorf. Pop. 522.

BIRKENFELD, a principality in Oldenburg, comprised between the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, which bounds it on the NW and SW, and the principality of Meisenheim, which bounds it on the E and SE. Its length from NE to SW is 27 m.; its breadth from NW to SE 10 m. The superficies is nearly 180 sq. m. It is divided into the 3 *ämts* or bailiwicks of B., Nohfelden, and Oberstein, which are subdivided into 9 communes, and comprise 1 city, 1 town, 62 villages. Pop. in 1837, 17,150. This principality is mountainous in the W part. The Nahe waters the S part, and forms the E limit from Wierbach to Kirn. Hops and flax are grown; and there is a considerable quantity of timbered land. Cattle and bees are extensively reared.—This principality, which made part of the French dep. of the Sarre, was

given to the duke of Oldenburg in 1815 by the treaty of Vienna.

BIRKENFELD, the cap. of the above principality, is situated on the banks of a rivulet which falls into the Nahe 25 m. E of Treves. Pop. 1,800. It is the seat of administration, of a chamber of finance, and of the superintendancy of the Lutheran church. It has a castle, a Catholic and a Lutheran church; and possesses manufactories of cloth. Great cattle-fairs are held here.

BIRKENFELD, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Black forest, bailiwick of Neuenburg. Pop. 1,012.

BIRKENHEAD, a township and chapelry in the p. of Bidstone in Cheshire, on the W shore of the Mersey, opposite Liverpool. Pop. in 1801, 110; in 1831, 236; in 1841, 8,227; in 1851, 24,285. In 1818 there were only 4 houses and a few cottages; in 1831 there were 396; in 1851, 3,228. Area in 1844, including Claughton, and part of Oxon, 1,265 acres. A. P. in 1815, £1,732; in 1841, £39,570; and, in 1843-4, of the enlarged township, £64,481. The town of B., which has suddenly sprung into existence, promises, in a few years, to be one of the most handsome as well as the most important seaports in the kingdom. The affairs of the township are managed by a board of commissioners, 25 in number, 3 of whom are appointed by the town-council of Liverpool, and the remainder elected by the rate-payers. The township has bought both the Woodside and the Monk's ferry. Extensive docks are now forming here. They comprise a tidal basin of 16 acres; a low water basin of 37 acres; and a floating dock of 150 acres, which, it is intended, shall be surrounded with warehouses on the plan of those at St. Katharine's dock, London, and are placed in communication with the Chester and Birkenhead railway by means of a tunnel under the town. The Chester Junction railway is at this place carried through a tunnel 324 yards in length, which brings the terminus of the line almost to the water's edge at the Monk's ferry pier. This railway is 14¼ m. in length.

BIRKET-EL-HADJ, [*i. e.* 'Lake of the Pilgrims,'] a spot 5 m. to the E of Matarieh, and 12 m. NE of Cairo, in Lower Egypt, which forms the rendezvous of the Mecca caravan.

BIRKET-EL-KERUN, or BIRKET-EL-QOEN, a lake of Egypt, in the prov. of Fayum, partly fed by the water of the Jussuf canal, but the level of which is, according to Wilkinson, 125 ft. below that of the Nile at Benisuef. It is of a crescent shape, and 37 m. in length, by 10 in breadth, and is surrounded on all sides by desert. This lake was long identified with the famed *Mœris* of the ancients; but Linant and Lepsius have refuted this theory.

BIRKET-EL-MARIUT. See MAREOTIS.

BIRKIN, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NE of Ferrybridge. Area 5,509 acres. Pop. in 1851, 877, of whom 176 were in the township of B.

BIRKSTEIN, or BUROSTEIN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. SE of Leitmeritz, on the Rodowitz. Pop. 944.

BIRLAT, a river of Moldavia, which rises 9 m. S of Jassy, and flowing from N to S, joins the Sereth 27 m. NW of Galatz, after a course of 96 m.—Also a town of Moldavia, on the r. bank of the B., 36 m. WSW of Falczin.

BIRLEY, a parish in Hereford, 4 m. E by N of Weobley. Area 1,004 acres. Pop. 172.

BIRLING, a parish in Kent, 6 m. NW of Maidstone. Area 1,883 acres. Pop. 620.—Also a township in Warkworth p., in Northumberland. Pop. 73.

BIRLINGHAM, a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m. SSW of Pershore, on the N bank of the Avon. Area 1,210 acres. Pop. 370.

THE BIRMAN EMPIRE.

The first independent state which we meet in proceeding eastwards from Hindostan, or in India beyond the Ganges, is Birmah, which comprises the ancient kingdoms of Ava and Pegu, and until recently comprised that of Aracan. By far the greater portion of this extensive country is still a *terra incognita* to geographers. A few points of the coast, —two or three of the numerous islands scattered along it, in the bay of Bengal,—together with a narrow tract of country on either side of the Irawaddi, from the gulf of Martaban to the city of Amarapura,—are almost the only parts of this once powerful empire of which we can be said to possess any knowledge. Colonel Symes—who was employed in an embassy to the Birman court—supposed, from the information of the natives, that the B. empire, previous to the late war with the East-India company, and its consequent dismemberment, extended from 9° to 26° N lat., and from 92° to 104° E long., its length being thus 1,050 Geog. m., and its breadth 600 Geog. m. Taken in its most extensive sense, that is, including all the countries subject to its influence. Hamilton supposed that the Birman dominion, previous to the late war, might contain 194,000 English sq. m. Since both these authors first wrote, however, the kingdom of Aracan, the province of Tenasserim, and the districts of Ye, Tavoy, and Mergui, amounting, it is supposed, to 51,000 sq. m., and Pegu with an area of 32,250 sq. m., have been wrested from this extensive native power; and its southern limits have receded from 9° to 18° 45′ N lat. Its extreme N limit certainly reaches the parallel of 27°; but its extreme E limit cannot be carried beyond the meridian of 100°.

Boundaries.] The Birman empire is bounded on the N by Assam and Tibet; on the NE and E by China, Laos, and Cambodia; on the S by Siam, Tavoy, and Aracan; and on the W by Aracan, Chittagong, and Munipore, which are now interposed between its W frontiers and the E frontiers of Bengal.

Divisions and General Physical features.] The southern, or best known portion of this country, is a low, level land, which, like the plains of Bengal, and the delta of the Nile, is annually inundated by the rivers. All the country to the S of Prome, in N lat. 18° 50′, formerly constituted the kingdom of Pegu. The central provinces consist of a succession of hills of moderate elevation, divided by fertile and well-wooded valleys; while the northern parts of the country, approaching Tibet, tower into mountains of from 6,000 to 10,000 ft. A large proportion of the empire is covered with forests in which the wild elephant and the tiger are sovereigns. Interspersed between these vast and impenetrable woods, and among the windings of the wild and lofty hills, are innumerable lakes, many of them so large as rather to deserve the name of inland seas, which form the haunts of immense flocks of aquatic birds, and abound in various species of fish. The coast is low and marshy, and broken or indented by numerous arms of the sea, or small bays; but there are only three harbours now belonging to B., those, namely, of Martaban, Rangoon, and Bassein. The extent of coast-line round the gulf of Martaban is about 250 m.—The Irawaddi divides the original territory of the Birmahs into two unequal parts. To the E of that river they possess a tract of ten days' journey, or about 150 m. in breadth, to the banks of a stream called the Salong-Miet, which falls into the Sittong, a river which has its embouchure in the gulf of Martaban. These two rivers at present form the boun-

daries with Siam; and their banks on both sides are waste and deserted on account of the continual predatory warfare between the two countries. A ridge of high mountains divides the basin of the Sittong from that of the Irawaddi; and the country on the E side of that great river is, for the most part, barren and jungly, and inhabited by wild tribes, whose fierceness and independence increase as they advance towards the high regions of the N. To the W of the Irawaddi, the Birman territory extends from 10 to 30 m. from the river, to the base of the mountains which separate it from Aracan. This tract expands as it runs N; but becomes gradually more rude and mountainous, until it presents the appearance of an uncultivated desert. The plains of Manchewban, between the rivers Irawaddi and Chedouwain are, however, reputed to form the granary of B. Beyond a range of mountains to the W of the Chedouwain is the country generally called Cossay or Cossyah, inhabited by a handsome, muscular race of men, who are governed by their own rajahs or chiefs, and appear to be nearly independent of Birman control. The districts on the NE, on the frontier of China, are likewise inhabited by independent tribes, who appear to receive the general designation of Shans and Singfos; but the navigation of the Irawaddi as far as Quantong is in the hands of the Birmese, and no part of the Chinese empire extends so far W as the banks of the Irawaddi.

Mountains.] The Anapectumew range, sometimes called Yeomadong, beginning at Cape Negrais on the gulf of Martaban, divides the delta of the Irawaddi from the waters flowing westwards to the gulf of Bengal; and the now British territory of Aracan from Birmah. To the N of the parallel of 21° these mountains branch out in various directions; but little is known of their different ranges. Three passes lead from Aracan across the Anapectumew into the B. territories.—Another mountain-range, running N and S, appears to divide the basin of the Irawaddi from that of the Saluen, but little is known of its configuration. Another great range, running N and S, separates the basin of the Saluen from that of the Meinam, and stretches along the peninsula of Malacca.—The Langtang mountains divide the upper tributaries of the Irawaddi from the valley of the Upper Brahmaputra.

Rivers.] The great river of B. is the Irawaddi, which, rising in Tibet, near the sources of the Brahmaputra, runs in a prevailingly S course throughout the entire length of the Birman dominions to the gulf of Martaban. At Manchi, a town of the Bor Kamti, this river is 80 yards broad, and fordable at its ordinary level, and has an alt. of 1,855 ft. above sea-level. From Manchi to Bhanmo, in N lat. 24° 7′, it falls 1,300 ft. in 350 m. The breadth of the river at Amarapura, in N lat. 21° 55′, is 2 m., and here the river flows with a gentle current through a rich plain, gradually expanding towards the S. Below Ava, the river attains a breadth of 4 m. Under the parallel of 18° N lat., it begins to divide into branches, some of which reunite again; and it reaches the sea by 14 different branches.—The principal tributary of the Irawaddi is the Kyan-Duen or Khyen-Dwen, which in the upper part of its course is known as the Ningthi. This river, descending from the mountains on the confines of Assam, flows through a fertile country, and joins the Irawaddi, on the r. bank, with a volume of water nearly 1 m. in breadth, 5 m. above Tirrupmiu, in N lat. 21° 40′.—The next important tributary of the Irawaddi is the Myitnge, which rises in the Chinese prov. of Yunnan; and after a course of nearly 400 m. to the W of S, enters the Irawaddi at Ava.—The Saluen or Kaluen, rises in Tibet, flows through Yunnan, divides Upper Laos, Siam, and Martaban, on the E, from the Birman territories, and flows into the gulf of Martaban.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.] The climate of this country generally resembles that of Hindostan, though it is represented as being more temperate and salubrious. Extremes of heat and cold are seldom experienced; the seasons are regular. In Pegu there are only two seasons, the wet and the dry; and the therm. ranges from 50° to 90°. In the valley of the Irawaddi, three seasons are marked,—the cold, the hot, and the rainy. The soil of the upper provinces, in general is a sandy loam, on a bed of freestone; in the lower provinces, it is deeper, and has a larger proportion of argillaceous earth and vegetable matter. According to Symes, the southern provinces exhibit a vegetation no less luxuriant than that of Bengal. Rice, and the various kinds of grain which are cultivated in Hindostan, are here produced in abundance; but the arts of husbandry are still very rude. The plough is nothing more than a large wooden rake on which the ploughman stands while he drives the oxen or buffaloes that draw it. Wheat is plentiful and of a good quality. Esculent vegetables form a considerable portion of the food of the inhabitants. All the tropical fruits are produced in perfection; and tobacco of an excellent quality, sugar-canes, cotton, indigo, and *cossumba*, a beautiful red dye. In the upper provinces wheat, and all the variety of pulse and grain known in Indian agriculture, are grown. The spontaneous produce of the forests is of superior quality. Oak is said to be unknown in the eastern districts; but its place is advantageously supplied by the teak, celebrated for its durability, and its fitness for the construction of ships, and which has for many years supplied materials for the dock-yards of Rangoon, Madras, and Calcutta. The fir is found in the northern districts. The catechu, the white sandal-tree, the ebony-tree, the sycamore-fig, the Indian fig, the banyan-tree, several kinds of palms, and many other trees of which the wood is used for various purposes, may be added to the list. Among plants useful in medicine, or in the arts, are ginger and cardamum, turmeric, betel-pepper, black pepper, and long pepper, with several kinds of capsicum. The *Justicia tinctoria* dyes green; the *morinda*, the gamboge, and carthamus, yield a yellow tinge. The tamarind, the aloe, and the camphor-tree, are all products of the B. territories; as well as the cinnamon, laurel, nutmeg, spikenard, and bamboo. The plantain, the cocoa-nut, and the sago-palm, are indigenous. Vines are found in the forests; and though they are at present inferior to those of the south of Europe, it may be presumed that this inferiority is owing to the want of cultivation. Among the fruits may be enumerated the mango, the pine-apple, the mangosteen-plum, custard-apple, papaw fig, lemon, lime, and orange. The species of flowers are said to be very numerous and diversified; and many of them are described as joining the greatest beauty of colour to the utmost fragrancy of smell.

Animals.] The animal kingdom in B. presents the same species which are found in Hindostan. The horses are of a small size, but vigorous and spirited. Elephants roam in every part of the country, but chiefly in Pegu. The wild boar, tiger, and leopard, inhabit the jungles. The ichneumon, or rat of Pharaoh, is said to be in a great measure peculiar to this country. Buffaloes are numerous, but their flesh is never used by the inhabitants as food, nor indeed is any other kind of flesh, except that of game. Poultry is abundant. There are several species of poisonous snakes; and leeches abound in the marshes.

Minerals.] Besides tin, iron, antimony, lead, arsenic, and sulphur, the B. territories afford very pure

amber, and several kinds of precious stones, among which may be reckoned amethysts, garnets, jasper, sapphires, and rubies. The ruby is said to be almost as peculiar to the B. territories as the true diamond is to Hindostan. In Pegu, gold is found in the sand of the rivers, and in some places it is dug from mines; it has even been supposed by some geographers that this country is the Golden Chersonesus of the ancients. Symes assures us, that, in a mountain called Woobelutaun, near the river Khyen-Dwen, there are mines in which gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires, are all wrought at the same time. The marble dug from the quarries a few miles from Amarapura is reckoned equal to the finest Italian; but it is monopolized by government, and held sacred because the images of Godama are chiefly composed of this material. On the E bank of the Irawaddi, near Renankeang, in N lat. 20° 30′, scattered over a space of 16 sq. m., are the celebrated wells which yield petroleum-oil, a species of coal-tar, also monopolized by government, and from which a large revenue is derived; the annual average produce being estimated at 92,781 tons, valued at nearly £1,000,000. Coal is said to be plentiful; and nitre, natron, and salt, are procured in the upper provinces.

Population.] The population of Birmah can only be conjecturally estimated. "Of the pop. of the B. dominions," says Symes, "I could only form a conclusion from the information I received of the number of cities, towns, and villages in the empire; these, I was assured by a person who might be supposed to know, and had no motive for deceiving me, amount to 8,000, not including the [then] recent addition of Aracan. If this be true, which I have no reason to doubt, and we suppose each town, on an average, to contain 800 houses, and each house 6 persons, the result will determine the pop. at 14,400,000. Few of the inhabitants live in solitary habitations; they mostly form themselves into small societies, and their dwellings, thus collected, compose their *runs* or villages: if, therefore, we reckon their number, including Aracan, at 17,000,000, the calculation may not be widely erroneous.—I believe it rather falls short than exceeds the truth." Captain Cox, who succeeded Colonel Symes as ambassador, reduced these 17,000,000, to 8,000,000; while Captain Canning, who visited the country in 1810, and with whom Hamilton agrees, brings down the number to 3,000,000. The first of these estimates is certainly exaggerated, and the last probably much underrated. Without including the inhabitants of Aracan, and the other ceded provinces—which were, of course, comprehended in Captain Canning's calculation—Crawfurd estimates the pop. at 4,000,000, which gives about 22 to the sq. m.; and Captain Trant concludes, from the amount and proportion of the military conscriptions, and from personal view of the districts through which he passed, that the whole pop. of the empire probably amounts to 6,000,000; and shows how this calculation may be reconciled with the estimate of Symes. "Colonel Symes, in his work on Ava," says Trant, "computes the pop. at 17,000,000, by supposing the number of towns and villages to amount to 8,000; but of this number, if we may judge by experience, more than two-thirds only nominally existed, the inhabitants having probably emigrated to other spots, to which a new name would be given, whilst the deserted villages, in the returns of the district, would be placed on the same list with the inhabited ones. This I have remarked in many instances to be the case." In connexion with this fact of the immense number of ruined and deserted towns, both in Pegu and Ava Proper, Trant gives a number of highly interesting notices of the architectural remains and other antiquities of the country. From these monuments, it would appear that this country must have been, at one time, the seat of an empire far more populous, better skilled in the arts of civilization, and altogether more flourishing and wealthy, than the present. The more modern tale of desolation is told as well by the traces of villages thickly strewed over the country, where the nearest hamlets are now 10 m. asunder, as by the ruined ramparts and vast solitary area of Pegu, Pagham-mew, Prome, and various other once magnificent cities. The surviving monuments of earlier ages are still more remarkable. "The neatly and strongly arched roofs of old temples show a perfect acquaintance with the art of vaulting, which the B. have now totally lost. Frescoes of great age are found on the walls of these structures, still retaining the most brilliant colouring, and in every respect superior to more modern attempts of the kind: and those enormous masses of brick, the Dagon and Shoemadoo, and Shoezeegan pagodas, at Rangoon, Pegu, and Pagahm, are of immemorial antiquity. It is remarkable that these stupendous constructions are altogether dissimilar from any religious edifices in India, and 'approach,' says Trant, 'in idea nearer to the pyramids than any other relic of antiquity.'"

The pop., inconsiderable as it is for so extensive a territory, is far from being a homogeneous mass, distinguished by the same manners, language, and religion. It consists, according to Crawfurd, of at least 18 distinct tribes, differing from each other in many of those great physical and moral features which constitute a wall of separation, as it were, among men. The Birmans Proper occupy the central district of the empire from the parallel of 18° to 23°, and from the Aracan frontier to the Saluen river. The Shans are spread over all the N districts to the frontiers of China. The Singfu are chiefly located in the extreme NW on the frontiers of Assam. The Peguans—called Talains by the B.—are nearly confined to the delta of the Irawaddi and the lower course of the Saluen. Blumenbach and Virey have classed the Birmans with the Mongols; Bory de St. Vincent, with the Chinese; while Crawfurd—whose authority is of great weight—considers them to be more nearly allied to the Malays. In Ava, the Birmans Proper are at once the most numerous and the most civilized; and each nation, in proportion to the smallness of its numbers, recedes further and further from the point of refinement attained by the leading tribe. But however much these tribes may differ from each other in language, religion, and refinement, they have all, according to Crawfurd, the same physical type, that is, the same cast of features, the same complexion, and the same form. The physical characteristics of the B. are those of the Hindu-Chinese family. Their complexion is olive; their hair black, coarse, and lank; their face is broad at the cheek bones, but narrow at the forehead and chin, and the general expression is rather lively and pleasing. "The Burmahs," says a writer in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, "are, in general, men of low stature, but stout, muscular, and capable of enduring great privation. They are possessed of amazing activity and strength, and the postures into which a Burmah throws himself, while engaged in pugilistic and other athletic exercises are scarcely to credited. In what we call bottom, they are not inferior to Englishmen, and they resemble us likewise in their love of boxing, and similar amusements. In true bravery they take the lead of all other Asiatics, as no one who has ever had an opportunity of seeing them at Rangoon will be disposed to deny." Captain Franklin gives a less favourable sketch of the native B.; describing them as, to their superiors, abjectly submissive; in power, rapacious and cruel; in war, treacherous and ferocious; in their dealings, litigious and faithless; in appetite, insatiable and avaricious; in habit, lazy; and in their ideas, persons, houses, and food, "obscenely filthy below any thing that has claims to humanity!" Father Sangermanno also describes them as "servile, slothful, and false."

The principal part of the male dress,—which covers the loins, and reaches half-way down the leg,—consists of a double piece of cloth about 10 cubits long, loosely wrapped about the body. Over this a frock is worn, with sleeves open in front, and reaching below the knees: this frock consists in summer of white cotton, broad-cloth, or velvet; and in winter is quilted. The head is covered with a small square handkerchief, commonly of English book-muslin, which is worn like a turban. The lower classes of women wear only a single garment, called a *thabi*, and resembling a sheet. This is wrapped round the body, and crossing the breasts, is fastened under the arms. It descends almost to the ankles, but is not closed by a seam before, so that—like the Spartan females, if Euripides belie them not—when walking, a great part of the leg is exposed. From this habit custom has long removed every idea of indelicacy. Among the upper ranks, sumptuary laws are established, which determine the several ornaments and decorations by which the different classes are distinguished. The men wear ear-rings, which, in those of high rank, are generally of a large size, and weigh down the ears almost to the shoulders. The rank of women is distinguished by the fillets and ornaments by which the hair is bound in a bunch on the top of the head. Both sexes wear the hair long; the men tying it in a knot on the crown of the head, the women on the back. The custom of tattooing universally prevails among the male part of the population. The tattooed figures are of a black or blue colour, upon a brown ground; and are produced by a kind of lamp-black procured from the soot of sesamum oil mixed with the gall of the *saiga* fish. The Siamese regard this practice of tattooing as barbarous, probably because it is the national custom of their ancient enemies. Few of the nations beyond the Brahmaputra except the B. and Peguans, have preserved this ancient custom. The practice of chewing betel is universal, and the size and fabric of the *paun*-box, denote the rank of the owner.

The B. are untainted with that jealousy of disposition which pervades so many Eastern nations, and which has led to the careful seclusion of the women from general society. Polygamy is prohibited, except to the royal family; but, though a man can only have one wife, he may have as many concubines as he chooses; and divorces are obtained with great facility. If the latter live in the same house with the wife, they are bound, by law, to perform for her every office of a servant; they attend her when she goes abroad; bear her fan, her betel-box, her water-flagon; and thus, by contributing to her ease, pomp, and pride, compensate in some degree for the share which they may attract of her husband's affection. The B. funerals are conducted with considerable solemnity. The bodies of those of the higher ranks are burnt; those of the lower ranks, and all who die under the age of 15, are thrown into a river, or buried.

Religion.] In religion the more civilized tribes of this empire are Buddhists; but they do not acknowledge the elder Buddha, or Rama, the emperor of Ceylon. Their legislator is the younger Buddha, or Bhaddu of the Hindus, the ninth incarnation of Vishnu. They admit a metempsychosis or transmigration after death; but maintain that the soul perishes with the body, and that from this complete dissolution another individual springs

which will be man, or beast, or *nadt*,—a being superior to man,—according to the merits or demerits of its predecessor. At last, after a successive series of dissolutions and regenerations, all beings attain the state of *niban* or *neruan*,—a state of ecstasy, or of perfect abstraction from all sensation, thought, or desire.—The temples are usually in the form of a pyramid, and some of them are of great height. Besides images of Godama, the temples contain the images of the favourites of their god, with representations of animals, such as elephants, monkeys, and lions. The votaries of Godama say prayers at sunrise, and before they retire to rest; and they make use of rosaries formed of various kinds of seeds. The public acts of religion are reserved for particular solemnities, such as the dedication of a temple, or the celebration of an annual festival. Offerings are made; but the religion of Buddha forbids to sacrifice any animal. The offerings consist of fruits, boiled rice, and flowers, with various figures of paper and gold-leaf. The rich present white umbrellas, with ornaments of gold, slippers, canes, pillows, and gilded utensils; the poor, who cannot afford offerings so expensive, present imitations of them in paper. To gild part of a temple is considered a very meritorious act. For three months of the year, a kind of lent is observed, during which the more scrupulous fast from sunrise to sunset. At the conclusion of this period, a whole month is celebrated as a kind of festival.

The *rahans*, or the priests of Godama, do not appear to take any part in the religious acts performed in the temples; few of them, indeed, are present at processions, or at religious ceremonies of any kind. They live together in colleges, or convents, founded for that purpose by the munificence of the rich. The decency of their lives, and their hospitality to strangers, are said to be eminent; and the respect paid to them by the other classes of the community is considerable. No rahan ever kindles a fire, lest by that act he deprive an animal of life; he consequently dresses no victuals, but depends upon receiving them in that state from the charity of others. He is allowed, however, to eat every kind of food which may be presented; even animal food is not forbidden to him. Every rahan is, by his religious profession, bound to procure his food by "the labour of his feet," as they term it. In the morning, as soon as he can distinguish the veins on his hands, he issues from his convent, with his *sabeit*, or vessel of wicker-work, under his arm. Stopping at every door in his way, but observing the deepest silence, he receives into his sabiet such ready-dressed provisions as the inhabitants think proper to afford, and passes on without returning thanks. He is forbidden to use solicitations; and is not permitted even to give notice of his being at the door. The provisions thus obtained, after satisfying the immediate necessities of the collector, are given to the poor, or to the needy stranger. In every convent of rahans there is a superior called *zara*, or 'reader,' who is supposed to enjoy considerable power among those of his own convent, as they always approach him with respect. The zaras of the principal convents live in splendid apartments, have numerous attendants, and enjoy several privileges denied to the principal nobles. Their authority, however, does not extend beyond their own colleges. Before a person be admitted into the priesthood, and received into a convent of rahans, he undergoes a public examination, to discover whether or not he be free of bodily infirmities. The initiation is pompous, and expensive; but a person who has attached himself to this profession, is not supposed to be bound to it for life: he may, when he pleases, without scandal, quit his convent, and engage in the active concerns of life. The *kioums*, or convents of the rahans, are different in their structure from common houses, and resemble the architecture of the Chinese. Convents of young women are said formerly to have existed, into which virgins entered, making a vow of perpetual celibacy.

The White elephant.] Besides these wholly religious characters, there is a very important personage, the second dignitary in the kingdom,—the White elephant, who has a regular cabinet, composed of ministers, secretaries, under-secretaries, &c., &c. This animal is not, as has been supposed, an object of worship among the B., but merely forms an indispensable part of the regalia of sovereignty. The title of 'Lord of the White elephant,' or rightful possessor of an incarnate symbol of Buddha, confers actual supremacy in the Buddhic states. The residence of the White elephant is contiguous to the royal palace, with which it is connected by a long open gallery, supported by numerous wooden pillars, at the farther end of which a curtain of black velvet embossed with gold, conceals the august animal from the eyes of the vulgar; and before this curtain, the offerings intended for him are displayed. His trappings are of gold, studded with large diamonds, pearls, sapphires, rubies, and other precious stones; and his betel-box, ankle-rings, and the vessel out of which he feeds, are all of pure gold. The elephant, thus treated, appears to be an animal whose colour has been changed by a disease of the leprous kind; but is by the Birmans supposed to contain a human soul, in the last stage of many millions of transmigrations, and about to be absorbed into the essence of the Deity.

Language and Writing.] The language of the B. has 33 simple sounds or characters; and is, like the languages of Europe, written from left to right. Its structure is very inartificial; and there are no inflexions; the relations of number, mode, and time, being indicated by prefixing or affixing certain particles. The Pali language, written in the Sanscrit alphabet, is the sacred text of Ava, Pegu, and Siam; but in a specimen of the Lord's prayer in that dialect, the missionaries could only discover three Sanscrit words. A part seems taken from the Chinese. The character in common use is a round Nagari, derived from the Pali, which is square. It is formed of circles, and segments of circles, variously disposed, and written from left to right. The Baptist missionaries have translated the Scriptures into the Pali. In writing, numerous contractions are used, and the whole is executed with great despatch. The *zares*, or writers in courts, often write down what an officer dictates who does not speak slow. Almost every B. carries with him a *parawaik*, consisting of a sheet of strong blackened paper, measuring from 4 to 6 ft. long, and about 18 inches wide. It is folded up somewhat in the form of a fan; the breadth of each fold being about 6 inches, and the length corresponding to the breadth of the sheet. Upon this *parawaik*, with a pencil of steatites, he keeps his accounts and memorandums. Books in the Pali text are sometimes composed of thin stripes of bamboo, delicately plaited and varnished over in such a manner as to form a smooth and hard surface, on a leaf of any dimensions. This surface is afterwards gilded, and the sacred letters are traced upon it in black and shining japan; the margin being illuminated by wreaths and figures of gold, on a red, green, or black ground. In every monastery there is a repository of books, which are usually kept in lacquered chests. When at the capital, Colonel Symes paid a visit to the royal library, of which he gives us the following interesting description. "It is," says he, "a large brick building, raised on a terrace, and covered by a roof of a very compound structure. It consists of one square room, with an enclosed virando, or gallery, surrounding it. The room was locked, and, as we had not a special order for seeing it, the person who had the care of the library said that he was not at liberty to open the doors, but assured us there was nothing in the inside different from what we might see in the virando, where a number of large chests, curiously ornamented with gilding and japan, were ranged in regular order against the wall. I counted fifty; but there were many more, probably not less than a hundred. The books were regularly classed, and the contents of each chest were written in gold letters on the lid. The librarian opened two, and showed me some very beautiful writing, on thin leaves of ivory, the margins of which were ornamented with flowers of gold, neatly executed. I saw also some books written in the ancient Pali, the religious text. Every thing seemed to be arranged with perfect regularity; and I was informed that there were books on divers subjects; more on divinity than any other; but history, music, medicine, painting, and romance, had their separate treatises. The volumes were disposed under distinct heads, regularly numbered; and if all the other chests were as well-filled as those that were submitted to our inspection, it is not improbable that his Birman majesty may possess a more numerous library than any potentate from the banks of the Danube to the borders of China." The B. are said to possess several historical works, containing an account of the lives and actions of the different families of their princes; but they are fabulous, and abound with omens and prodigies. They have also translations of the history of China and Siam, and of the kingdoms of Kathee, Ko-shampyes, Pegu, Saymmay, and Layuzayu.

In scientific pursuits, the B. are far behind the Hindus. Their astronomy is very defective, and their geography still more so. The Birman year commences on the 18th of April. The common year is lunar; but they are likewise acquainted with the solar year of 365 days. The year is divided into 12 months, alternately consisting of 30 days and 29 days; and is consequently 11 days shorter than the solar year. In order to bring it nearly to coincide with the solar year, an intercalary month is added every third year. This, however, does not make the coincidence complete, and consequently the principal festivals revolve round the whole months. The skill of their surgeons extends only to the dressing of wounds, and the setting of bones. In medicine, the Birmans have several books. In law, the B. have numerous treatises, particularly the Institutes of Menu, and copious commentaries upon them. The king who sat on the throne when the British embassy under Symes was sent to this country, had caused the Institutes of Menu to be translated from the English of Sir W. Jones. The B. are fond of poetry and music. They have epic as well as religious poems of high celebrity; and they are fond of reciting, in heroic numbers, the exploits of their kings and generals. It is said that the prowess of the great Alompra, the deliverer of his country, is celebrated in verses not unworthy of his courage and his fortune. The members of the British embassy saw one of their dramatic representations at Pegu, and gave it considerable praise. The dialogue was spirited, without rant; the action animated, without being extravagant; and the dresses of the principal performers were showy, yet becoming. Music is a science which is also held in considerable estimation throughout the B. empire, and is cultivated more generally than in India.

Arts and Manufactures.] In the fine arts, the B. cannot be expected to have made any considerable progress. Their architecture is greatly inferior to that of the Hindus and the Chinese; the few respectable pagodas which are found in the country are constructed after Siamese models. Their paintings are unintelligible unless accompanied by written descriptions. Crawfurd says that, as far as he could discover, the art of casting images of metal—which is daily practised by the Siamese—was unknown to the B. In the useful arts, they are scarcely more ad-

vanced. The women are the only manufacturers in Ava, if we except a few male captives of the Cassay nation, who earn their livelihood by weaving. The B. female weavers produce good cotton-fabrics; but the artisans of Manchester undersell them even in the interior of the country. The principal silk manufactories are supplied with the raw material from China and Pegu; and the artisans in this branch of industry also are women. They dye their silks very well in various brilliant colours. The common, coarse, unglazed earthenware of the B. is the best in India, and is very cheap; the wood and ivory turnery-ware is also very good. Iron-ore is melted in Ava, where there are manufactures in which swords, spears, muskets, or rather matchlocks, knives, scissors, and carpenters' tools are fabricated. All articles of steel are imported from Bengal. Crawfurd saw in the market of Ava—without being able to ascertain the uses to which it is applied—considerable quantities of antimony reduced to the metallic state. At a certain village Colonel Symes saw thirty or forty large yards crowded with statuaries at work on images of various sizes, but all of the same personage, namely Godama, sitting cross-legged on a pedestal. The quarries from which they obtained the materials were only a few miles distant; and the marble was brought to the village in blocks. The smallest image exceeded the human stature, and the price was said to be 100 tikals, or about £12 or £13. The workmen's only tools were a chisel and a mallet, and they smoothed the images with freestone and water. Many were beautifully polished, presenting a transparent clearness far surpassing the brightest polish that European marble ever exhibits. Of late years, the Birmans have made rapid progress in the art of ship-building. Formerly they used only small vessels like boats; but, in consequence of their communication with Europeans, they are now launching vessels of considerable magnitude. At Rangoon, Colonel Symes saw several ships on the stocks from 600 to 1,000 tons burden; three or four of these vessels belonged to English adventurers. Ships may be constructed in this country at one-third less than in the Ganges, and for nearly one-half of what they would cost at Bombay. The Birman shipwrights appear to finish their work well.

Commerce.] The natural products of the B. empire, which are articles of exportation, or likely to become so, are the following: rice, grain, cotton, indigo, cardamums, black pepper, aloes, sugar, saltpetre, salt, teak-timber, stick-lac, *kuth* or *Terra Japonica*, areca nuts, dammer, fustic, sapan-wood, petroleum or earth-oil, honey, bees'-wax, and ivory. The mineral products are: iron, copper, lead, gold, silver, antimony, rubies, white statuary marble, limestone, and coal. In 1795, the quantity of teak and other timber imported to Madras and Calcutta, from the B. dominions required a return, chiefly in Indian and British cotton-goods, amounting to the value of £200,000; and this trade has been progressively on the increase since, as teak cannot be conveyed from the Malabar to the Coromandel coast unless at so great an expense as to preclude the attempt. This branch of commerce, before the late war, shared in the advantages of free trade: the B. were beginning to be clothed in British fabrics; and our merchants had pushed their enterprises to Amarapura, the capital. Sugar is manufactured by Chinese settlers. It is white and of good quality; but the exportation of it is prohibited. If this were not the case, and if encouragement were given to the manufacture, it might be carried to a great extent in B. The price of clayed sugar at Ava is 30 to 36 rupees the 100 *vis*, or 365 lbs. avoirdupois. The commerce betwixt the northern and southern quarters of the empire is greatly facilitated by the Irawaddi, on which several thousand boats are annually employed in transporting rice from the lower provinces, to supply the capital and the northern districts, also salt, and *nappi*, or pickled sprats. Articles of foreign importation are mostly conveyed up the Irawaddi; a few are introduced by way of Aracan, and carried over the mountains on men's heads. European broad cloth, hardware, coarse Bengal muslins, Cossimbazar silk handkerchiefs, china-ware, and glass, are the principal articles carried up the river. Merchants carry down silver, lac, precious stones, catechu, and some other articles. The lower parts of the Birman territory, the districts of Sarwan and Sarwadi especially, are considered as particularly adapted to the cultivation of indigo. The plant grows freely; and more than one indigo-factory was about to be established in B. by Europeans when the war broke out. The principal articles of import by sea into B., are Bengal, Madras, and British piece-goods, British woollens, iron wrought and unwrought, copper for sheathing, lead, quicksilver, borax, sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder, firearms, sugar, arrack, and rum, a little opium, earthenware, Chinese and English glass-ware, cocoa-nuts and betel-nut. The trade in British piece-goods has of late years much increased, whilst that of Madras piece-goods has proportionally diminished. On the northern frontiers an active trade is carried on with China and other eastern states. The chief emporium of this trade is Bhanmo. Mahommedan and Birman merchants from Ava go to Bhanmo to meet the Chinese traders, some of whom occasionally come down th eriver to Midai, about 5 m. N of Amarapura. The Chinese import copper, orpiment, quicksilver, vermillion, iron pans, silver, dried fruits, rhubarb, tea, honey, gold and silver thread, and raw silk. Their merchants travel on small horses and mules, and are said to be two months on the road. The tea which is supposed to be brought by the Chinese is black, and made up in round cakes or balls; some of it is of fine flavour, but it is all of a different description from any that is sold in the market of Canton. Captain Yule was informed that none of the tea sold in Amarapura was the produce of China. The returns of the trade with the Chinese are chiefly cotton, amber, areca-nuts, esculent birds' nests, ivory, and bees' wax, with a small quantity, perhaps, of Russian broadcloth and British woollens. The quantity of cotton exported to China is very considerable: it is estimated at not less than 70,000 bales of 300 pounds each; but the trade is a royal monopoly. The cotton is transported by boat on the Irawaddi; and is carried from Bhanmo to the Chinese marts on mules, ponies and bullocks. The Ava cotton of the lower provinces is of a short staple; but that of the upper is long, and of a fine texture. The cotton of Pegu, it is said, is sent to Chittagong and Dacca; and is the material of the fine Dacca muslins. Another line of traffic is that with the country of the Shans, or as it is termed by Europeans, the kingdom of Laos. The Shan traders repair annually, in the dry season, to the B. country, bringing with them sticklac, bees' wax, a yellow dyewood, various drugs and gums, raw silk, lacquered ware, ready made jackets stuffed with cotton, onions and garlic, turmeric, and coarse tea in cakes. The chief returns are dry fish, nappi, and salt. The chief fair at which the Shans attend is at Pelk, 6 or 8 m. S of Ava, on a small river which falls into the Irawaddi under the walls of the capital. There are several smaller fairs along the E bank of the Irawaddi; and one more considerable is annually held at the Dagon pagoda, near Rangoon.

The Birmans, like the Chinese, have no coin: silver in bullion, and lead, being the current monies of the country. What foreigners call a *tikal*, properly

kiat, is the most general piece of silver in circulation. It weighs 10 pennyweights, 10¾ grains. The subordinate currency is lead.

Government.] Government in B. is a coarse, rude despotism. The king is absolute lord of the life and property of his subjects: his will is law, and his voice fate. The *wongees*, [*i. e.* 'Great lords,'] or chief ministers of state, are considered as next in rank to the princes of the blood. They are four in number; and conduct, in the name of the king, the whole affairs of the nation. They are assisted by four *woondocks*, [*i. e.* 'Lord-helpers,'] who, in the council-hall, sit in a deliberative capacity, without being permitted to vote. Next to the woondocks are four *attuccoons*, or ministers of the interior. They enjoy considerable influence, and have access to the king at all times; and from them he generally chooses his privy counsellors. The Birmans, in the regulation of their government, seem to have a predilection for the number four. All the officers of his majesty's several establishments are, or ought to be, in double pairs. Hereditary honours are unknown. The liberty of bearing umbrellas is the recognised mark of official dignity. White silk umbrellas can be used by the king only. The king's direct revenues arise from tribute, and tithes of the produce of the Crown lands, the mines, and the imports and exports. His unsettled revenues arise from confiscations, escheats, fines, donations, &c. Before the cession of Aracan, Tenasserim, and the other provinces taken possession of by the East India company, it was estimated to amount to 15 lacs of rupees per annum.

Military and Marine force.] The military strength of such a country as that of the B., is not to be estimated by its mere numerical force: much depends on the skill and perseverance with which it may be kept together. The regular army is said to be inconsiderable; but, when it is thought necessary, every man is liable to do military service. The fidelity of the army is secured in a way which displays the tyrannical politics of eastern despotism: the wives and children of the soldier are detained as hostages, and should he desert or behave with cowardice, his innocent family must atone for his offence by being burnt alive. Yet it is believed that during the late war with the English, the whole B. army did not exceed 50,000 men. The arms of the infantry are bows, muskets, and sabres; but, with the exception of a few body-guards belonging to the royal family, they are not uniformly clothed, and their arms are generally in a bad condition. The bow and arrow, and a short sword called *dah*, having a blade of about a foot and a half in length, are weapons with the use of which the B. are perfectly acquainted, and they possess abundant courage to use them either in close or distant combat.—Their war-boats are generally from 60 to 120 ft. in length, but very narrow, and rowed or rather paddled by men who sit two abreast the whole length. Each is formed from the single trunk of a teak-tree, and carries from 50 to 60 rowers armed with swords and lances, besides about 30 soldiers armed with muskets. The prow, which is flat and solid, is generally mounted with a great gun. These boats proceed upon any attack with great vidlence, but from being low in the water, they are liable to be run down. The number of war-boats belonging to the B. empire is estimated at 500.

History.] In Dalrymple's *Oriental Repertory*, the Birmans are called *Boroghmans*. In the Birman alphabet, published at Rome in 1776, the name is written *Bomers*. They call themselves *Mranmas*, pronounced *Myanmas*. Their native country is Ava Proper, and they were at one time subject to the king of Pegu; but in the 16th cent. this warlike people revolutionized the country by taking possession of Ava, and then of Martaban. The Birmans continued masters of the country till 1740, when a civil war broke out in the conquered provinces of Pegu, which was prosecuted on both sides with savage ferocity. In 1750, and 1751, the Peguans, with the aid of arms imported by Europeans, and the active services of some Dutch and Portuguese adventurers, made head against their rivals; and in 1752, Ava, the capital, surrendered to them at discretion, while Dweepdee, the last of a long line of Birman kings, was taken prisoner, with all his family, except two sons who escaped into Siam. Flushed with conquest, Binga Della, king of Pegu, returned to his hereditary dominions, leaving the government of Ava to his son Apporasa; but scarcely had the viceroy entered on the management of affairs, when one of those extraordinary characters whom Providence sometimes raises up to change the destinies of nations, appeared on the stage. This was a Birman called Alompra, a man of obscure birth, known by the name of 'the huntsman,' and the chief of Monchabu, then a poor village. Having collected around him a few devoted followers, Alompra defeated the Peguan forces in small skirmishes; and acquiring confidence, and gradually attracting more followers, in the autumn of 1753, he suddenly advanced, and obtained possession of Ava. Defeating the king of Pegu in several subsequent engagements, he eventually carried the war into his territories, and in three months took his capital, which he gave up to indiscriminate plunder and carnage. He next turned his arms against Siam; but, during the siege of the capital of that kingdom, his career of conquest was suddenly terminated, in 1760, by a fatal disease, in the 50th year of his age, and 9th of his reign. Alompra was succeeded by his son Namdojee Praw, a minor; but Shembuan, brother to Alompra, acted as regent, and, on the death of his nephew assumed the crown. Shembuan prosecuted the war against the Siamese, and took their capital in 1766, but did not retain permanent possession of that country. In 1767, the rising empire was invaded, on the side of Yunnan, by a Chinese army, 50,000 strong, which advanced as far as a village called Chiba; but the Birmans cut off their supplies, and then destroyed the whole of them, except 2,500, who were sent in fetters to the Birman capital, where they became naturalized subjects. Shembuan subdued Cassay in 1774, and died in 1776. His son and successor, Chenguza, a debauched and bloody tyrant, was dethroned and put to death in 1782, in a conspiracy headed by his own uncle Minderagee, who took possession of the government. This prince was the fourth son of Alompra. In 1783, he sent a fleet of boats against Aracan, which he easily conquered. He then marched against Siam, where he met with some checks; and, finding himself unable to retain possession of the interior, was obliged to content himself with the dominion of its western coast, as far south as Mergui, including the two important sea-ports of Tavoy and Mergui, which were ceded to him by treaty in 1793.

The first act of aggression on the part of the Birmese against the British government occurred in 1795. Three criminals having fled across the border, the Birmese hesitated not to violate our territory in pursuit of them; but the invasion was promptly repelled. The protection afforded by our government to the Mughs proved the next cause of discord. The tyranny exercised by the Birmese governor of Aracan drove multitudes of the inhabitants of that province to seek an asylum within our territory; and as early as the year 1799, two-thirds of the Mughs of Aracan are supposed to have exchanged the habitations of their fathers for a home and settlement under British protection. Jealous of these proceedings, a Birmese army of 4,000 men broke into the province of Chittagong, but soon afterwards fell back across the frontier. At this juncture it was imprudently resolved to settle the refugees permanently in the district between the Ramoo river and the Naaf, that is to say, in the immediate presence of their conquerors. The situation, indeed, seemed favourable to people of their habits, and the territory was without legal claimants, but the consequences were such as might have been anticipated. The Mughs formed themselves into bands of marauders, and kept up a system of incessant predatory incursions against their hereditary enemies in Arracan. On the accession of the Marquis of Hastings to the supreme government in India, he found an open breach with the Birmese all but effected; he managed, however, to hinder its occurrence, and so far humoured his neighbours as to permit a Birmese force to follow the Mugh depredators into the forests of Chittagong. But this indulgence only raised the demands of the Birmese, and all farther negociations with them were broken off. From that period (1814) up to 1824, the two parties stood towards each other in the situation of ostensible friends and secret enemies. At last, in consequence of certain insolent proceedings on the part of the Birmese, particularly in the unjustifiable arrest of a few European and American missionaries resident in the country, as well as the occupation of a district lying within the line of our possessions, it was determined in 1824 to declare war against them. A force of 6,000 men assembled at Port-Cornwallis, in the Great Andaman island, and sailed on the 4th of May for Rangoon, the principal sea-port in the Birman empire, the capture of which was effected with little opposition. But it was not until after near twelve months had been lost in a series of military operations of which the mouth of the Irawaddi was the base, that an invasion of Birmah was attempted from the maritime country of Arracan, which is divided from the kingdoms of Pegu and Ava Proper, by a chain of mountains running N and S, parallel and intermediate to the sea-coast and the course of the Irawaddi. It was projected, that a second invading force, entering Arracan, should cross the mountains and strike upon the Irawaddi, so as to form a junction with Sir Archibald Campbell's division; and an army of 10,000 men, under General Morrison, was assembled on the Chittagong frontier for that purpose. General Morrison, after a

smart action, captured the city of Aracan, while Sir A. Campbell was advancing to Prome. But, though the routed enemy retired upon the Irawaddi, the passage over the mountains was believed to be impracticable; and all farther attempt at co-operation was abandoned. General Morrison was thus compelled to remain in "the swampy, pestilential flats of Aracan," where one-half of his army perished by disease, and the rest became so emaciated from sickness that his force was completely disorganized. Notwithstanding these misfortunes, a division of the army was despatched as far as Martaban itself, that is to say, 100 m. from Rangoon, which was captured; and Yek, situated between Martaban and Tavoy, shared the same fate. Having reduced the important post of Donubu, the road to Prome lay open to Sir A. Campbell's division, which passed the rainy season very agreeably in that city. The first exploit which marked the opening of the new campaign was the total overthrow, in detail, of the Birmese army; whereupon an attempt was made to delude our general into the belief that his Birman majesty was willing to treat. The general, however, knew his adversary too well, and moved on towards the capital; and on the 8th of February the British columns arrived at Pagahm-mew, where they gave battle to the enemy's army, amounting to 20,000 men, and entirely defeated it. His Birmese majesty now submitted to the terms which he had so repeatedly rejected. On the 24th of February, a treaty of peace, between the East India company on the one part, and his Majesty the king of Ava on the other, was executed at Yandabu, within four days' march of the capital. Of this treaty the 3d article declares, that to prevent all future disputes respecting the boundary-line between the two nations, "the British government will retain the conquered provinces of Aracan, including the four divisions of Aracan, Ramree, Cheduba, and Sandowey, and his Majesty, the king of Ava, cedes all right thereto. The Anoupetoumieou, or Aracan mountains, (known in Aracan by the name of Yeornabourg or Pokhengloung range,) will henceforth form the boundary between the two great nations on that side." And, by article 4th, "the king of Ava cedes to the British government the conquered provinces of Ye, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim, with the islands and dependencies thereunto appertaining, taking the Saluen river as the line of demarcation on that frontier."

In 1837, the prince of Tharawaddi, brother to the late king, seized the throne, and removed the seat of government from Ava to Monchabu. In 1839, the British resident at the court of B. was withdrawn, but the usurper of the throne managed to avoid a rupture with Britain. The old king died in 1847, some years after the death of Tharawaddi. In the beginning of 1852 an insult offered by the governor of Prome to a British officer, and the subsequent conduct of the Burmese government, rendered a renewal of hostilities inevitable. The war was this time conducted with much promptitude and proportionate success. Meanwhile the king had been dethroned by his brother, who sued for peace, and objected to the frontier-line between the two powers being drawn at Meeaday. The government of India, in the hope of at once concluding a treaty, consented that the line should be drawn immediately to the northward of Prome and Tunghu, two cities always described as within the limits of Pegu. When the concession was offered, the Burman envoy, receding from his previous declarations, refused to assent to any treaty by which any cession of territory should be made. Thereupon the negotiations were at once broken off; the frontier of the British territories was finally fixed to the NW of Meeaday and Tunghu, and the envoy was directed to quit the camp. The envoy proceeded to the capital, whence he conveyed to the government of India the sentiments and proposals of the court of Ava for the cessation of war. The king announced that "orders have been issued to the governors of districts not to allow the Burmese troops to attack the territories of Meeaday and Tunghu, in which the British government has placed its garrisons." Furthermore the king set at liberty the British subjects who had been carried prisoners to Ava; and expressed his wish that "the merchants and people of both countries should be allowed, in accordance with former friendship, to pass up and down the Irawaddy for the purpose of trading." Mindful of the assurance he gave that hostilities would not be resumed so long as the court of Ava refrained from disputing our quiet possession of the province of Pegu, the governor-general in council accepted these pacific declarations and acts of the king as substantial proof of his acquiescence in the proposed conditions of peace, although a formal treaty had not been concluded; permitted the raising of the river blockade; consented to the renewal of former intercourse; and proclaimed the restoration of peace.—See article Peeu.

Authorities.] *Symes' Embassy to Ava.—Finlayson's Siam.—Crawfurd's Embassy to Ava.—Malcolm's Travels.—Colonel Franklin's Notes on B.—Asiatic Researches.—Asiatic Journal.—Judson's Account.—Baptist Periodical Accounts.—Parl. Debates.*

BIRMENSTORF, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, district of Baden, near the Reuss. Pop. 897.—Also a town in the cant. of Zurich, 5 m. W of Zurich, on an affluent of the Limmat. Pop. 960.

BIRMINGHAM, one of the greatest manufacturing towns in England, situated in the hund. of Hemlingford, in the NW extremity of Warwickshire, and on the borders of the counties of Stafford and Worcester; 52½ m. by railway from Gloucester; 85 m. by railway from Manchester; 75 m. by railway from Chester; 109 m. NW of London through Coventry, by the coach-road, and 112½ m. by railway; and 97¼ m. by railway, SSW of Liverpool.

The town of B. is about 2 m. in length. The principal part of the town is situated on a hill, nearly in the shape of a horse-shoe, rising on the SE side, from the river Rea, 115 ft. in 1,000 yards, from the Brook on the N side, 70 ft. in 2,000; and from the toe to the heel, 165 ft. in 4,000 yards. This ridge is a part of the watershed which separates the basin of the Trent from that of the Severn; and upon it is the summit of two canals which form communications with the oceans on the opposite side of the kingdom, namely, the Worcester canal communicating with the Severn, and the Old Birmingham canal which is placed in connection with the Trent. This canal-summit is 460 ft. above sea-level; but the floor of St. Philip's church, nearly in the centre of the borough, is 475 ft. above low-water mark at London-bridge. The Rea, which discharges itself into the Tame about 2 m. from Birmingham, and is one of the sources of the Trent, passes through the lower part of the town from W to E. The older part is in a low and damp situation; but the upper and more recent part is elevated, being approached by an ascent from every side except the north-west. The streets are lighted with gas, and upon the whole well-paved. The principal streets are generally wide, and well made; but the narrow streets, alleys, and courts, are neglected as regards paving, cleansing, and draining; and as the courts in the parish of Birmingham alone exceed 2,000 in number, while their inhabitants exceed 50,000, this state of things calls loudly for amendment. The minimum width allowed by the local act in all new streets is 42 ft. The town is in general well-supplied with water of excellent quality from several public spring wells; but that obtained from public pumps is often very impure. The main supply of water, however, is derived from the river Tame. It is lifted into a reservoir 252 ft. above the river, and presenting a surface of 747,000 square feet, by two 90 horse-power engines. From this reservoir it is led 2 m. to the town through a main artery. The houses are in general well-built, chiefly of brick; the more recently erected are in most instances faced with Roman cement and plaster. Some remarkably handsome private dwelling-houses have been erected within the last few years. The town is said to be at present extending itself in an equal proportion with London. The estate of Lord Calthorpe at Edgbaston, is in itself a town of no inconsiderable magnitude, and its annual rental as building-land considerably exceeds the sum paid for its purchase in the last century.

The annual rental of B. was returned for assessment in 1826, at £239,407. The real property assessed in 1815 was £311,924; and to property tax for the year ending April 5, 1843, £940,173, whereof £668,000 was on houses, £158,000 on canals, £61,826 on railways, and £18,974 on lands.—The poor-rates in 1776 were £5,895; in 1803, £18,680; in 1837, £39,658; in 1842, £79,023. These returns are exclusive of Aston and Edgbaston. Under the new representation act, this most important town, so long without a representative in the great councils of the nation, sends two members to parliament. The parishes of B. and Edgbaston; and the townships of Bordesley, Duddeston-cum-Nechels, and Deritend, are included within the elective boundary of the new borough. The constituency was 4,619 in 1839-40,

and 6,129 in 1842-3. The area of the parliamentary borough is 18,780 acres. Inhabited houses in 1831, 29,656; in 1851, 45,844. Pop. in 1841, 182,922, of whom 128,202 were born within the county, 4,683 in Ireland, and 720 in Scotland; while 557 were of foreign birth. The pop. of B. with Ashton and Edgbaston, in 1811, was 85,755; in 1821, 106,722; in 1831, 146,986; in 1851, 232,841. B. is one of the most healthy of our large towns. The water is generally of good quality, and the air is considered salubrious, notwithstanding the large number of manufactories and furnaces; Dr. Price indeed considered Birmingham the most healthy town in England, the rate of mortality on an average of six years, being only as 1 to 39, while in Manchester it was as 1 to 37, and in London as 1 to 31. The mortality, as given in the Registrar-general's returns for 1840-42, appears to be 2·7 per cent. The returns of the district-registrar present a lower rate of mortality; being in 1841, 2·45 per cent.; and in 1842, 2·48 per cent.

B. originally consisted of but one parish,—that of St. Martin, a portion of which was separated, in 1715, for the erection of the parish of St. Philip. The parishes of St. George and St. Thomas were formed in 1829. These four parishes were formerly within the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, but have recently been transferred to the diocese of Worcester; for all civil purposes, however, Birmingham is still considered as one parish.

The prosperity of B. has arisen from the extensive manufactures carried on in it,—the abundance of coal and iron-ore in the neighbouring districts,—and the extent of its connections by inland navigation and railroad communication with every part of the kingdom. It has been celebrated for workers in iron since the time of Henry VIII., when Leland described it as inhabited by "smiths that used to make knives and all manner of cutting tools, and loriners that make bittes, and a great many nailours," and has participated in the fame of the Soho works, belonging to Messrs. Boulton and Watt, which, though in the county of Stafford, are within 1½ m. of B. It began to flourish in the reign of Charles II., but the manufacture of fire-arms was not introduced till that of William III., since which period it has risen to be the great mart for muskets, swords, army-accoutrements, and machinery. During the last war, the government-contract for muskets alone averaged 30,000 per month; and in the 15 years between 1804 and the termination of the war, Birmingham furnished upwards of 5,000,000 of fire-arms! The number manufactured in the next 15 years (1814-1828) was estimated at 3,000,000, and the demand for these articles up to the present time is perhaps less fluctuating than for any other product of industry. A proof-house has been established by act of parliament, where the excellence or imperfection of all gun and pistol barrels is proved by a heavy charge determined by the Board of Ordnance. If they stand this test they are marked by a stamp, to counterfeit which is felony, and the sale of unstamped guns is punishable by a heavy fine. Burke pronounced Birmingham "the toy-shop of Europe," but this designation is now by no means characteristic, for the articles of universal utility manufactured here far exceed those intended for ornament and show. Of the smaller articles of manufacture, buttons are the most important. The immensity of this apparently trifling business may be conjectured from the fact that the leading manufacturers keep each from 10,000 to 12,000 different sets of cut steel dies for livery, military, and club buttons. Pins, steel-pens, small iron-ware, plated goods, jewellery, and toys of all descriptions, are also extensively manufactured. At the pin-works, 12,000 pins can be cut and pointed, and 50,000 pin-heads made from the wire, in an hour. Of the quantity of steel-pens now manufactured here some idea may be gathered from the fact that upwards of 40 tons of fine sheet steel have been consumed in a year by the principal maker of these light and delicate articles; and so greatly has the manufacture increased and risen in perfection, that while the article has been constantly improving, the price has been perpetually on the decrease, so that at present the best three-slit pens may be purchased at 8d. the gross. It has been calculated that about 800,000 gross, or nearly 10,000,000 of steel-pens, are annually made in Birmingham only, employing about 600 persons, and consuming about 80 tons of fine sheet steel! Factories for articles of a larger description are also numerous. Among these are iron and brass founderies, manufactories of steam-engines, machinery of every description, and metallic hot-houses. There are also extensive glass-works for the manufacture of crystal as well as the coarser kinds of glass. In 1845 there were employed of the pop. of B. in

Metals,	8,013
Ironmongery and hardware,	3,000
Tools, machines, and measures,	2,000
Arms,	2,400
Cutlery,	400
Needles and pins,	300
Tea-things,	150
Die-sinking,	350
Steel,	820
Watchmaking,	250
Jewellery and plate,	3,700
Toys,	3,300
Stationery,	900
Glass,	1,200
Pottery,	300
Coachmaking,	400
Wood and turnery,	1,600
Leather manufacturing,	2,500
Cabinet-making,	2,400
Brewing,	400
Dress-making,	2,000
Chemicals,	100
Miscellaneous,	600

B. has only a few manufacturers employing large capitals; most of them have only very limited capitals, and many of them are only agents or middlemen. Mr. Porter of the Board of Trade has correctly described the usual mode of conducting the business: "Almost all the small wares of the district are made by workmen who undertake, each one in his particular line, to execute orders received by the merchants and agents settled in the town. The profitable performance of their contract, however, calls for the employment of a cheaper kind of power than is at the command of men who, like these workmen, have little or no capital; and this course of business has opened here, as well as at Sheffield, a channel for the employment of money in the town, at once profitable to those who engage in it and advantageous to the small manufacturer. The plan alluded to is this. A building, containing a great number of rooms of various sizes, is furnished with a steam-engine, working shafts from which are placed in each apartment or workshop, which is likewise furnished with a lathe, benches, and such other conveniences as are suited to various of the branches of manufacture for which the rooms are likely to be needed. When a workman has received an order for the supply of such a quantity of goods as will occupy him a week, or a month, or any other given time for their completion, he hires one or more of these rooms of sizes and conveniences suited to his particular wants, stipulating for the use of a certain amount of steam power. He thus realizes all the advantages that would accompany the possession of a steam-engine; and as the buildings thus fitted up are

numerous, competition on the part of their owners has brought down the charge for the offered accommodation to the lowest rate that will insure to them the ordinary rate of profit on the capital employed. Before the introduction of this system, the trade of Birmingham was for the most part carried on by men of large capital, who employed journeymen, and gave a considerable credit to the merchants who dealt with them. At present, those merchants themselves employ the workmen, who can give no credit, but receive payment in ready money at the end of every week for such part of their goods as they can deliver in a finished state; and in this way the profit of the intermediate dealer is saved." A considerable number of children, probably between 3,000 and 4,000, under eighteen years, are employed in the manufacturing processes chiefly in the houses of the artisans. With respect to wages, it is difficult to draw an average where the rates vary from 70s. to 21s., according to the skill of the workman or the demand for the article, but we shall perhaps, not be much in error when we estimate them at 25s. for men above twenty; women earning about 10s., and the children from 6s. to 9s. weekly. By a report made to the B. Philosophical institution, in October 1836, it appears that 169 steam-engines had been erected in this town from 1780 to that period, of which 17 had been erected in 1834, and 22 in 1835. The total horse-power was equal to 2,700 horses. Within the same period engines equal to 162 horses' power had become void or removed. Of those erected and estimated in horse-power, 275 were used for grinding flour; 1,770 for working metals; 279 for pumping water; 87 for glass-grinding; 97 for working wood; 44 for paper-making and glazing; 37 for grinding clay; 61 for grinding colours and chemicals; and 50 for sundry purposes. The estimated consumption of coals was 126 tons per day; estimated number of persons employed, 4,000 males, and 1,300 females; and the estimated amount of power hired out, equal to 450 horses. These estimates were confined to engines within the borough, and, of course, did not include the great Soho works of Boulton and Watt. Of the 1,770 horse-power employed in working metals, it was computed that 162 is used by iron-founders, first applied in 1788; 570 in rolling copper, brass, and other metals, first applied in 1790; 150 in drawing wire, first applied in 1808; 201 in iron-forges and wrought-iron mills, first applied in 1810; 74 in nail-cutting, first applied in 1813; 104 in screw-making, first applied in 1819; and 34 in drawing metal-tubes, first applied in 1822.

The canals and railroads, by means of which Birmingham communicates with other parts of the island and with the sea, are numerous and important. The old canal, originally, as executed in 1768-9, little more than 22 m. in length from Birmingham to its junction with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal below Wolverhampton, now opens a communication through the Severn with Shrewsbury, Gloucester, and Bristol, and through the Trent with Gainsborough, Hull, and London. This canal has also a junction with the grand line running through the Potteries of Staffordshire, to Manchester and Liverpool; so that both the Irish sea and the German ocean are laid directly open to Birmingham traders.—The new Birmingham and Fazely canal provides a similar water-conveyance by Tamworth, Atherston, Nuneaton, and Coventry, to Oxford; and hence by the Thames to London. The London and Birmingham railroad, first surveyed in 1830, and ultimately constructed at an expense little short of £5,500,000—nearly double the original estimate—connects the metropolis with this great manufacturing town, and affords immense facilities to commerce. This line is 112¼ m. in length, and passes near the towns of Coventry, Rugby, Weedon, Wolverton, Leighton, Tring, Berkhamstead, Boxmore, Watford, and Harrow; intersecting six of the most beautiful counties of England, viz., Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Buckingham, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire. At Coventry, it sends off a branch-line about 9 m. in length to Leamington, which is thus brought within 27½ m. of Birmingham; and at Blisworth it sends off a branch-line to Northampton and Peterborough. In 1845 acts were obtained for a branch to Bedford, 16 m. in length, to run off from the main line near Bletchley; and for a line from Dunstable to join near Leighton-Buzzard, 7 m. in length.—By means of the Grand Junction railway, between B. and Warrington, communication is maintained with Walsall, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Penkridge, Stafford, the Potteries, Whitmore, Crewe, Hartford, Northwich, Warrington, Manchester, and Liverpool. Its whole course, to its junction at Warrington with the Liverpool and Manchester railway, is 82½ m. An act was obtained in 1845 for consolidating this line with the Bolton and Leigh, the Kenyon and Leigh Junction, and the Liverpool and Manchester lines.—The Manchester and Birmingham Extension railway opens a communication between the towns of Stone, Rugeley, Lichfield, Tamworth, Atherstone, and Nuneaton, and between all those places and Manchester to the north; and in conjunction with the Birmingham and Derby railway affords a communication between Derby and other parts to the eastward, and the Potteries, Manchester, Liverpool, and Chester. The length of the main line of this railway is 54 m. 67 chains; and of the branch 7 m. 56 chains. An act was obtained in 1845 for connecting this line with the Sheffield and Manchester line near Guidebridge.—The B. and Derby Junction runs out of the London and B. railway at Hampton-in-Arden, and is connected with the North Midland railway at Derby. Its length is 38 m. 6 furs. 8 chains.—The B. and Gloucester railway runs from B. to Gloucester, by Broomsgrove, Droitwitch, and Cheltenham, a distance of 52½ m., and is connected by the Western Union railway, with the Great Western railway at Swindon, as well as the Bristol and Gloucester railway direct to Bristol. A line is established by its means with the western part of England and the south part of Wales. There is a branch-line to Tewkesbury, 2 m. and 10 chains long, running from Ashchurch to High street, Tewkesbury. In 1845, the company obtained an act for a branch junction-line with the Midland railway at Aston-juxta-B.

Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, are the market-days. An excellently-arranged and spacious market-hall, with extensive storing-vaults beneath, has recently been erected, in a simple, massive, and appropriate style of architecture. It is 365 ft. in length, and 108 wide. Fairs are held on the Thursday and two following days in Whitsun-week; and on Thursday and the two following days nearest to the 29th of September. Horses and horned cattle are sold on Thursdays, in a spacious area to the south-west of the town, called Smithfield. At these fairs considerable business is done in cattle, horses, and agricultural produce generally. At the Michaelmas fair such immense quantities of onions are exposed for sale as to give a name to the fair; that of Whitsuntide is most celebrated for its toys and shows.

The public amusements of Birmingham are conducted on a very superior scale. The theatre—erected in 1821 on the site of one burned to the ground in the preceding year—is a handsome building, with a stone front in the Ionic order. The season generally commences in May and terminates in October.—The musical festival of B. occurs every third year, and generally attracts crowds of strangers. The town-hall is a very splendid edifice of the Corinthian order, modelled on the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, and erected in 1833. The interior exhibits a saloon 140 ft. in length, 65 ft. wide, and 65 ft. high, calculated to be capable of containing about 3,000 persons seated, and at public meetings, when the forms are removed, upwards of 8,000. Here the musical festivals are held, and are aided by a magnificent organ. Machinery in union with steam-power was employed in cutting and fluting the columns and working the stones. The structure is of brick, faced with Anglesea marble, 166 ft. in external length, 104 ft. broad, and 83 ft. in height; the estimated cost was £18,000. —A Society of Arts was instituted here in 1814, and revived and re-arranged in 1821.—A library was established in 1798, which now contains 30,000 volumes; it is a handsome pile of building, containing, besides the spacious apartment in which the principal portion of the books is deposited, a circular reading-room, lighted by a dome-lantern resting on elegant Ionic pillars of porphyry. A new library on a similar principle, but on a smaller scale, has more recently been established.—A news-room was erected in 1825; it is a handsome structure, ornamented with lofty pillars of the Ionic order, and containing an appropriate suite of apartments.—The Philosophical institution, consisting of about 400 members, was

established about 50 years ago; its plan was extended in 1810, and lectures on various branches of science are delivered in the theatre erected for the purpose; connected with this establishment, is a museum, at present chiefly rich in geological specimens, scientifically arranged; an extensive collection of philosophical apparatus; a library and reading-room.—A school of medicine and surgery was established here in 1828. A mechanic's institution has been in existence here since 1825; it numbers about 400 members. A second institution of nearly similar nature, under the name of the 'Athenæum,' was established in 1839. In 1852, Queen's college was established by royal charter, at which students may obtain education qualifying them for the degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of laws, bachelor of medicine, to be conferred by the university of London; bachelor of civil engineering, to be conferred by the college; the diploma of the royal college of surgeons, the license of the society of apothecaries, and certificates as candidates for holy orders; followed by the degrees of master of arts, doctor of laws, doctor of medicine, master of civil engineering, and episcopal ordination. The free grammar-school was founded in 1552 by Edward VI. Its management is vested in a bailiff and 18 governors, who appoint the masters and ushers. A new and suitable edifice was erected in 1834 by the governors of this wealthy establishment, on a convenient site in the centre of the town, at an expense of nearly £50,000. The design was furnished by Mr. C. Barry of London, and presents a mixed style of Gothic architecture, characterized by new but beautiful and appropriate combinations. The external form of the structure is quadrangular, and extends 174 ft. in front, and 125 ft. in flank; the internal arrangements embrace two courts similar in form, around and between which the different sections of the buildings rise.

B. was not until recently incorporated; and to this probably it owes in part its rapid advancement, for there is no obstacle to the settlement of strangers here in any line of business. This town, without disposable public or corporate funds, has, within the last thirty years, by the spirited expenditure of individuals, and the judicious management of the street commissioners, changed its character of blackness, closeness, and defective taste, for that of a town of spacious, wide, and well-paved streets, abounding in public buildings, in the offices of large trading companies, and in private undertakings, exhibiting generally a highly advanced state of architectural decorations, and a general air of substantial wealth and independence, which is seldom equalled.—B. obtained a municipal charter on the 31st October, 1838. It is divided into 6 municipal wards. A separate court of quarter-sessions for the borough has recently been granted by the Crown. The proportion of known bad characters to the pop. is estimated as 1 in 67. There were, in 1840, 1,434 licensed victuallers in Birmingham: 385 beer-shops 'licensed to be drunk on the premises;' 30 'licensed to be drunk off the premises;' and 13 places licensed for the sale of cider: making in all, 1,885 places licensed for the sale of strong drinks. Every 22d house is so occupied, being one house to every 108 of the population. The average annual cost to each individual in Birmingham for intoxicating drink is £3 12s. 8d. The foundation-stone of a new borough-gaol was laid at Winson-green in October 1845. The style of the building will be castellated, built of brick with stone-facings. The gaol will be built upon the same principle as the model-prison in London, taking into consideration that in this prison there will be four classes of prisoners, while at Pentonville there is but one. There will be accommodation for 300 prisoners.

B. is mentioned in Domesday book, under the name of Bermeicestham. The name, as well as those of the neighbouring hamlets of Castle and West Bromwich, is supposed to have been derived from the Saxon *bram*,—'broom,' which grows in the vicinity, and *wic*, a 'descent.' Some antiquaries suppose it to be the Bremenium of the Romans; others, amongst whom is the local historian Hutton, assert that it was a British town of some importance, and celebrated for the manufacture of arms, even previous to the Roman invasion. During the last four centuries it has been written Brumwycheam, Bromwycham, Bermicham, Bremecham, and Burmyngham, also with various transpositions of the vowels in the two first syllables. The early history of its present manufactures is involved in obscurity; but in the reign of Henry VIII. it is described by Leland as 'a good market-town,' the residence of 'smithes that used to make knives and all manner of cutting tooles; lorimers that make bittes and a great many nallowrs;' and about a century later we find it supplying 15,000 sword-blades to the troops of the Parliament, whose cause it warmly espoused against Charles I. and his nephew Prince Rupert. Bishop Gibson, in his edition of 'Camden's Britannia,' dated 1722, remarks that "most of the inhabitants be smithes and other artificers in steel and iron, whose performances in that way are greatly prized both at home and abroad." The editors of the 'Magna Britannia,' published in 1734, describing Birmingham, say: "The present state of this town is this: It is very populous, and swarms with inhabitants, but most of them of the meaner sort, which serve for carrying on the trade of iron-works, for which they are such ingenious artificers, that their performances in iron and steel are admired not only at home, but in foreign parts. We hear nothing here but the noise of hammers and anvils, which gain makes the sweetest music to the people of it. The lower part of the town is very watery, but the upper is stored with many handsome buildings." Some years later the manufacture of brass goods was introduced, and carried to some perfection by John Taylor, a celebrated brass-founder, to whom we owe the invention, or improvement, of the stamp and press. The art of japanning, both on metal and *papier maché*, was introduced about the same time by John Baskerville, to whose inventive genius, also, we owe improvements in type-founding and printing that raised him to the dignity of a second Caxton; and in 1764 were opened the far-famed Soho-works,—a vast manufacturing depot, brought to perfection by the united talents of Matthew Boulton and James Watt, under whose superintendence it sent forth almost every conceivable metallic commodity, from the copper penny of the realm, and innumerable articles of plate, bronze, and brass, to the ponderous steam-engine. Birmingham was the scene of a disgraceful political riot in July 1791, which commenced on the 14th, and continued several days, during which property was destroyed to the amount of £60,000, for which a compensation was granted by parliament to the amount of about £27,000, and some of the ring-leaders were executed. A somewhat similar outrage was perpetrated in this town, in 1839, by some misguided chartists, who set fire to several private buildings in the neighbourhood of the Bullring, and committed various gross excesses until dispersed by the appearance of the military.

BIRMINGHAM, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S., in Warrior Mark township, Huntingdon co., on the W branch of the Little Juniata, 107 m. WNW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 235. Lead and iron are found in the environs.—Also a township in Delaware co. Pop. in 1840, 605.—Also a township in Chester co. Pop. in 1840, 605.—Also a village of Ohio, in Florence township, Erie co., 115 m. NE of Columbus, on the W bank of the Vermillion.—Also a thriving village of Michigan, in Oakland co., 19 m. NW of Detroit, pleasantly situated on one of the head-streams of the Rouge.

BIRMINGHAM (New), a village in the p. of Kilcooley, co. Tipperary. Pop. 273.

BIRNA, a river of the Malay peninsula, in the prov. of Salangore, which falls into the straits of Malacca in N lat. 3° 50′.

BIRNAM, a mountain in Perthshire, near Dunkeld, rising from the S bank of the Tay to an alt. of 1,580 ft. It is nearly 12 m. SW from Dunsinane; and commands an extensive view of Strathmore, the Stormont, Athole, and Strathbraan. Shakspeare's tragedy of Macbeth has rendered this mountain classical ground in Scotland.

BIRNBACH, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Lower Danube, near the N bank of the Rott, 19 m. SW of Passau.

BIRNBAUM, or Micazychod, a town of Prussia, in the circle of the same name, in the prov. and 45 m. WNW of Posen, and 17 m. NE of Meseritz, on the l. bank of the Warta. Pop. in 1837, 2,637, of

whom 760 were Jews. It contains a castle, a Catholic and a Lutheran church, a synagogue, and an orphan asylum; and has manufactories of linen and cloth, a cotton spinning-mill, and a tannery.—The circle of B. comprises a superficial area of 207 sq. m.; and contained in 1837 a pop. of 26,923. It is to a considerable extent covered with lakes, marshes, and turf-pits; but in some parts it is extremely fertile.

BIRNIE, or BIRNI (NEW), a town of W Africa, in the kingdom of Bornu, near the SW extremity of Lake Tchad, 20 m. S of Kuka, and 8 m. ESE of Old Birnie. Denham estimated its inhabitants at 10,000.

BIRNIE, or BIRNI (OLD), a town of W Africa, in the kingdom of Bornu, on a tributary of the Yeou. It once covered a space of 5 or 6 sq. m., and had 200,000 inhabitants; but it is now in ruins. Denham found the remains of its walls still standing, in large masses of hard red brick work, from 3 to 4 ft. in thickness; and from 16 to 18 ft. in height.

BIRNIE, a parish in Elginshire, on the Lossie. Area 5,784 Scots acres. Pop. 427.

BIRON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, and cant. of Monpazier, on a hill 27 m. SE of Bergerac. Pop. 1,124.—Also a town of Belgium, in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, 9 m. NE of Marche.

BIRONICO, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessin, in the dist. and 18 m. N of Lugano, in the valley of the Agno, at an alt. of 1,480 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 189.

BIROSLAF. See BERISLAV.

BIRR, a parish in King's co., Ireland. Area 7,217 acres. Pop. 10,060. It contains the town of B. or Parsonstown, which stands on the r. bank of the Little Brosna, 10 m. NE of Borris-o'-Kane. Pop. 5,481.

BIRRESBORN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and circle of Treves on the Kyll. It possesses mineral springs which are much frequented, and quarries of mill-stone. In the environs are the acidulous mineral springs of Brudelweis.

BIRRIM, a river of Upper Guinea, which takes its rise in the territory of Akim; directs its course WSW into Assin; and then curving WNW unites, after a course of 75 m., with the Busumpra or Chamah.

BIRS, or BIRSE, a river of Switzerland, which takes its rise in the Jura mountains, in the cant. of Berne, to the E of the pass of Pierre Pertuis; passes Moutier and Laufen, and entering the cant. of Basel, falls into the l. bank of the Rhine, 1 m. E of the cap., after a course from SW to NE of 45 m. Its principal affluent is the Sorne. The B. is liable to inundation, and sometimes devastates the districts through which it passes. Its waters abound with fish.

BIRS-E-NIMRUD. See BABYLON.

BIRSA, or BIRSAY, a parish, united with Harray, in the N part of the mainland of Orkney, containing a superficies of about 35 sq. m., and 10 m. of sea-coast. Its surface is hilly and undulating; and covered to a great extent with what is called *lubba*, a sort of coarse grass composed of carices, bent, and moor-grasses. Pop. in 1801, 2,176; in 1851, 2,499.

BIRSE, a large upland parish in the S of Aberdeenshire, bounded on the N by the river Dee, and intersected by three spurs of the Grampians, running in a NE direction from the main chain. The superficies probably exceeds 120 sq. m. Pop. in 1801, 1,266; in 1851, 1,533.

BIRSECK, an ancient castle of Switzerland, in the cant. of Basel, in the division of and near Arlesheim. The amt of B. is intersected by the Birs, and is one of the richest portions of the cant. It produces grain in great abundance, and excellent wine, and its pasturages are extremely luxuriant. It was united to Basel in 1815.

BIRSIS, a village of Bengazi, in N Africa, in a fertile plain, 31 m. from Bengazi, and 7 m. from Teuchira, within 1½ m. of the sea. A little to the SW of this place are ruins which Beechey is inclined to identify with the *Neapolis* of Ptolemy. The plain between the Cyrenaic range and the sea is here about 6 m. in breadth, and highly productive wherever cultivated.

BIRSK, a town of Russia, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the r. bank of the Biélaia, 50 m. NW of Ufa. Pop. 3,500. The dist. of B. is intersected by several ranges of low mountains, forming the broad valleys watered by the Biélaia, Ufa, Tanyp, and Birza. A great portion of its surface is covered with forests. The rearing of cattle forms one of the principal employments of the inhabitants.

BIRSTALL, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SW of Leeds. Area 13,656 acres. Pop. 36,222. There are extensive wool-spinning mills in this p., and coal and iron stone mines.

BIRSTEIN, or BIERSTEIN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. and 23 m. NE of Hanau, and circle of Saalmunster. It lies near a tributary of the Kinzig, and at the base of an eminence on which the castle of the princes of Isenburg-Birstein is situated. Pop. 870. Iron is found in considerable quantities in the environs.

BIRSTWITH, a township in the p. of Hampsthwaite, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7½ m. W of Knaresborough. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. 630.

BIR-TEMAD, a town of Barbary, in the state and 140 m. SW of Tripoli, on the route from that town to Gadamis.

BIRTERBUY BAY, a fine natural harbour in co Galway, opening between Masa point and Urrisbeg; 3 m. wide at its entrance, and penetrating the land to the extent of 8½ m. A profusion of islets and rocks stud the interior; and within the basin of the bay, or territory drained into it, are nearly 100 lakes and tarns.

BIRTHELM, or BERETHALEM, a town of Transylvania, in the circle and 10 m. ESE of Medgyes. It is the residence of the Lutheran superintendent of the prov. Pop. 3,290. The wine produced in the environs is reputed the best in the principality.

BIRTLE. See BAMFORD.

BIRTLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Chollerton, in Northumberland, 5 m. SE of Bellingham. Area, with Broomhope, 6,730 acres. Pop. 428.—Also a chapelry in Chester-le-Street p., in Durham, 5 m. S by E of Gateshead. Area 1,392 acres. Pop. 1,833.

BIRTSMORTON, a parish in Worcestershire, 6 m. SW of Upton-upon-Severn. Area 1,268 acres. Pop. 313.

BIRU, or BERU, a kingdom of Western Africa, in Sudan, bounded on the N by the Sahara; on the E by the kingdom of Timbuctu; on the S by the states of Massina and Bambarra; and on the W by the kingdom of Ludamer. It is said to be populous; and the cap., Walet, is reputed the greatest town in Nigritia. This state is, however, to a great extent still unknown. It has a Moorish government; but is subject to the king of Timbuctu.

BIRZE, or BIRJE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 36 m. NNE of Poneviej. It is the cap. of a small principality belonging to the family of Radziwil, and contains a fine castle. Pop. 1,600.

BISACCIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato Ultra, in the dist. and 12 m. NE of San-Angelo-de-Lombardi, and 3 m. SW of Lacedogna. It is situated on a hill near the source of the Carapella, and contains several churches and an hospital. It is the cap. of one of the dioceses of the united

bishopric of San-Angelo-de-Lombardi and Bisaccia. Pop. 5,916.

BISACQUINO, or BUSSACHINO, a town of Sicily, in the intend. of Palermo, in the dist. and 7 m. SSW of Corleone. Pop. 7,150.

BISAGOS. See BISSAGOS.

BISAMBERG, a village of Lower Austria, in the circle and 1 m. ESE of Korneuburg, and 10 m. N of Vienna, near the Danube. It contains a castle. The environs produce excellent wine. Pop. 5,916.

BISAN, a monastery of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Tigre, and district of Hamazen, on the W acclivity of Mount Assali, 180 m. NNW of Antalo. It is now abandoned and falling into ruins.

BISAN, BEISAN, or BYSAN, a village of Syria, in the pash. and 82 m. SSW of Damascus, on a tributary of the Jordan, 55 m. NNE of Jerusalem, at the base of Jebel Gilbo or Gilboa. It is on the site of the Bethsan of Scripture, the *Scythopolis* of the Greeks, the largest city of the Decapolis; and the outline of its theatre is still quite distinct.

BISANIG, a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Sonora, on a lake at the head of the San Ignacia, 160 m. W of Arispe.

BISANTHE. See RODOSTO.

BISARCIO, a once flourishing town, now in ruins, in the island of Sardinia, at the extremity of the plain of Ozieri, which gives its name to a bishopric of which it was the seat in the Middle ages.

BISATO, a canal of Venetian Lombardy, which issues from the Bacchiglione at Lungare, in the prov. of Cenone, runs in a SSW direction to Albettone, where it becomes navigable; thence entering the prov. of Padua, passes Vo, and unites with the Frassine 2 m. above Este. It is 29 m. in length. It was formed in 1365.

BISBAL (LA), a town of Spain, cap. of a judicial partido, in the prov. of Catalonia, 13 m. ESE of Gerona.

BISBROOKE, a parish in Rutlandshire, 2 m. E of Uppingham. Area 720 acres. Pop. 254.

BISCARA. See BESCARA.

BISCARI, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 20 m. NW of Modica. Pop. 2,700.

BISCARROSSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Landes, in the cant. and 9 m. NW of Parentis-en-Born, on a marsh of the same name. Pop. 1,551.

BISCATHORPE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. NE by E of Wragby. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. 69.

BISCAY, or VISCAYA, a province of Spain, the principal of the three Bascongadas or Basque provinces; bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay; on the E by Guipuscoa; on the S by Alava and Burgos in Old Castile; and on the W by Burgos and Santander. It is of triangular form, and has a superficies of 1,267 sq. m. It is divided into the 5 partidos of Bermeo, Bilbao, Durango, Marquima, and Valmaseda. The pop. in 1833 was estimated at 111,433; in 1857 at 160,470. It is surrounded on three sides by lofty sierras: the Cantabrian chain spreads in branches across it. Hence the surface is mountainous, and picturesquely diversified with deep narrow valleys, and small but well-cultivated plains; while some of the calcareous mountains have an easy slope, and are well-cultivated from the base to the summit. The summits of all the mountains, excepting a few which terminate in bare calcareous ridges, are crowned with forests, or covered with pastures; and the deep valleys are thronged with hamlets, iron-works, orchards, and gardens. Much of the timber is of recent growth, as the great consumpt in the numerous iron-works requires a constant supply of fuel to be provided; but there are still extensive natural forests, in which the wild holly, the oak, and the chestnut are of frequent occurrence; while furze, and several species of erica, thickly intermingle themselves with the lower shrubs and brushwood. The vine is successfully cultivated in several districts. Wild boars and lynxes still exist in some of the forests, and game is everywhere abundant. — The chief river is the Nierva or Ibaizabal, sometimes also called the river of Bilbao, which is navigable to that town. The next in importance are the Cadagno, the Mendaca, the Lequeitio, and the Ondarroa. Numerous streams of minor course rush down from the mountains into the bay of B., which here indents the coast with several small *rias* or bays, and breaks its heavy impetuous waves against rugged and bold promontories. The principal ports, in succession from E to W, are Hea, Bermeo, Plencia, and Portugalete. The soil of B. is in general a stiff clay, heavy to work, and requiring a considerable admixture of calcareous matter for free production. Yet the inhabitants of this prov. convert their valleys, and the less rugged parts of their mountains, to excellent agricultural uses. The farmer has here not only to contend with a stubborn soil, and a climate occasionally severe for Spain, but with a rugged and frequently steep surface, on which animal labour cannot be used with the plough. Much is done by the hands of men, who even carry the manure up the rocky surface on their backs, and thus create a fertile soil in spots of very difficult access. The consumption of the lordship considerably exceeds its produce in grain. The only native productions with which B. supplies other countries are iron, chestnuts, and a little wool. Vineyards are numerous around Bilbao and Orduna; and a considerable quantity of an indifferent kind of wine, called *chacoli*, is manufactured. The trade and commerce of the country has, however, been paralyzed of late years by the war of contending factions, who have made the Basque provinces their grand field of contest. The intercourse of these provinces, within their own limits, and also with other parts of Spain, is greatly facilitated by excellent roads. Formerly the roads passed over mountains, or along the edge of precipices; and, in consequence of the inconvenience attending them, the three Bascongadas united to form new ones at the public expense. The language of the B. provinces is distinct from that spoken in the rest of the Spanish dominions, and its use remounts to a high period of antiquity. It is said to be soft, harmonious, and energetic; and so peculiar to the inhabitants, that Larramendi wrote a book called *El imposible vencido arte de la langua Bascanada*. It is connected with the Celtic dialects, and has many words in common with the Latin. A proof of its high antiquity is supplied by the fact that the etymology of Peninsular geography may be best explained by it. The common Spanish dialect is not understood in the mountains.

The Biscayans possess an inherent love of liberty, which nothing can prompt them to forego; and have jealously striven to preserve various privileges which they either enjoyed while an independent government, or obtained after becoming a province of Spain. Their taxations, instead of being duties imposed by the Crown, were voluntary contributions advanced by the inhabitants themselves. No stamped paper—which is one great source of revenue to the Spanish crown—was received in "the lordship;" and some articles, such as tobacco, elsewhere the subject of royal monopoly, were here open to the traffic of each individual. It has no intendant; and foreign merchandise is subject only to anchorage duties. B. was not liable to the impress of seamen; it was exempt also from furnishing any quota in a levy of militia; nor could troops be quartered in the prov. Whatever related to its defence during war, or the preservation of tranquillity in the time of peace, belonged to its own inhabitants exclusively. The Biscayans being all nobles, held a distinguished rank in the rest of Spain; and, excepting to the grand judge of B., who has his tribunal at Valladolid, were accountable to none other beyond the confines of their lordship. This, of all their privileges, is that which was guarded with greatest jealousy. Their laws and privileges equally removed them from the condition of most other subjects of the kingdom; for their affairs were determined by a general assembly of representatives, which was convoked every

two years. These privileges were successively confirmed by the Austrian and the Bourbon dynasty in Spain; but the present government has greatly modified all the internal arrangements of the privileged provinces. The B. preserve a decided difference of character from the other Spaniards. They are of a gay and lively disposition, friendly, and hospitable; are faithful, active, and industrious; but, as if to counterbalance these good qualities, they are obstinate to a degree, irritable, and impatient. The women are equally active as the men; they participate in the most laborious employments, such as working in the fields, rowing boats, and carrying burdens on their heads, which require the strength of two men to lift up. "The wife yields not in strength to the husband, nor the sister to the brother;" and they share in sports elsewhere peculiar to men, such as tennis, in which they show themselves their successful rivals. The universal privilege of nobility produces a certain dignity among all the B. from the highest to the lowest; on proving that they originally belonged to the lordship, or have come in lineal descent from those who did, they are entitled to claim certificates of being gentlemen by blood. The three provinces have many ancient villas or seats, strong plain built edifices with square towers, which have existed from time immemorial: the owners of these are distinguished by the title of *Hidalgos de Casa solar*, or gentlemen of known property,—the most honourable appellation in Spain. The head of the family is called *Pariente mayor*, and is greatly respected by all the collateral branches. The origin of such *Casas solares* is thought to have been anterior to the establishment of Christianity in Spain; and before the use of archives or armorial bearings was known. But some of the owners are now so much reduced as to be under the necessity of cultivating their estates with their own hands; while branches of their families flourish in opulence in remote provinces. Simplicity of manners is one striking characteristic of the B.; the wives and daughters of the most wealthy do not disdain to engage personally in their domestic economy. A proverb current here marks the feelings of the people, *La pobreza no es vileza*, 'poverty is no blemish.' Extreme gaiety may be said to mark the temperament of B. They are passionately fond of dancing; and on holidays vast concourses assemble to dance under trees to the music of a rustic pipe and tabor. Children who die young, are preceded to the grave by musicians; and the body is crowned with roses. The same origin has been ascribed to the B. and the Irish. Guillermo Bowles, himself sprung of an Irish family, supposes that this is corroborated by the similarity of customs still practised among them. For example, the men and women of B. are extremely fond of pilgrimages. Collecting in troops, they journey from great distances to the churches of their tutelar saints, singing and dancing by the way to the sound of the tabor. The Irish do the same at the festivals of their patrons. The assemblies called *gaizones* of Biscay, or the *boulam keighs* of Ireland, resemble each other, in the sudden and dangerous quarrels that often arise at them, and terminate without any remaining rancour, and without a deadly weapon being drawn. The people of both countries are extremely choleric; the least occurrence irritates them, and they cannot endure the most trifling slight; the *cheeoli* of B., and the shebeen of Ireland, render both equally frantic and to be dreaded. The poor people in Ireland, as in B., eat from the same dish without forks, and using their fingers; and they dwell in the midst of smoke. The ancient Irish brogues are the shoes of B.; "and the women here, as in Ireland, wrap a *sabanilla* or kerchief round the head, wear red petticoats, frequently go barefooted, carry weights on their heads, and labour along with the men. These, and other concurring circumstances," Bowles contends, "afford strong presumptions that the natives of the two countries have had one common origin." The modern B. consider themselves descended from the ancient *Cantabri*, who offered the most determined resistance to the Roman arms, and who were distinguished by the same energetic character which marks their posterity.

The Romans finding themselves unable to conquer the Cantabrians by force, endeavoured to subdue them by famine; and so completely environed their retreats, that they were reduced to the utmost extremities, whereupon, it is reported, to avoid the slavery destined for them by their invaders, most of these brave people committed suicide; and Augustus having entered B., found it nearly a desert and partitioned it among his soldiers. Nevertheless, hostilities were frequently renewed by the survivors, until at length the Romans, in their turn, were overwhelmed by the irruptions of barbarous nations. B. was next assaulted by the Moors, who here met with a resistance equally resolute as that which had been offered to the arms of the Romans, and still more successful, for they were never able to penetrate its mountain-barriers. After a revolt in the 10th cent., we find the B. governed by a chief called Suria or Zuria, who, tradition says, was descended from the royal blood of Scotland. He constituted the provinces into an independent lordship, the sovereignty of which was enjoyed by his posterity, until subsequent revolutions ended in the lord of Biscay acknowledging the dominion of the king of Castile. In the 14th cent., Peter the Cruel, king of Castile and Leon, killed the lord of Biscay, usurped his possessions, and united them to his own; and since that period the kings of Spain have assumed the title of 'Lord of Biscay,' which is still retained.

BISCAY (Bay of), that portion of the Atlantic ocean which is formed into a deep and wide bay by the western coasts of France and the northern coasts of Spain. Its two extreme points are, on the NE the isle of Ushant, in the bay of Brest, in N lat. 48° 28′ 31″, and E long. 4° 3′ 19″, which bears 88E ¼ E true, 97 m. from Scilly lighthouse; and on the SW Cape Ortegal, on the N coast of Galicia, in Spain, in N lat. 43° 46′ 40″, W long. 7° 49′ 7″. These two points are upwards of 300 geog. m. distant from each other; and the depth of the bay, measured by a line drawn from the mouth of the Gironde, perpendicular to the line joining the extreme points of the bay, measures nearly 360 geog. m. The character of the French coast bounding the bay, from Brest to the Gironde, is variable, presenting in some places a bold rocky outline; in others a comparatively low and level beach. To the S of the Gironde, as far as the mouth of the Bidassoa, it is very low, with extensive sand-downs. The Spanish coast is almost throughout bold, elevated, and rocky. The only islands belonging to the bay occur between Brest and the mouth of the Gironde. Belleisle, the NW end of which is in N lat. 47° 25′, is the largest island in the bay.—The principal rivers which discharge themselves into the bay are the Loire; the Gironde, which is the common estuary of the Dordogne and the Garonne; and the Adour or river of Bayonne. On the coast of Spain no considerable river presents itself; but there are numerous and good harbours on this coast, formed by *rias*, or such small arms of the sea as are in Scotland termed *lochs*. The depth of water in this bay is generally great, and diminishes gradually towards the entrance of the English channel. The prevailing winds are from the NW, W, and SW. This circumstance, taken in connexion with the outline of its coast, which presents a wide opening to the full action of the waters of the Atlantic, which are allowed to roll in with their full and unbroken weight to the very extremity or broad bottom of the bay, where they are suddenly arrested and driven back upon the central masses of water, produces either a long heavy swell, or those high and short, but heavy waves, which are peculiarly disliked by navigators.—The current of the bay sets in from the NW of Cape Finisterre; sweeps along the coast of Spain at a distance of from 30 to 50 m.; and on arriving near the bottom of the bay turns N and NW, following the general outline of the French coast; whence it appears to be deflected by the NW extremity of the French main, and sweeps across the mouth of the English channel in the direction of the Scilly islands. It then bends further W, and approaches the coast of Ireland, whence it bends SW and S till it joins the N African current. This current has been called Rennell's current, in honour of that eminent investigator of the tides and currents of the ocean.

BISCAY (Bay of), an extensive indentation of the S coast of Newfoundland, between Capes Race and Pine in N lat.

BISCAYNE, or Biscano Kay, a low island near the SE extremity of the gulf of Florida, at the mouth of a bay of the same name, in N lat. 25° 43′, and W long. 80° 5′.

BISCEGLIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 20 m. NW of Bari, in the dist. of Barletta. Pop. 15,141. It occupies a rocky promontory on the shore of the Adriatic, and is surrounded by walls. It is generally ill-built; but possesses a cathedral, 2 collegiate and several other churches, several convents, a seminary and an hospital. The supply of water is very deficient. Fairs are held twice a-year. B. is the seat of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Trani. It has a port capable of receiving small vessels.—This town, the *Natiolum* of the Peutingerian tables, was restored in the eleventh cent. by Peter, count of Trani, one of the Twelve Norman leaders who conquered the kingdom of Naples. Its environs afford excellent wine.

BISCHBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 3 m. NW of Bamberg, at the junction of the Regnitz with the Mayn. It possesses a considerable trade in grain and pitch. Pop. 698.

BISCHDORF. See Guspoki.

BISCHEN-AM-BERG. See Bischofsheim.

BISCHEN-AM-HOHEN-STEG. See Bischofsheim (Rhein).

BISCHHEIM, or Boeschen, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and cant. of Oberhausbergen, 2 m. N of Strasburg. It possesses some starch manufactories. Pop. 2,347.

BISCHITZ, a market town of Bohemia, in the circle and 16 m. WSW of Jungbunzlau, and 20 m. NNE of Prague.

BISCHOFSBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, and regency of Königsberg, in the circle and 14 m. SSW of Rössel, on the Dimmer. It has a considerable commerce in thread and linen. Pop. in 1837, 2,248.

BISCHOFSGRUN, a village of Bavaria, in the

circle of Upper Franconia, and presidial of Gefrees, on the Weisse-Mayn, at the foot of the Ochsenkopf, 15 m. ENE of Bayreuth. It contains manufactories of pitch and glass-ware. Pop. 546.

BISCHOFSHEIM, or BISCHEN-AM-BERG, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine and cant. of Rosheim. Pop. 1,678.

BISCHOFSHEIM (NECKAR), a town of Baden, cap. of a bailiwick in the Neckar circle, 16 m. SE of Heidelberg, and 34 m. NE of Carlsruhe. It is surrounded by walls, and contains 2 castles, 2 churches, and a synagogue. It possesses manufactories of linen, and in the environs there are extensive paper and powder mills. The locality produces good wine and lint. Pop. 1,682.

BISCHOFSHEIM (RHEIN), or BISCHEN-AM-HOHEN-STEG, a town of Baden, the cap. of a bailiwick, near the confluence of the Renchi with the Rhine, 18 m. WSW of Baden. It possesses a considerable trade in lint of local produce, and was formerly cap. of the county of Hanau-Lichtenberg. Pop. 1,744.

BISCHOFSHEIM (TAUBER), a town of Baden, cap. of a bailiwick in the circle of the Mayn and Tauber, on the r. bank of the Tauber, 16 m. SW of Wurzburg, and 45 m. ENE of Heidelberg. It contains a Franciscan convent, 2 churches, an hospital, and has several fairs and cattle markets. Pop. 2,338.

BISCHOFSHEIM-VON-DER-RHON, a town of Bavaria, cap. of a presidial in the circle of Upper Franconia-Aschaffenburg, on the Brend, at the foot of the Hohe-Rhone, 48 m. N of Wurzburg. It contains manufactories of linen, cloth, flannel, clocks, and a variety of articles in wood. Pop. 1,830. The presidial comprises, besides the city of the same name, 1 town and 36 villages, and 12,239 inhabitants. It presents a generally mountainous character. The culture of flax and the rearing of sheep form the staple industry of the district.

BISCHSHOFEN, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the circle and 30 m. SSE of Salzburg, on the l. bank of the Salza. Pop. 1,266.

BISCHOFS-LAAK. See LAAK.

BISCHOFSRODA, a town of Saxe-Weimar, in the prov. of Weimar, 7 m. NNE of Eisenach.

BISCHOFSTEIN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, and regency of Königsberg, in the circle and 10 m. WNW of Rossel, near a marshy lake. It contains 2 Catholic churches, and a college; and possesses manufactories of cloth and stockings, breweries, distilleries, and tanneries, and a considerable commerce in yarn and linen. Pop. in 1837, 2,622. B. was founded in 1385.

BISCHOFSWEILER. See BISCHWILLER.

BISCHOFSWERDA, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, in the bailiwick and 8 m. NE of Stolpen, and 21 m. ENE of Dresden, on a tributary of the Elbe. It contains manufactories of cloth, linen, stockings, thread and lace, tanneries and breweries. It has suffered much from the devastations of war. Pop. 2,430.

BISCHOFSWERDER, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of West Prussia, and circle of Rosenberg, 23 m. SE of Marienwerder, on the Ossa. It contains a parochial Lutheran church, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of common cloth and shoes, distilleries of brandy and breweries. Pop. in 1837, 1,519.

BISCHOF-TEINITZ. See TEINITZ.

BISCHOF-ZELL, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgovia, cap. of a dist. of the same name, at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 16 m. ESE of Frauenfeld, and 12 m. S of Constance. Pop., belonging to the Catholic and reformed churches, 1,252. It is situated on a hill, at an alt. of 1,780 ft. above sea-level; and contains a collegiate church erected in the 9th cent., and the remains of a castle of the same period, built by the bishop of Constance. It possesses manufactories of cotton and dye-works, and an active trade in linen, &c. Its cattle fairs are extensive and well-frequented. The Thur is crossed by a bridge rebuilt in 1487.

BISCHWILLER, BISCHWEILER, or BISCHOFSWEILER, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, arrond. of Strasburg.—The cant. comprises 21 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 25,836.—The town is situated on the r. bank of the Moder, 15 m. N of Strasburg, and 4 m. SE of Haguenau. Pop. 5,927. It contains a Protestant consistorial church, and possesses manufactories of cloth, woollen gloves, oil, soap, and pottery, spinning-mills, tanneries, bleacheries, breweries, and madder-mills. Its commerce consists chiefly in hops, hemp, and madder.

BISCOE'S RANGE, a chain of high ice-covered islands fronting Graham's Land, in S lat. 63°, E long. 72°.

BISENTI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo Ultra 1ma, in the dist. and 10 m. NW of Civita di Penne, in a valley watered by a head-stream of the Fino. It contains several churches, and a dye-work. It has two annual fairs. Pop. 2,742.

BISENTINA, a small island of Lake Bolsena, in the States-of-the-Church, and delegation of Viterbo. It contains a church, and a Capuchin convent, with a fine park and gardens. This island was the scene of the exile of Theodoric, king of the Goths, and of his assassination in A. D. 534, by order of his cousin, Theodatus, whom he had placed on the throne.

BISENZ, a town of Moravia, the cap. of a seignory of the same name, in the circle and 12 m. SW of Hradisch. It has a magnificent castle, built in the 18th century, finely situated on an eminence. The environs produce wine in large quantities, of excellent quality, and maize. Pop. 2,805, of whom 772 are Jews.

BISENZIO, a river of Tuscany, which flows into the Arno, on the r. bank, after a course of 45 m. Several paper-mills, wool-mills, and an iron-work, have been planted on its banks.

BISERSKAIA, a town and fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, on the l. bank of the Bisert, 100 m. SE of Perm, and on the great road to Moscow. The inhabitants are required to maintain the bridges, which are extremely numerous in the marshy district surrounding the town of B.

BISERT, or VYSERT, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, and district of Krasnoufimsk. It takes its rise in the Ural mountains, and unites with the Oufa after a course of 84 m. from NE to SW. The forts of Biserskaia, Klenovskaia, and Kerkh-Biserskaia, were erected in 1736 on its banks, to protect the district from the depredations of the Bashkirs.

BISER-WALD, a district of Bavaria, in the circle of the Lower Danube, 9 m. NE of Deggendorf.

BISHAKRAH (EL), a town of Nubia, in the prov. of Halfay or Wad Aquib, on the r. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue river, 45 m. SE of Khartum.

BISHAM, a parish in Berks, 4 m. NW of Maidenhead. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. 743.

BISHAMPTON, a parish in Worcestershire, 4 m. NE by N of Pershore. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. 431.

BISHARI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 73 m. ENE of Diarbekir, on the l. bank of the Karn-su, 22 m. ENE of Meia-farikin.

BISHARI, or BISHARYE, a tribe of Arabs, who inhabit a district of Nubia, on the E of the Nile, stretching between the 14th and 23d N parallels, where they find pasturage for their camels and cattle in the herbage which springs up in the wadis and exhausted beds of the winter-torrents. In summer, when this sup-

ply falls, they descend from the elevated grounds near the Red sea, towards the Nile. They cultivate dhurra and kidney-beans on favourable spots, such as the banks of the Atbara; but they chiefly support themselves on the milk and flesh of their flocks. They are a good-looking, athletic race of people, speaking a dialect of their own, which has no resemblance to the Arabic. They profess Mahommedanism; but are altogether of savage predatory habits, and live in a state of constant hostility with the Ababdehs.

BISHBECH. See BASTA (TEL).

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, a small group in the S Pacific ocean, 56 m. S of Macquarie's island, in S lat. 55° 30′, E long. 160°.—Also a cluster of rocks off the coast of Pembrokeshire, 4 m. W of St. David's, in N lat. 51° 54′, W long. 5° 20′.

BISHOP AUCKLAND. See AUCKLAND (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP-DALE, a township in the p. of Aysgarth, N. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. SW by S of Middleham. Acres 4,805. Pop. 77.

BISHOPROGGIN, an island in British N America, near the E bank of James' bay, in N lat. 45° 45′, W long. 79°.

BISHOPSBOURNE, a parish in Kent, 4 m. SE by S of Canterbury. Area 2,002 acres. Pop. 348. The pious and celebrated Richard Hooker died, rector of this parish, in 1600.

BISHOP'S-CANNINGS. See CANNINGS (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S CASTLE, a borough, parish, and market-town, in the co. of Salop, 159 m. NW by W of London, and 20 m. SW by S of Shrewsbury. Area of p. 5,649 acres. Pop. 1,961, of whom 1,699 were in the borough. The local limits of the borough are extensive, embracing a circuit of about 15 m., and being from 3 m. to 4 m. in width in all directions. The town was erected into a borough in the 26° of Elizabeth, and returned two members to parliament. It was disfranchised by the reform act; but is one of the polling places for the members for South Salop. Its fairs are much attended by the Welsh; and the intercourse with Wales is a source of considerable advantage to the town.

BISHOP'S-FONTHILL. See FONTHILL (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-FROME. See FROME (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-HULL. See HULL (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP-SIDE (HIGH and LOW), a chapelry in the parish of Ripon, W. R. of Yorkshire, 11 m. WSW of Ripon, on the N bank of the river Nidd. It contains the market-town of Pateley-bridge. Area 5,813 acres. Pop. 1,862. Lead-mines in this chapelry give considerable employment.

BISHOP'S ISLANDS, a group in the S Pacific ocean, in S lat. 1° 20′, E long. 175°, discovered by Kingsmill in 1799. It extends about 30 m. in a NW and SE direction, and varies in width from a ¼ to ¾ m., being in fact little more than a coral reef, thinly covered with cocoa-nut trees. It is, however, thickly populated, having no fewer than 14 villages upon it. The name Drummond Island is given to this range in some charts.

BISHOP'S-NYMPTON. See NYMPTON (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-OFFLOW. See OFFLOW (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S REEF, a cluster of rocks in the Bahama channel, near the NE extremity of the island of Inagua, in N lat. 21° 15′, W long. 73°.—Also a low rocky island in the N Pacific ocean, to the NW of the Ladrone islands, in N lat. 20° 25′, E long. 137°.

BISHOP'S-STOKE. See STOKE (BISHOP'S).

BISHOPSTONE, a parish in the co. of Glamorgan, 6 m. SW of Swansea, near the coast. Pop. in 1801, 303; in 1851, 513.—Also a parish in Herefordshire, 7 m. WNW of Hereford. Area 776 acres. Pop. 280.—Also a parish in Sussex, 2 m. NW by N of Seaford. Area 1,937 acres. Pop. 328.—Also a parish in Wilts, 3½ m. S of Wilton. Area 4,452 acres. Pop. 606.—Also a parish in Wilts, 5½ m. E of Swindon. Area 4,452 acres. Pop. 755.

BISHOP'S-STORTFORD, a parish and market-town in the co. of Hertford, 10 m. NE by E of Hertford, on the line of the Northern and Eastern railway, by which it is distant 10½ m. from Roydon Area of p. 3,241 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,305; in 1831, 3,958; in 1851, 5,280. The town, situated in a fertile valley on the banks of the Stort, which has been rendered navigable to the Lea, consists principally of four streets built in the form of a cross; and contains many respectable buildings. The trade is confined chiefly to grain and malt. Fairs for horses and cattle are held here. Bishop's-Stortford is a polling-place in the election of members for the county.

BISHOP'S-SUTTON, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 2 m. SE of New Alresford. Area 3,510 acres. Pop. 529.

BISHOP'S-TACKBROOK. See TACKBROOK (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-TAWTON. See TAWTON (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-TEIGNTON. See TEIGNTON (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-THORNTON. See THORNTON (BISHOP'S).

BISHOPSTROW, a parish in Wilts, 1¾ m. SE of Warminster. Area 1,045 acres. Pop. 287.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a parish and market-town in the co. of Southampton, 10 m. ENE of Southampton. Area 7,388 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,773; in 1831, 2,181; in 1851, 2,265. The town, which is neatly built, is situated on the high road from Winchester to Portsmouth, in the midst of a fertile country. The ancient palace of the bishops of Winchester stands on the south-west side of Waltham, and still exhibits traces of its former magnificence. It was originally built by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother to King Stephen; but was altered and repaired by succeeding bishops. The great hall, in the second or inner court, the front wall of which remains almost entire, was 66 ft. in length, 27 in width, and 25 in height, and lighted by five large windows of magnificent proportions.

BISHOP'S-WILTON. See WILTON (BISHOP'S)

BISHOP'S-WOOD. See BREWOOD.

BISHOP-THORPE, or THORPE-UPON-OUSE, a parish and township in the ainstey of the city of York, 3½ m. S by W of York, on the W bank of the Ouse. Area 760 acres. Pop. 406. Since the destruction of Cawood castle in the parliamentary war, the palace erected here in the reign of John, by Archbishop Walter de Grey, has been the residence of the archbishops of York. The principal additions and alterations were made by Archbishop Drummond in 1763–6; and several new apartments were added by Archbishop Vernon.

BISHOPTON, a parish and village in the co.-palatine of Durham, 6 m. WNW of Stockton-on-Tees. It comprises the townships of Bishopton, East and West Newbiggins, and Little Stainton. Area 4,031 acres. Pop. 484.—Also a township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2¾ m. WNW of Ripon. Area 375 acres. Pop. 147.

BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, a parish in the co.-palatine of Durham, forming the SW part of what is commonly called SUNDERLAND: which see. The parish of B., indeed, formerly comprehended Sunderland within its limits; but in 1719 an act of parliament was obtained, by which it was separated and established as an independent rectory. The parish now comprises the townships of B., Wearmouth-Pans, Burdon, Ford, Ryhope, Silksworth, and Tunstall. Area of p. 9,444 acres. Pop. of p. in 1801, 7,806; in 1831, 16,590; in 1851, 35,035. Area of the town-

ship 3,280 acres. Pop. in 1801, 6,126; in 1831, 14,462; in 1851, 31 824. B. is united with Sunderland by a regular and continued street nearly a mile in length.

BISHOV, or BICHOV SANTO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 25 m. S of Mogilev, on the r. bank of the Dnieper.

BISHOV, or BICHOV NOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 47 m. SSE of Mogilev, near the r. bank of the Soj.

BISHTON, or BISHOPSTONE, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4 m. SE of Caerleon. Area 1,211 acres. Pop. 218.—Also a township in Colwich p., in Staffordshire. Pop. 173.—Also a hamlet in Tidenham p., in Gloucestershire. Pop. 425.

BISIGNA'NO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria Ultra, in the district and 12 m. N of Cosenza. It is defended by a strong castle, situated on the loftiest of seven hills which surround the town, and contains a cathedral, 19 churches, several convents, a seminary, two hospitals, &c. It is the cap. of one of the dioceses of San-Marco-et-Bisagnano. Silkworms in large quantities are reared in the environs.

BISK, or BISKAIA, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 265 m. S of Tomsk, on the Bia, one of the head-streams of the Oby, and 10 m. NE of Katunka.

BISKARA. See BESCARA.

BISKUPICE, a town of Poland, in the waivode of Kalisz and circle of Konin. Pop. 380.—Also a town in the gov. and 17 m. SE of Lublin. It consists of about 63 houses. Pop. 600.—See BISCHOFSBURG, BISCHOFSTEIN, and BISCHOFSWERDER.

BISKUPIE, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 5 m. E of Lublin.

BISLEY, a market-town and extensive parish in the co. of Gloucester, 97 m. W of London, and 3½ m. E by N of Stroud, intersected by the Gloucester and Bristol railway, and the Stroudwater canal. The parish includes the chapelry of Chalford. Area 8,033 acres. Pop. 4,801. There are woollen mills here.—Also a p. in Surrey, 4 m. SE of Bagshot, in the vicinity of the Southampton and London railroad, and of the Basingstoke canal. Area 780 acres. Pop. 321.

BISLICH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and gov. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2,000.

BISLIG, a town of the island of Mindanao, in the Asiatic archipelago, situated on the E coast.

BISMARK, or BISMATE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony and regency of Magdeburg, in the circle and 9 m. WNW of Stendal. Pop. in 1837, 1,471.

BISNAGUR. See BIJANAGUR.

BISNER. See BIJNI.

BISOU, a kingdom of Upper Guinea, on the coast of Gabun, bounded on the NW by the country of the Galbongas, on the N by the kingdom of Aasa, on the E by that of Okaykay, and on the S by the kingdom of Imbiki. It is traversed by the Mounda, which flows into Corisco bay. The cap., of the same name, is situated near the r. bank of the Moundah, 480 m. SE of Benin.

BISPERODE, a village of Brunswick, in the circle of Holzminden, 9 m. N of Bodenwerder. It contains some manufactories of linen, and possesses mineral springs. Pop. 1,020.

BISPHAM, a parish in Lancashire, 2 m. W by N of Poulton, on the coast. Area 5,865 acres. Pop. 2,857, of whom 295 were in the township of Bispham with Northbreck.

BISPO (VILLA DO), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarve, 5 m. NNE of Sagres, and 11 m. WSW of Lagos.

BISRAMGHAUT, a mountain pass of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, near Adjygiah, and equidistant from Kallinger and Punnah. It is about a mile in length, and difficult of ascent.

BISRAMPUR, a town and fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, in the district and 32 m. WNW of Palamow, situated in a mountainous region to the W of the Coyle, and 92 m. SE of Benares.

BISSA-AMADI, a town of W Africa, in Senegambia, 45 m. ENE of Geba.

BISSA'GOS, a group of small islands, off the W coast of Africa, between the Gambia and Sierra Leone, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, between N lat. 11° 40′ and 10° 50′. The principal isles composing this archipelago amount to the number of twenty. The most important of the group is Kanabak, in N lat. 11° 16′, W long. 15° 38′. Those of Bissao, Bulama, Jate, Bussi, and Manterre, are alluvial islands separated from the continent only by branches of rivers. The islands of Gallinas, Arcas, Formosa, Kanabak, Carache, Corbele, Genthera, Cavallo, Mel, Casegut, and Cove, are in the open sea. Besides these, there are a number of smaller islands, of which the most remarkable are Bourbon, Sarciere, Poelon, Papaygo, and Los Pareos. On the side towards the ocean this archipelago is covered by a succession of banks of sand and mud, which render the approach extremely dangerous. These banks even extend more or less from the 9th to the 12th parallel, and as far E as the meridian of Ferro. The inhabitants of these islands, called Bissagos, or Bijugas, are a tall, robust race of men; resolute, intrepid, and fond of war. The Biafaras, a milder race, who inhabited the islands nearest to the continent, have been driven out by them, and now inhabit the banks of the Rio Grande. An attempt was made in 1792 to plant an English colony upon Bulama, which however entirely failed. The Portuguese claim the sovereignty of the group, and attach it to the Cape de Verd government; but their claim is dubious.

BISSAO, one of the largest islands in the archipelago of the Bissagos. It is situated at the mouth of the Jeba, about 100 m. S of the Gambia river; and is extremely fertile, producing abundantly millet, rice, lemons, limes, and bananas. Its oxen and cows are of remarkable size. The inhabitants, who are called Papels, are enterprising and warlike; the Portuguese also have long been settled here, in great numbers. B. is the great stronghold of the Portuguese slave trade. They have a fort and factory here; and a considerable portion of the wax, hides, rice, and other produce exported from the Gambia is brought from the river Jeba.

BISSENDORF, a town of Hanover, in the gov. and 6 m. ESE of Osnabruck.—Also a village, cap. of the bailiwick of the same name, in the gov. of Luneburg, 10 m. N of Hanover. It has a considerable traffic in horses. Pop. of bailiwick, 5,454.

BISSERKAN, or BASSERRAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalik and 53 m. SSW of Bagdad, on the l. bank of the Euphrates, 10 m. N of Hillah.

BISSINGEN, or BESIGHEIM, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, 6 m. NW of Ludwigsburg, and 13 m. NNW of Stuttgardt, on the Enz. It is a great entrepot of timber. Pop. 1,422.

BISSINGEN-AN-DER-TECK, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, in the bailiwick and 4 m. SSE of Kirchheim, at the foot of the Teck. The environs contain marble quarries and works, and a remarkable grotto. Pop. 1,720.

BISSINGEN, or MARKT BISSINGEN, a town of Bavaria, cap. of the seignory of the same name, in the circle of Schwaben-Neuburg, on the Kessel, 30 m. NNW of Augsburg. It contains the seignorial castle of the princes of Ottingen-Wallerstein. Pop. 488.

BISSOLIE, BISSOWLEE, or VISAVGI, a town of

Hindostan, in the prov. and 102 m. ESE of Delhi, and 30 m. WSW of Bareily, near the l. bank of the Yar Wuada. During the domination of the Rohillas this was a flourishing place, and the favourite residence of the family of Mahomet Ali. In 1774 it was taken and plundered by the nabob Cheja ed Doula. It has regained since it fell into the hands of the British some degree of its former prosperity.—Also a town in the prov. and 100 m. NE of Lahore, and 75 m. NNE of Umritsir, on the r. bank of the Ravee. It occupies an important position on the confines of a mountain range extending to Cashmere, and was formerly fortified. It is now tributary to the raja Runjeet Singh of Lahore. The Ravee is here 360 feet in breadth, and its course extremely rapid.

BISSON (CAPE), a headland of British N America, in Baffins bay, forming the N side of Home bay, in N lat. 69° 15′, and W long. 66°.

BISSOU GRAND, or GRAND BASSA, a town and fort of Upper Guinea, in Liberia, at the mouth of St. John's river, 35 m. NW of Trade Town.

BISSOU LITTLE, or LITTLE BASSA, a town of Upper Guinea, in Liberia, 30 m. NW of Grand Bassa. An American factory is established here.—Also a river about 30 m. NW of Little Bassa.

BISSOU HILLS, or BASSA HILLS, a range in Upper Guinea, in Liberia, to the NW of St. John's river, about 40 m. from the coast.

BISSUNPOOR, or VISHNAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, near the S bank of the Dalkisor, and 67 m. WNW of Calcutta. It is of considerable extent, and contains an ancient fort of great strength and magnificence, now used as the residence of the raja. The houses generally are constructed of earth, and thatched with straw. B. is the entrepot of an active trade between the jungle mahals and Ramghur districts. It was formerly the cap. of a large and ancient zemindary, of which only a small portion now remains in the possession of the Rajs. The adjacent country consists of a tract of ferruginous soil, rising about 30 ft. above the alluvial plains of the Ganges. To the E it is covered to the distance of 8 m. with a thick palass jungle.

BISTAGNO, a village of Piedmont, in the prov. and 5 m. W of Acqui, near the l. bank of the Bormida.

BISTINEAU, a lake of Louisiana, U. S., in Claiborne co., 35 m. in length, and about 2 in width. Its principal affluents are the Red and Dacheet rivers.

BISTRA, or BISTRAU, a town of Bohemia, cap. of the seignory of the same name, in the circle and 35 m. SE of Chrudim. It contains a castle, and has manufactories of paper and linen. The latter and lint form its chief articles of commerce. Pop. 1,926.

BISTRA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, which unites with the Donetz, 10 m. ESE of Ekaterininsk.

BISTRIANSK (SR.), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, near the r. bank of the Don, 75 m. NE of Nov Tcherkask.

BISTRICA, two rivers of Galicia, which take their rise in Mounts Bisztra and Csorna, in the Carpathian chain, run in a NE direction, unite 2 m. N of Stanislawow, and, after a course of 50 m., fall into the Dniester, 1 m. NW of Mariampol.

BISTRICZA (BANSKA). See NEW-SOHL.

BISTRITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 25 m. SW of Kaurzim, and 25 m. SSE of Prague.—Also a town of Moldavia, on the Goldene Bistritz, 37 m. NW of Baku, and 63 m. ESE of Jassy.—Also a town of Moravia, the cap. of a seignory of the same name, in the circle and 35 m. ENE of Iglau. It contains a castle. Pop. 2,000.

BISTRITZ, BESZTERCZE, or NOSEN, a free, royal town of Transylvania, cap. of the district, and situated in a beautiful valley on the r. bank of the river of the same name, in the Saxon country, 30 m. ENE of Szamos Ujvar, and 83 m. NE of Karlsburg. Pop. 6,620. It is defended by walls, and contains 3 churches, 2 convents, 2 hospitals, 2 gymnasia, a classical seminary, and a printing establishment. It possesses manufactories of linen, cordage, and soap; and has an active trade in cattle, especially Walachian oxen. Fairs are held twice a-year. B. was formerly extremely flourishing, and was the great entrepot of the commerce of the principality of Poland. The district (Beszterczе Videke), an administrative division of the Saxon country, is bounded on the N by Hungary, on the E by the prov. of Bukovinia, on the S by the comitat of Doboka, and on the W by that of Szolnok. It comprises a superficial area of 57·2 German sq. m., and in 1837 contained a pop. of 35,842. It is extremely mountainous. The highest summits on its eastern frontier are generally of a granitic character. Calcareous formations prevail in the S, while in the W are the deposits in which the great salt mines occur. The principal rivers are the Szamos and Bistritz. The chief productions of the soil are wood, grain, hemp, and in the valleys, wine. Cattle are reared in great numbers, and the forests, which are of great extent, abound with game. Minerals are extensively wrought in some localities. The climate is very variable, and, except in the valleys, extremely rigorous. The dist. is divided into two circles, and contains 1 town and 54 villages.

BISTRITZ-AN-DER-ANGEL, or BYSTRICE-NAD-UHLAWAU, a village of Bohemia, capital of a seignory of the same name, in the circle and 15 m. SW of Klattau, on the Angel. It contains the seignorial castle of the princes of Palm-Gundelfingen; and has manufactories of glass. Pop. 524.

BISTRITZ BERG, a mountain on the NE confines of Transylvania, to the E of the district of the same name.

BISTRITZ (GOLDENE), a river which takes its rise on the NE confines of Hungary, in the Gallatz-Berg, runs first E, and then directing its course SE, through the Bukovine and Moldavia, unites with the Seneth 4 m. SE of Baku, at a distance from its source of 135 m. Its principal affluents are the Dorna, Nigra Dorna, Szekuluiaska, and Kis Bistritz, all of which flow into its l. side,—the latter opposite Hunga in Moldavia.

BISTRITZ (NEU), a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 35 m. SE of Tabor. It contains an ancient castle, and possesses manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, and linen and paper mills. In the environs are some iron-works. Pop. 2,487.

BISTRITZ-UNTERM-HOSTEIN, or BISTRICA, a town of Moravia, cap. of a seignory of the same name, in the circle and 12 m. ESE of Prerau, and 11 m. S of Weisskirchen, on a small river of the same name, at the foot of the Hostein. It contains a fine seignorial castle. Pop. 1,463.

BISTRITZA, a river of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Albania, and pash. of Delvino, which rises in the mountains of Condvouni, and falls into the lake of Varari, 8 m. SW of Delvino.

BISWAH, or BISOOA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 43 m. N of Lucknow, and 15 m. ESE of Khyrabad.

BISZCZA, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Lublin, 30 m. from Zamosz. Pop. 2,250.

BISZTRA, a town of Hungary, near the base of the Carpathian mountains, 30 m. NNW of Huszth, on a head-stream of the Nagy Ag.—Also a summit of the Carpathian chain, on the NE confines of Hungary, in N lat. 48° 30′, and E long. 24° 6′.

BITALTA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of

Oporto, near the S bank of the Douro, 13 m. ESE of Oporto.

BITCHE, or BITSCH, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Moselle, arrond. of Sarreguemines.—The cant. comprises 14 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 14,207.—The town is situated near the Schwalb, at the base of the Vosges, 18 m. ESE of Sarreguemines. Pop. 3,132. It is of crescent form, and is generally well-built. The citadel stands on a rock commanding the town, and is deemed impregnable. The chief manufactures of B. are china, pottery, and papier mache snuff-boxes. Fairs are held 8 times a-year.—This town was long in the possession of the dukes of Lorrain. It was taken by the French in 1632, but restored by the treaty of Riswich; with the duchy it was finally incorporated with France in 1740. It sustained in 1797 an unsuccessful siege by the Prussians.

BITCHFIELD, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. N by W of Corby. Area 1,344 acres. Pop. 209.—Also a township in the p. of Stamfordham, in Northumberland, 1 m. NE of Black-Hedden. Pop. 36.

BITESCH (GROSS), or BITES WELKA, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 32 m. NNE of Znaym. It is surrounded by old walls, and contains the ruins of an ancient castle of great strength. It now belongs to Count Haugwitz. Pop. 1,602.

BITETTO, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 8 m. SW of Bari, in the dist. of Attamura. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bari; and contains a fine cathedral and several convents. Pop. 4,664.

BITIEOU, or PI-TCHOUNG, a province of Japan, near the SE extremity of the island of Nifon; bounded on the N by the prov. of Fooki; on the NE by that of Mimasaka; on the E by the prov. of Bisen; on the S by the strait of Matsu-sima-nada and a peninsular portion of Bisen; and on the W by the prov. of Bingo. Its cap., Matsu-yama, is situated in a mountainous dist. near the centre of the prov.

BITING, a river of Russia in Europe, which takes its rise in the gov. of Tambov, runs to the SW, and unites with several other streams near Ertil, in the gov. of Voronez. Thence it directs its course through the districts of Bobrov and Pavlovsk, and falls into lake Tcherkaskoe, which communicates with the Don, 13 m. above Pavlovsk. Its total length of course is about 105 m. Its banks are covered with magnificent wood.

BITISCHKA-EICHHORN, or BITYSKA-WEWERSKA, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 11 m. NW of Brunn, on the r. bank of the Schwarzawa. Pop. 1,013. In the vicinity is the ancient castle of Eichhorn, a place formerly of great strength.

BITONTO, a town of Naples, in the prov. and dist. and 9 m. W of Bari, situated in a fertile plain. It contains a fine cathedral, several convents, an hospital, and a seminary. It is the cap. of one of the dioceses of the bishopric of Ravo and Bitonto. The commerce consists chiefly in a species of wine named Zagarello, the produce of the locality. A fair is held once a-year. Pop. 16,235. The victory of the Spaniards over the Imperialists in 1736 took place in the environs of this town.

BITRITTO, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 7 m. SSW of Bari. It contains a collegiate church. Pop. 2,607. The surrounding dist. is celebrated for its wine and almonds.

BITSCH. See BITCHE.

BITSCHHOFFEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and cant. of Niederbronn. Pop. 1,083.

BITSCHIN, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, in the gov. of Oppeln, and circle of Tost-Gleiwitz. It contains some iron-works. Pop. 600.

BITSCHWILLER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and cant. of Thann, on the Thuren, 22 m. NNE of Belfort. It contains extensive iron-works and manufactories, cotton spinning-mills, manufactories of calicoes, hosiery, &c. Pop. 1,610.

BITTADON, a parish in Devonshire, 6 m. N by W of Barnstaple. Area 1,018 acres. Pop. 67.

BITTBURG, or BIDBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, in the gov. and 19 m. NNW of Treves. Pop. in 1837, 1,896. It has some woollen manufactories and tanneries.

BITTCSA, a town of Hungary, in the circle of Trencsin, on the Waag. It has an active trade in timber, and is a great entrepot for salt.

BITTELBRUNN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, 2½ m. ENE of Engen. Pop. 264.

BITTER, a river of S Africa, descending from the Kamelsberg, traversing the Karroo in a SW direction, and falling into the Atlantic, after a course of about 120 m., in S lat. 30° 40'.

BITTERFELD, a circle and town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. and 25 m. NE of Merseburg, on the Leber, an affluent of the Mulda. Pop. in 1837, 3,649. It has manufactories of woollens and pottery-ware.

BITTERLEY, a parish in Salop, 4 m. NE by E of Ludlow. Area 6,591 acres. Pop. 1,070, of whom 204 were in the township of B. Coal and limestone are wrought in the Clee hill in this p.

BITTERN, a tything in the p. of South Stoneham, in Hants, 3 m. NE of Southampton. Pop. 1,573.

BITTESWELL, a parish in Leicestershire, 1 m. N by W of Lutterworth. Area 2,630 acres. Pop. 474.

BITTI, a parish and town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Nuoro. Pop. 2,891. The v. is built on one of the most elevated points in the island. It is remarkable for the preponderance of the Latin language in the dialect of its inhabitants, forming a singular Macaronic style.

BITTON, a parish and hamlet in Gloucestershire, 6 m. SE of Bristol. Area of p., 7,156 acres. Pop. 2,452. Pop. of hamlet, 2,395. Coal and iron are extensively wrought in this p.

BIUTAGLABA, a town of Servia, in the district of Semendria, on the E flank of the Peckza mountains.

BIVADOS, a town of Romelia, in the sanjak of Galipoli, on the coast, E of Silivri.

BIVONA, a town of Sicily, 25 m. NNW of Girgenti. Pop. of district, 2,380.—Also a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra 1ma, on the gulf of Santafemia. Pop. 2,000.

BIVOUA, or BIVA, the westernmost of the Fiji group, 12 m. W from Naviti. It is a long low island, covered with cocoa-nut trees, and having a few inhabitants. It is surrounded by a reef.

BIX, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. NW by N of Henley-on-Thames. Area 3,075 acres. Pop. 367.

BIXLEY, a parish in Norfolkshire, 3 m. SE by S of Norwich. Area 760 acres. Pop. 128.

BIYSK. See BIISK.

BIZALI, a village in the Morea, on the gulf of Nauplia, S of Kranidi.

BIZARD ISLE, an island in Lower Canada, separated from the SW end of Isle Jesus by the Riviere-de-Prairies. It is 4 m. in length, by 2 m. broad. Pop. 757.

BIZE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. of Ginestas, on the Cesse. Pop. 1,065. There are alum-works here, and a considerable woollen manufactory.

BIZE-NISTOS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. of Nestier. Pop. 3,191.

BIZERTA, or BENZERTA, a town of Tunis, on the SW side of a gulf of the same name, which stretches

between Cape Bianco and Cape Zibib, 45 m. NNW of Tunis. It is surrounded with a wall, and fortified towards the sea, but the castle, which is intended to defend the town, is commanded by a hill a quarter of a mile distant. The pop. in 1811, was computed at 8,000, of whom 400 were Jews. B. is annually visited by a number of boats, chiefly Sardinian and Sicilian, employed during the summer-months in the coral-fishery; but its chief trade is in corn and fish. In 1800, upwards of 130,000 quarters of wheat were exported from B. The surrounding country is very beautiful. The land at the head of the gulf is low, but the E side presents a high rocky shore as far as Cape Zibib.—*Blaquiere.—Greaves.*

BIZIAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. of Chatillon-les-Dombes. Pop. 1,101.

BIZONNES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. of Le-Grand-Lemps. Pop. 1,365.

BIZULI, a town of India, in the Punjab, on the Ravi river, in N lat. 32° 25′. The rajah's palace is a magnificent building, resembling a baronial mansion of feudal times.

BJORKO, or BIRCH ISLAND, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, in the Quarken. It is covered with forests of fir and birch; and has a v. upon it of about 30 houses. A little corn, chiefly rye, is raised upon it; but the chief dependence of the inhabitants is on their cattle and fishing.

BJORNEBORG. See BIORNEBORG.

BJORNKLEVEN, a hamlet of Norway, in Romsdalen, near the Romsdalself, above Ormem. It commands a magnificent view, being elevated several hundred ft. above the river, and having a fine cataract and mountain-stream in front.

BJORNSHOLM. See BIORNSHOLM.

BJORNSTJERNA BAY, an inlet on the W shore of the gulf of Boothia, in N lat. 71° 10′.

BJURFORS, a village of Sweden, in the prov. of Westeraas, 2¼ m. from Avesta. Pop. 300.

BLAAMANDS-FIELD, or ALMAJALOS, a mountain-ridge of Norway, in the prov. of Nordland, which attains an alt. of 5,500 ft. above sea-level.

BLAAVAND, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, in the bailiwick of Ribe, at the entrance of the Elbe.

BLABY, a parish in Leicestershire, 4 m. S by W of Leicester. Area 3,300 acres. Pop. 1,952.

BLACE′, a commune of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. of Villefranche. Pop. 1,028.

BLACHERE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Joyeuse. Pop. 2,865.

BLACK, a township in Posey co., in the state of Iowa, U. S. Pop. 2,526.

BLACKADDER, a stream in the Merse division of Berwickshire, which joins the Whitadder above Allanton, after a course of 20 m. It rises in the NW part of Westruther p., at an alt. of 1,130 ft. above sea-level.

BLACKAUTON, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. W of Dartmouth. Area 5,546 acres. Pop. 1,360.

BLACK BAY, a bay on the SE coast of Labrador, 11 m. W of Red bay. It is 3 m. wide, and 2 m. deep. —Also a bay on the N shore of Lake Superior. It is formed by bold precipitous rocks, which are so powerfully magnetic, that at its entrance the needle loses its power entirely, and, in sailing from one headland to another, gradually changes its direction three or four points as it recedes from one group of rocks and approaches another.—Also a bay on the coast of Virginia.

BLACK BEAR ISLAND (LAKE), a lake of Upper Canada, formed by an expansion of the Missinippi. It is 22 m. in length, and varies from 3 to 5 m. in breadth, yet is so choked with islands, that no channel exceeding a mile in breadth is found in it.

BLACK BEARD'S ISLAND, an island off the coast of Georgia, U. S., containing 1,600 acres. It is the property of the general government, having been purchased, in 1800, on account of its valuable oak timber, for 15,000 dollars. Most of the wood has been since cut down.

BLACKBOROUGH, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. ESE of Collumpton. Pop. 113.

BLACKBOURTON, a parish in Oxfordshire, 6 m. SSE of Burford. Area 1,300 acres. Pop. 278.

BLACK BROOK, a township in Clinton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 20 m. SW of Plattsburg. Pop. 1,064.

BLACKBULL, a village in co. Meath, 10 m. NW of Dublin.

BLACKBURN, a parish and market-town in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, 212 m. NW of London; 30 m. SE of Lancaster; and 24 m. NNW of Manchester. The p. comprises 23 townships, viz., the market-town of B., and the townships of Balderston, Billington, Lango, Great Harward, Over Darwen, Salisbury, Samlesbury, Tockholes, Walton-le-dale, Clayton-le-dale, Cuerdale, Lower Darwen, Dinkley, Eccleshill, Little Harwood, Livesley, Mellor, Osbaldeston, Pleasington, Ramsgrave, Richton, Wilpshire, and Witton. These townships, except such as are under the immediate care of the vicar of B., are divided into 8 chapelries. The p., which is 14 m. long, by 10 m. broad, was originally part of the p. of Whalley. Its area is 45,269 acres. Pop. in 1790, 5,000; in 1831, 59,791; in 1841, 71,711. The district comprises some of the most extensive cotton-mills, calico-printing works, and other manufacturing establishments in Lancashire. Pop. in 1851, 84,919.

The town of B., formerly the cap. of a sterile district called Blackburnshire, stands on a small stream, anciently called Blakeburn, or 'the Yellow stream;' and is sheltered by hills on the NE and NW. The streets are irregularly built, but contain some good houses. A theatre was erected here in 1818, and there are assembly-rooms and a subscription library. The church, originally part of the ancient monastery of Whalley, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1819. In 1826, a new church was completed at an expense of £26,000. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the various branches of the cotton-manufacture. In 1821, of 9,795 families in this parish, only 552 were employed in agriculture. In 1838 there were 44 cotton-mills, employing 14,460 hands. The manufactures of B. appear to have arisen in the time of the Commonwealth. The first fabrics for which this place was distinguished, were called 'B. checks,' a species of cloth consisting of a linen warp and cotton woof, one or both of which being dyed in the thread, gave to the piece, when woven, a striped or checked appearance. This article was afterwards superseded by the 'B. greys,' so called from the colour, neither the warp nor the weft having been dyed. The component parts of this cloth consisted of a mixture of linen and cotton, and when manufactured, the pieces were generally sent to London to be printed. The great era of improvements in the cotton business which opened about 1765, led the manufacturers of this district to turn their attention to the making of calicoes,—so called from their resemblance to the India manufacture brought from the province of Calicut,—and from that time to the present B. has enjoyed the advantages of this branch of the cotton business more perhaps than any other place in Lancashire. James Hargrave, a carpenter of B., in 1767, constructed an engine that would at once spin 20 or 30 threads of cotton into yarn for the fustian manufacture; but because it was likely to answer in some measure the end proposed, his engines were burnt and destroyed by a mob, and himself driven out of Lancashire. The cotton manufactures of B. at pre-

sent employ 1,800 horse-power. The number of pieces of cotton-goods manufactured at B. weekly is now estimated at 49,200, the workmanship of which, in the various processes, gives employment to 10,000 persons; and the annual value of these goods before they are dyed and printed, is calculated at £2,000,000 sterling. One main cause of the extent of the cotton manufacture here is to be found in the abundant supply of fuel furnished by the S part of this parish. —The town is governed by commissioners, appointed according to act of parliament. Under the Reform act it returns two members. The pop. of the parliamentary borough in 1851 was 46,536. Number of electors in 1842–3, 910. Assessed property in 1815, £37,758; in 1842–3, £95,474. The town is 29¼ m. from Manchester by the Manchester and Bury railway; and 20 m. from Settle. By the Preston and Accrington line, it is 12½ m. from Preston.

BLACKBURN, a village in the parishes of Livingstone and Whitburn, in Linlithgowshire, 3¼ m. W of Livingstone. Pop. 443. It is near a stream of the same name, the principal branch of the Linlithgowshire Almond.

BLACKBURN, a small stream of Liddesdale, in Roxburghshire, an affluent of the Liddel, celebrated for its romantic scenery and cascades.

BLACK (Cape), or Ras Ka'u, a projecting headland on the S coast of Arabia, in N lat. 12° 39′ 45″, E long. 44° 32½′.

BLACK CAVE HEAD, a basaltic headland on the coast of co. Antrim, in N lat. 54° 54′.

BLACK COMB, a mountain on the coast of Cumberland, at the mouth of the Duddon, opposite the isle of Man. Alt. 1,919 ft.

BLACK CREEK, a river in Alleghany co., in the state of New York, U. S., which runs NE into the Genesee river.—Also a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware.—Also a river of Georgia, which runs into the Savannah.—Also a river of Virginia, which runs into York river.—Also a river in the state of Mississippi, which joins the Gazoo.—Also a river of South Carolina, which runs into the Pedee.

BLACK CREEK, a village in Alleghany co., in the state of New York, U. S., 275 m. W by S of Albany.—Also a township in Wayne co., in N Carolina, 73 m. SE of Raleigh.—Also a township in Scriven co., in Georgia, 128 m. E by S of Milledgeville.—Also a township of Sullivan co., in Iowa, 96 m. SW of Indianapolis.

BLACKDEN, a township in the p. of Sandbach, Cheshire, 6 m. SSE of Nether Knutsford. Area 735 acres. Pop. 164.

BLACK DOWN, a point of the South Downs, or Chalk-hill range, near Beaminster in Dorsetshire. Alt. 817 ft.

BLACKFORD, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. WSW of Wincanton. Area 578 acres. Pop. 178.—Also a p. in Perthshire, on the N flank of the Ochills. Pop. 2,012. The Ruthven and the Allen rise in this p.

BLACKFORD, a county in the NE part of the state of Iowa, U. S., watered by the Salamanie river. Area 182 sq. m. Pop. 1,226. Its cap., of the same name, is 81 m. NE of Indianapolis.

BLACKFORDBY, a chapelry in the p. of Seal, in Leicestershire, 2 m. WNW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Pop. 573.

BLACK FOREST. See Schwarzwald.

BLACK FOOT INDIANS, one of the most powerful aboriginal tribes in the NW region of America. They still number 30,000 souls, and consist of three divisions, of which the Cotonay is best known.

BLACKHALL, a headland in co. Cork, on the N side of the entrance of Bantry bay, 4½ m. W by S of Bere island.

BLACK HAWK, a village in Shelby co., in the state of Iowa, U. S., 34 m. SE of Indianapolis. Pop 102.

BLACK HEAD, a promontory in co. Antrim, on the N side of the extreme entrance of Belfast Lough, 1¾ m. SE of the head of Lough Larne.—Also a promontory in co. Cork, projecting boldly from the E side of the peninsula which separates the bay of Kinsale from that of Courtmacsherry, 2 m. N by E of the Old Head of Kinsale.—Also a cape in co. Clare, forming the extremity of an angular projection of the county into Galway bay, 10 m. SW by W of Galway, and 9½ m. ENE of the nearest of the Arran islands. —The spacious marine inlet on the W, entering between it and Finvarra point, is sometimes called Blackhead bay.—Also a headland on the coast of Cornwall, 24 m. NW by W of the Eddystone light. —Also a cape on the coast of Wigtonshire, 6 m. WSW of Stranraer.—Also a cape on the E coast of New Zealand, 25 m. NNE of Cape Kidnappen.

BLACKHEATH, a hamlet in the p. of Greenwich, 6½ m. SE of London. There are numerous handsome villas here on the heath as it is called, and a college or hospital for the support of "poor merchants who have lost their fortunes by accidents on the sea," founded in 1695. The heath has been the scene of several memorable transactions in English history.

BLACKHEDDON, a township in the p. of Stamfordham, in Northumberland, 14 m. NW of Newcastle. Pop. 54.

BLACK LAKE, one of a chain of lakes in the Athabasca district, in British N America, 330 m. W of Fort Churchhill, in N lat. 59°, W long. 106°.—Also a lake in Upper Canada, in N lat. 53° 50′, communicating with Severn lake by the river Severn.—Also a lake in the co. of St. Lawrence, in the state of New York, U. S., formed by an expansion of Indian river. It is 20 m. long, and 2 m. in average breadth.

BLACKLAND, a parish in Wilts, 1½ m. SE of Calne. Area 537 acres. Pop. 72.—Also a tything in Calne p., Wilts. Pop. 73.

BLACKLEY, a chapelry in the p. and 3 m. N of Manchester, in Lancashire, on the Irk. Area 1,764 acres. Pop. 3,503.

BLACKLEYSVILLE, a village in Wayne co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 94 m. NE of Columbus.

BLACKLION, a village in co. Meath, 5 m. S of Slane.

BLACKMANN'S BAY, a small bay on the W side of the estuary of the Derwent in Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 42° 7′.

BLACKMORE, a parish in Essex, 3½ m. NW by W of Ingatestone. Area 2,576 acres. Pop. 704.—Also a tything in the p. of Melksham, Wilts. Pop. 279.

BLACK MOUNTAINS. See Karabagh.

BLACKNESS, a small port on the frith of Forth, in Linlithgowshire, 5 m. W of Queensferry. An old castle here is supposed to mark the E extremity of Antoninus's wall. The port was at one time of considerable importance; and the castle is one of those fortified places which were to be kept up by government according to the articles of union of the two kingdoms.

BLACK NIB, a headland on the E coast of co. Down, 1¾ m. N by E of the entrance of Lough Strangford.

BLACK POINT, a headland on the coast of Carnarvonshire, at the NE entrance to the Menai strait. —Also a headland on the coast of Labrador, in N lat. 59° 20′.

BLACKPOOL, a chapelry in the p. of Bispham, in Lancashire, 4 m. SW of Poulton, on the coast. The village was formerly an inconsiderable hamlet, but is now much resorted to in summer as a bathing-place.

BLACKRATH, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 2½ m. NE of Kilkenny. Area 1,759 acres. Pop. 373

BLACK RIVER, a river in Elizabeth p., in the island of Jamaica, flowing through a flat country, and navigable for boats 30 m.—Also a river on the Mosquito coast, which flows into the gulf of Mexico, 8 m. from Cape Camaron, near a mountain called the Sugar-loaf, 2,050 ft. in alt.—Also a river in Windsor co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 35 m. long, which enters Connecticut river at Springfield.—Also a large river in the State of New York, which rises in Herkimer co., and, after a course of 108 m., falls into a bay at the lower end of Lake Ontario. At Leyden, this river falls 63 ft., and becomes navigable for boats to Carthage, a distance of 40 m. Below Carthage, it becomes unnavigable from rapids. A canal, 35 m. in length, is executing from Leyden falls to the Erie canal at Rome.—Also a river in North Carolina, one of the E branches of Cape Fear river.—Also a river in Arkansas, which enters White river, 80 m. from the N boundary of Arkansas.—Also a river in Michigan, which flows into Lake Michigan after a course of 18 m., and expands into Black lake, 5 m. above its mouth.

BLACK RIVER, a township in Lorain co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 130 m. NNE of Columbus, at the mouth of a river of the same name on Lake Erie. It has a good harbour. Pop. 668.—Also a village in St. Francis co., in Missouri. Pop. 101.—Also a township in Washington co., Missouri. Pop. 685.—Also a township in Wayne co., Missouri. Pop. 528.—Also a township in Independence co., Arkansas. Pop. 476.—Also a township in Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. 100.

BLACK ROCK, a rock or islet 4 m. SW by W of Carnsore point, in co. Wexford.—Also a rock on the N side, and near the entrance of Sligo bay, in co. Sligo.—Also a small creek on the N side of Galway bay, 3 m. W of Galway, in co. Galway.—Also a v. in the p. of Haggardstown, co. Louth, at the head of a small bay, 2½ m. SE of Dundalk. Pop. 507.—Also a town in the p. of Monkstown, in co. Dublin, on the S shore of Dublin bay, 4 m. SE of Dublin castle. Pop. 2,342. It has long been a great resort of the Dublin citizens for suburban rustication; and is in fact a mere expansion of the almost continued stream of town which extends along the whole S margin of the bay.—Also a v. in the p. of St. Finbar, in co. Cork, on the S shore of the incipient estuary of the Lee, forming one of the finest sections of the gorgeous environs of that city. Pop. 460.

BLACK ROCK, a township and village in Erie co., in the state of New York, U. S. The township extends on 3 sides of Buffalo, from which it is centrally distant 3 m. Pop. 3,625. Squaw and Strawberry islands, each containing about 100 acres, belong to this township.—The v. is 2½ m. below Buffalo, of which it may be considered as a suburb, and with which it is connected by a railroad 3 m. in length. It is 290 m. from Albany by land; and 316 m. by the Erie canal. The harbour is formed by an immense wood and stone pier projecting 1,500 ft. into the Niagara river; built by the state of New York for the double purpose of forming a safe and convenient harbour for vessels on the lake, and for canal boats here entering the lake; and also for securing to the Erie canal a proper supply of water directly from the lake. The pier operates as a breakwater, and by confining the creek has served to clear its channel, so that vessels drawing 8 ft. water pass freely. The greatest difficulty to be encountered in this harbour arises from the accumulation of ice, which, on the breaking up of the lake, is often driven into it by W winds. There is a ferry here across the lake to Waterloo in Canada.

BLACKROD, a chapelry and v. in the p. of Bolton, in Lancashire, 4½ m. SSE of Chorley. Area of c. 2,367 acres. Pop. 2,509. The v. is situated on the summit of an elevated and conspicuous ridge.

BLACK SEA, the ancient *Pontus Euxinus*, an immense inland sea, situated between Europe and Asia, and connected with the Mediterranean by the straits of Constantinople. It extends from 28° to 41° 30′ E long., or above 700 m.; and between the parallels of 41° and 47° N lat. Its breadth between the mouth of the Dnieper and the Bosphorus is nearly 400 m. Towards the centre it is contracted, by the projecting peninsula of the Crimea, terminating in Cape Aria, opposite to Cape Kerempe, to nearly 150 m. Its greatest breadth in its eastern part is 300 m. Its circuit approaches to 4,000 m. Its area is about 180,000 sq. m. On the N it washes the shores of Russian Tartary; on the E, it is bordered by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S it laves the ever-smiling shores of Anatolia or Asia Minor; on the W, it has Romelia, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia.

Origin of name.] The earliest Greek navigators who ventured into this sea, finding its shores occupied by fierce and inhospitable tribes, are reported to have at first given it the name of *Pontus axenos*, that is, 'the Inhospitable sea;' but when further intercourse had altered the spirit of these warlike tribes, and Grecian colonists had established themselves at different points of its shores, the epithet ἄξεινος was changed to its contrary εὔξεινος, or 'Hospitable.' This is probably as fanciful as many other etymologies. The Black sea has received its present name from the darkness which often covers it, particularly during winter, in consequence of thick fogs and falling rains. This obscurity is sometimes so great that mariners are unable to see a cable's length from their vessels; and on these occasions the entrance of the Bosphorus is impracticable. Dr. Clarke affirms that there is no sea in which the navigation is more dangerous; that shallows hitherto unnoticed in any chart frequently occur when vessels are out of sight of land; and that dreadful storms come on so suddenly, and with such fury, that every mast is carried overboard almost as soon as the first symptom of a change of weather is observed. Admirals Priestman and Wilson, who commanded the Russian fleet, described the Black sea as exhibiting tempests more horrible than any thing they had ever encountered in the ocean. This account, however, is completely contrary to that given by Tournefort. "Whatever the ancients may have said," observes this able naturalist, "the Black sea has nothing black but the name; the winds do not blow there with more fury; and the storms are not more frequent than in other seas. We must pardon the exaggeration of the ancient poets, and particularly the chagrin of Ovid. The sand of the Black sea, indeed, is of the same colour with the sand of the White sea, and its waters are equally pure. If the coasts of this sea, in short, which are reckoned so dangerous, appear gloomy from a distance, it is owing to the woods which cover them, or the great distance which gives them the appearance of blackness. The sky here was so beautiful and so serene during the whole of our voyage, that we could not avoid giving the lie to Valerius Flaccus, the famous Latin poet, in describing the route of the Argonauts, who passed for the most celebrated sailors of antiquity, but who were only very little boys when compared with Vincent le Blanc, Tavernier, &c. This poet assures us, that the sky on the Black sea is always obscured with fogs." Mr. Thornton in his *Survey of the Turkish Empire* says: "It is a notion received among the Turks, that the Black sea is dangerous. To them indeed it is truly black; and it would even be so to British sailors in such vessels as the Turks use, and which are peculiar to that sea; they cannot lie-to, and are consequently obliged to run before the wind, and if they miss a port, go on shore. It is not more stormy than other seas." The rate of insurance on vessels navigating the Black sea shows that after all little account is now at least taken of the terrors of its navigation.

Former state.] By comparing the accounts of this sea, as given by ancient authors, with the limits assigned to it by recent observations, it appears unquestionable that this sea has sustained a most singular diminution. From the topographical descriptions of the Euxine sea, as collected by Valerius Flaccus, and from the ancient accounts of the voyages of the Argonauts, it appears that the gulfs and bays of this sea were extremely deep; and that, in conjunction with the *Palus Mæotidis*, it extended far towards the N, and almost equalled the Mediterranean in magnitude. In the time of Homer, according to Strabo and Eustathius, the Euxine sea was regarded as the greatest of all inland seas, and received the name of πόντος, on account of its superior magnitude. Herodotus makes its length, from the Cyanean isles to the river Phasis, 11,100 stadia, or nearly 17 degrees and a half. Procopius reckons the distance from Chalcedon to the Phasis at 30 days' journey, for a good walker; which, at the rate of nine leagues a-day, will make the distance equal to 18 degrees.—a result which coincides remarkably with that of Herodotus. As the utmost extent of this sea, however, in the best modern charts, does not exceed 12 degrees and a half, we seem entitled to conclude, that it formerly covered the low grounds which stretch towards the base of the mountains of Caucasus.—The N and W coasts of this sea seem to have undergone very remarkable changes. The line of its greatest width has undoubtedly varied; and the immense volume of waters which is rolled from Asia and Europe into this capacious reservoir, seems to have completely changed the outline of its coast, and filled up the deep gulfs

which indented its shores. The S coast, which consists chiefly of calcareous rocks, has suffered but few changes, excepting at the mouths of the rivers; and hence the geographical descriptions of this part of the Black sea, as given by ancient authors, are more easily reconciled with modern observations.

From these indications of extensive changes, as well as from the testimony of ancient authors, it would appear, that the sea of Aral and the Caspian sea once formed an immense lake, joined by a strait to the Palus Mæotis and the Euxine sea; and that this huge collection of water was separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow isthmus formed by the Cyanean isles. An eruption of these volcanic islands is supposed to have formed an outlet for the exuberant waters of the Euxine, which rolled its torrent with irresistible impetuosity into the Propontis, and afterwards into the Mediterranean, deluging the low plains of Asia Minor, Thrace, Greece, Egypt, and Libya.

The effects of this inundation are recorded in the monuments, the traditions, the poetry, the history, and the chronology of these ancient nations. The Samothracians, according to Diodorus, ascribed this deluge to the opening of the mouth of the Bosphorus. Their fishermen frequently dragged out, in their nets, the capitals of columns that had belonged to the submerged cities; and, in the time of Diodorus, they offered sacrifices upon altars erected on the line which formed the limits of the inundation. Ister, an ancient author quoted by Eustathius, mentions some great inundations, one of which opened the canal of the Hellespont that separated Europe from Asia; and Strabo and Xanthus bear testimony to the same event, which seems to have happened about 1529 years before Christ. We have also evidence in support of this remarkable fact, from the observations of modern naturalists and travellers. According to Tournefort, the Black sea appears to have been an immense lake, formed by the waters of innumerable rivers, and unconnected with the Mediterranean, and could only empty itself through the Thracian Bosphorus. The mountains which are interposed between it and the Caspian sea, prevent any opening towards the E. The waters of the sea of Azof fall into the Black sea, from N to S, and oppose any passage in that direction. The rivers of Asia impel the waters of the Black sea from S to N. The Danube impels them from the W. It is therefore at the Isles of Cyanea alone, between the lighthouses of Europe and Asia, at the mouth of the Bosphorus, that the waters of the Black sea could hollow out the earth, and force a passage into the Propontis. Buffon likewise has adduced innumerable facts to prove that the Mediterranean sea, the Black sea, the Caspian sea, and the sea of Aral, have at one time been immense lakes; that the Caspian sea was formerly of great extent, and that the Mediterranean was once much smaller than it is at present; that the Aral, the Caspian, and the Black sea, formed only one lake before the opening of the Bosphorus; and that the Mediterranean, after this opening, was augmented in the same proportion as that lake had diminished. "Siberia, Asia, the Red sea, &c.," says Pallas, "present evident marks of this deluge, of which all the ancient people of Asia, the Chaldeans, the Persians, the Indians, the Thibetans, and the Chinese, have preserved the remembrance, and which they have fixed within a few years of the Mosaic deluge. Europe, and the low lands of Asia, have since suffered considerable changes by other inundations, sometimes arising from submarine eruptions, sometimes from the sudden overflow of the great inland seas, as the Mediterranean and the Euxine, which have left dry extensive plains covered with mud; and sometimes to irruptions of the sea, increased by enormous submarine eruptions." "The opinion of the indefatigable Tournefort and Buffon," the same naturalist elsewhere observes, "upon the ancient state of the Black sea, and its communication with the Caspian, has been more and more confirmed by the observations of travellers. The sea-monsters, the fish, and the marine shells, which the Caspian has in common with the Black sea, render this communication extremely probable; and the same facts prove also, that the lake of Aral was once joined to the Caspian. In the 3d and 7th volume of my Travels, I have traced the ancient extent of this sea over all the desert of Astracan and that of Jaik; by that appearance of coasts with which the elevated plains of Russia limit the desert,—by the state and the fossil productions of this ancient coast,—and by the salted mud mixed with calcined sea shells which cover all the surface of the desert." The Cyanean isles, at the mouth of the Bosphorus, have been examined by Olivier and Choiseul Gouffier, who discovered that these islands were volcanic. "At the mouth of the canal, on both sides of the Bosphorus," says Olivier, "we were struck with the marks of a volcano of several leagues in extent. Everywhere we observed the rocks more or less altered or decomposed; everywhere we found incontestable marks of the action of subterranean fires. We observed jaspers of different colours, cornelians, agates, and chalcedonies, among porphyries, more or less changed; a breccia, with little solidity, and almost decomposed, formed by fragments of trap, agglutinated by calcareous spar; a beautiful porphyry at the base of a rock of greenish trap, coloured by copper; and through an extent of half a league we saw a hard rock of trap, of a greenish blue, agreably coloured with copper." In quoting this able traveller, on the volcanic nature of the banks of the Bosphorus, we ought at the same time to state that he entertains a different opinion from many other naturalists respecting the formation of that strait. He does not believe that the waters of the Black sea were once more elevated, and that they opened for themselves a passage by the Bosphorus; but he supposes that the Propontis, the Euxine, and the Mediterranean, always communicated with each other. He is of opinion, that the Caspian was of much greater extent; that it communicated with the sea of Azof, and that their waters had the same level; and he attributes to the currents of the Don, the Kouban, and the Wolga, the filling up of the canal, and the consequent separation of the two seas. After this separation, he supposes that the Black sea has not changed its level, because it receives more water than it wastes by evaporation; that the Caspian sea has sunk above 60 ft., because it does not receive a quantity of water sufficient to supply what is lost by evaporation; and that it gradually diminished, till an equilibrium existed between the supply and the evaporation. M. Bergman, who travelled into the country of the Calmucs in 1802 and 1803, has collected a vast number of facts, to prove that the Asiatic part of the steppes of the Calmucs was once covered with water; and that the Caspian and Black seas were formerly united.

Dr. E. D. Clarke gives an interesting and doubtless accurate description of the Thracian Bosphorus, the Cyanean isles, and the adjoining strata, which may be here quoted to advantage: When Dr. C., in his voyage from Enesla to Constantinople, first discovered the light tower on the European side of the Bosphorus, it appeared situated at the base of an immense range of mountains. The whole coast, on both sides, opened with a degree of indescribable grandeur, resembling a stupendous wall, opposed to the great bed of waters, in which the mouth of the Bosphorus was like a small crack or fissure occasioned by an earthquake. "As we entered the straits," says Dr. C., "a miserable lantern, placed upon a tower on either side, presented to us all that was intended to serve as a guidance for seamen during the night. Never were lighthouses of more importance, or to which less attention has been paid. After passing the lighthouses, there appeared fortresses, the works of French engineers; and their situation, on rugged rocks, had a striking effect. Presently, such a succession of splendid objects was displayed, that, in all the remembrance of my former travels, I can recal nothing with which it may be compared. A rapid current, flowing at the rate of a league an hour, conveyed us from the Black sea. Then, while we were ruminating upon the sudden discharge of such accumulated waters by so narrow an aqueduct, and meditating the causes which first produced the wonderful channel through which they are conveyed, we found ourselves transported, as it were, in an instant, to a new world. Scarcely had we time to admire the extraordinary beauty of the villages, scattered up and down at the mouth of this canal, when the palaces and gardens of European and Asiatic Turks—the villas of foreign ambassadors,—mosques, minarets, mouldering towers, and ivy-mantled walls of ancient edifices,—made their appearance. Among these we beheld an endless variety of objects which seemed to realise tales of enchantment; fountains and cemeteries, hills, mountains, terraces, groves, quays, painted gondolas, and harbours, presented themselves to the eye, in such rapid succession, that, as one picture disappeared, it was succeeded by a second, more gratifying than the first. On the following day, we were determined to adventure an excursion as far as the islands anciently called Cyaneæ, or Symplegades, which lie off the mouth of the canal. The accurate Busbequius confessed, that, in the few hours he spent on the Black sea, he could discern no traces of their existence: we had, however, in the preceding evening, seen enough of them to entertain great curiosity concerning their nature and situation, even in the transitory view afforded by means of our telescopes. Strabo correctly describes their number and situation. 'The Cyaneæ,' says he, 'in the mouth of Pontus, are two little isles, one on the European, and the other on the Asiatic side of the strait, separated from each other by twenty stadia.' The more ancient accounts, which represented them as sometimes separated, and at other times joined together, were satisfactorily explained by Tournefort, who observed, that each of them consists of one craggy island, but that, when the sea is disturbed, the water covers the lower parts, so as to make the different points of either resemble insular rocks. They are, in fact, each of them joined to the main land by a kind of isthmus, and appear as islands when this is inundated, which always happens in stormy weather. But it is not clear that the isthmus, which connects either of them with the continent, was formerly visible. The disclosure has been probably owing to that gradual sinking of the level of the Black sea, before noticed. The same cause continuing to operate, may hereafter lead posterity to marvel what has become of the Cyaneæ; and this may also account for their multiplied appearance in ages anterior to the time of Strabo. The main object of our visit was not, however, the illustration of any ancient author in this particular part of their history, but to ascertain, if possible, by the geological phenomena of the coast, the nature of a revolution which opened the remarkable channel at the mouth of which those islands are situated. Some time before we reached the mouth of the canal, steering close along its European side, we observed the cliffs and hills, which are there destitute of verdure, presenting, even to their summits, a remarkable aggregate of enormous pebbles, that is to say, heterogeneous masses of stony substances, rounded by attrition in water, and imbedded in a hard natural cement, yet differing from the usual appearance of breccia rocks; for, upon a nearer examination, they appeared to have undergone, first, a violent action of fire, and secondly, that degree of friction, by long contact in water, to which their form was due. Breccia rocks do not commonly consist of substances so modified. The stratum formed by this singular aggregate, and the parts composing it, exhibited, by the circumstances of their position, strik-

ing proof of the power of an inundation; having dragged along with it all the component parts of the mixture, over all the heights above the present level of the Black sea, and deposited them in such a manner, as to leave no doubt concerning the torrent which passed toward the sea of Marmora. As in a field of corn long agitated by a particular wind, we see the whole crop incline towards one direction; so, at the mouth of the canal of Constantinople, all the strata of the mountains, and each individual mass composing them, lean from the N towards the S. On the point of the European lighthouse we found the sea, still tempestuous, beating against immense rocks of hard and compact lava; these had separated prismatically, and exhibited surfaces tinged by iron oxide wherever a division was effected. From this point we passed to the Cyanean isle, on the European side of the strait, and there landed. The structure of the rock of which the island consists, corresponds with the nature of the strata already described; but the substances composing it were perhaps never before associated in any mineral aggregate. They all appear to have been more or less modified by fire, and to have been cemented during the boiling of a volcano. In the same mass may be observed fragments of various colored lava, trap, basalt, and marble. In the fissures are found agate, chalcedony, and quartz, but in friable and thin veins, not half-an-inch in thickness, and apparently deposited posterior to the settling of the stratum, of which the island consists. The agate appeared in a vein of considerable extent, occupying a deep fissure not more than an inch wide, and coated by a green substance, resembling some of the lavas of Etna, which have been decomposed by acidiferous vapours. Near the same vein appeared a substance resembling native mercury, but in such exceedingly minute particles, in a crumbling matrix, that it was impossible to preserve a specimen. The summit of this insular rock is the most favourable situation for surveying the mouth of the canal, which thus viewed has the appearance of a crater, whose broken sides opened towards the Black sea, and by a small aperture towards the Bosphorus. The Asiatic side of the strait is distinguished by appearances similar to those already described, with this difference, that opposite to the island, a little to the east of the Anatolian lighthouse, a range of basaltic pillars may be discerned, standing upon a base inclined towards the sea; and, when examined with a telescope, exhibiting very regular prismatic forms. From the consideration of all the preceding observations, and comparing events recorded in history with the phenomena of nature, it is perhaps more than a conjectural position, that the bursting of the Thracian Bosphorus, the deluge mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, and the draining of the waters which once united the Black sea to the Caspian, and covered the great Oriental plain of Tartary, were all the consequence of earthquakes caused by subterranean fires, described as still burning at the time of the passage of the Argonauts, and whose effects are visible even at this hour."

Coasts and Ports.] This sea is entered from the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles, the sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus; and they who have held Constantinople, and its canal, have at all times exercised the greatest influence over its navigation and commerce. "Without her will," says Polybius, writing of Byzantium about 150 B. C., "no merchant can sail either to or from the Euxine." Off each point of the entrance from the Bosphorus lie the Cyanean rocks, or *Symplegades*. On quitting the Bosphorus, the W coast, from the European Pharos, in N lat. 41° 14′ 10″, E long. 29° 7′ 20″, runs in a curve as far as the gulf of Ainada or Imada, a distance of 62 m.; and then turns NNW to the gulf of Burgas. This part of the coast is encircled by the ridges of Mount Hæmus and the Little Balkan which terminate in Cape Emineh, the *Hæmi Extrema*, in N lat. 42° 40¼′, E long. 27° 55′ 42″. The forest of Belgrade extends along this part of the coast, at some distance inland, for above 100 m. The chief towns which here present themselves are Mediah, Akteboli, and Burgas. To the gulf of Burgas succeeds that of Varna, whose S point, Cape Galata, is in N lat. 43° 10′, E long. 27° 58½′; and passing Cape Calagriah, in N lat. 43° 21′ 10″, E long. 28° 17′ 15″, Cape Chabiersaghi, in N lat. 43° 32′, and Cape Kusundji, in N lat. 44° 12′, at 25 m. NE from the latter cape we reach Kara Kerman, whence the coast to Aktiar or Sebastopol, in the Crimea, is low, and lined with alluvial grounds and marshes. The Danube discharges itself, by several mouths, into the Black sea, between N lat. 44° 40′ and 45° 30′, and 17 leagues N 40° E from its N branch, is the S mouth of the Dniester, which divides Bessarabia from the Russian prov. of Cherson. All the coast between these two great rivers is so low that trees may be seen 5 or 6 m. off, before the shore itself is visible. The town of Akerman is 8 m. from the entrance of the Dniester; and 8 leagues NNE from the N mouth of that river lies Odessa, the great Russian port of the Black sea. The Dnieper, or *Borysthenes*, separates the Russian prov. of Cherson and Taurida; and the Bug, or *Hypanis*, flows into its liman, or long estuary, at a point bearing NNE, 100 leagues from the N entrance of the Bosphorus. On the r. bank of the Dnieper is Cherson, where the Russians built their line-of-battle ships; and at Nicolaief, on the Bug, are extensive marine arsenals, next in importance to those of Sebastopol. The peninsular projection of the Crimea lies between 32° 40′ and 36° 30′ E long. Its S point is Cape Saritche, in N lat. 44° 22′; and near to it is Sebastopol or Aktiar, the chief station of the Russian fleet in the B. sea. The S coast of the Crimea is lofty and precipitous, especially between Balaklava and Alushta. Towards Kaffa, the coast-range sinks gradually; and from Kaffa to Yenikalé, it is prevailingly low, but shows here and there a few craggy points. The straits of Yenikalé, or of Kaffa, connecting the B. sea with the sea of Azov, show on the W side, or peninsula of Kertch, a range of hills rising to a height of 500 ft. at some points; but on the E side, or isle of Taman, the country consists of low strips of land interspersed with salt lakes. The isle of Taman is formed by branches of the Kuban, which drain the W side of the Caucasus range. A long sandy spit serves as a dyke to its waters on the E; and beyond it, in a SW direction, is the bay of Anapa, on the coast of the Abassian territory, 30 m. to the SE of which is Sujuk-Kaleh. The Russian boundary on the E coast of the B. sea is 3 leagues to the N of the river Tchorok, whence the coast trends SSW to the Rioni or *Phasis*, which has its mouth in N lat. 42° 8′, E long. 41° 40′. Batum, in N lat. 41° 39′, E long. 41° 38′ 20″, lies at the base of very high mountains; and hence to Rizeh, 26 m. E of Trebisond, the coast presents steep white cliffs. Trebisond, in N lat. 41° 1′, E long. 39° 44′, is next in rank to Odessa as a commercial port. Between it, and the mouth of the Kizil-Irmak, on the coast of Roum, are Vona, Ounieh, and Samsun. From the latter place to the vicinity of the E side of the Bosphorus, the coast of Anatolia is lined by high mountains terminating in lofty promontories, and forming a steep clean coast, with numerous little coves, into which small streams discharge themselves. The principal headland is Cape Kerempeh, the ancient *Karambis*, which forms the N point of Asia Minor, and is one of the highest points on the B. sea. From Cape Saritche, the S point of the Crimea, it bears S 7° W 144 geog. m. It is the imaginary line between these two remarkable capes which divides the B. sea into two parts; and the configuration produced by the advance of the land here, and its curve falling back on each side, in the estimation of the ancients, gave to the whole sea the outline of a Scythian bow. The principal rivers in this last section of the coast are the Kizil-Irmak or *Halys*, the Sakaria or *Sangarius*, the Fallos or *Billeeus*, and the Barth or *Parthenius*.

Winds and Currents.] N winds prevail in the B. sea towards the middle of summer; and NE winds from June to August; and when these blow long, the current impelled through the Bosphorus is often so strong as to detain vessels for months at the other end of the straits. Towards the close of summer, S winds prevail; and these are also frequent, from SSE and SW, in January, February, and March. Gales sometimes occur, but rarely last above twelve hours, and are seldom of extreme violence. The waters of this sea generally set in the direction of the prevailing wind, and are of course determined, in different localities, by that of the large rivers which discharge themselves into this sea; but the prevailing tendency of the whole mass of waters is towards the Bosphorus, from which one portion deflected runs along the coast of Asia towards the E, and then turns N along the Mingrelian and Circassian coasts. The strength of the current which sets in through the Bosphorus from this sea will be better understood when the extent of water-drainage which the B. sea receives is considered. It is probable that the various rivers which flow into it drain a surface of country in Europe and Asia little short of 1,000,000 sq. m. And this circumstance likewise accounts for the comparative freshness of its water.

Climate.] The climate of the B. sea is in general cold. All the rivers and ports on its N coasts are frozen more or less during winter; and snow rests on many points of the surrounding mountains all the year. The Bosphorus, however, was never known to be frozen over. Ovid, during his residence on the Black sea, had observed the "*hyemem plures consistere postum*;" and Dr. Clarke was informed by Captain Bergamini that he was once detained five months in the mouth of the Danube by the freezing of the sea.

Fish.] The tunny, sturgeon, porpoise, mackarel, sole, turbot, whiting, and roach, are found in this sea. Of these, the tunny are sometimes very abundant. Caviar is made on the coasts, as well as fish-glue, fish-oil, and *botargo*, a preparation from the sea-mullet. Salted and smoked mackarel form an important article in the commerce of the Crimea. This sea is infested by a species of sea-worm, which gnaws the planks of vessels, and in the space of two years completely destroys the sides of the ships. These animals are four or five inches long; their head resembles an arrow, and their body consists of a whitish mucilage. The only way of destroying them has been, until lately, to lay up the vessels for two years to careen them, and to cover the sides with burning pitch and juniper wood. The vessels which navigate the Black sea are now coppered, which is the only effectual remedy against the attack of these worms.

Commerce.] We shall conclude this article by giving some account of the commerce of the Black sea, for which we are principally indebted to M. Reuilly, who travelled along its shores in 1803. "The storms frequent in the Black sea," observes the learned traveller, "and the savage state of the people inhabiting its coasts, prevented the Greeks for a long time from visiting its shores. The expedition of the Argonauts is the first trace of navigation and commerce in this sea, which antiquity has transmitted to us. This trade took place principally in the Oriental parts; but notwithstanding the establishment of several colonies upon its coasts, it was inconsiderable during the first ages of Greece, and under the empire of the Romans. It did not begin to flourish until the time of the Crusades, when the Latins possessed themselves of Constantinople. At that time the Genoese and the Venetians carried on this trade with such considerable advantage that the conquest of Egypt by the Arabs having entirely ruined the ancient commerce of Alexandria, the merchandise of India opened itself a new way to the European markets. Merchants went thither sometimes by the Indies, and the Russian sea, or by caravans across Georgia and Mingrelia.

sometimes by going up the Persian gulf, the Tigris, or the Euphrates; or by way of Armenia, to Trebizond, whither the Genoese and the Venetians went to meet them, for the purpose of supplying Europe with their commodities. Commercial jealousy, the inevitable consequence of the great advantages of this trade, was the occasion of bloody wars between the Venetians and the Genoese, which terminated in favour of the latter, who, by contributing to the overthrow of the dominion of the Latins at Constantinople, and profiting dexterously by the favour or the weakness of the Greek emperor, obtained such advantages that they had no longer any rivals. To secure to themselves exclusively this commerce, they fortified their settlement at Pera, established colonies on the coasts, principally in the Crimea, and put their factories in a state of defence. Caffa was the principal city of their commerce with the East, and the port at which was deposited all the merchandise transported to the Black sea. The wares of India, Persia, and Arabia, came to Astracan, were sent up the Volga, carried afterwards by land as far as the Don, conveyed by that river to Azof, and thence embarked for Caffa. The Genoese enjoyed these advantages until the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet, of which the immediate consequence was their expulsion from the Crimea. With the annihilation of the power of the Genoese, ended the commerce of the Black sea." It is to be observed that, at this epoch, the re-establishment of the ancient route by Alexandria, which took place under Tala-Eddin, had already turned that source of riches from this line. The progress of navigation, the discovery of the route to India, and of America, gave a new spring to the mercantile spirit of Europe, lessening, in some degree, the regret which the loss of this traffic had occasioned; but it was not until the beginning of the 18th cent. that Peter I. desirous to create commerce, then unknown in his vast empire, saw the immense advantages to be derived from the possession of some ports in the Black sea. He succeeded in the acquisition of Azof; but the misfortunes which he met with afterwards, and the peace of Pruth, were the occasion of his surrendering these conquests, and the advantages which might have been derived from them. Catherine II., following the steps of this great legislator of Russia, had the glory of accomplishing the design his genius had conceived.

After two long wars, the Turks found themselves compelled to surrender to Russia a part of Lesser Tartary, and ultimately the Crimea itself; to allow the Russians to establish a navy in the Black sea, and to permit their flag the free passage of the Dardanelles. The Turks excluded all foreign vessels from its waters at the peace of Pruth in 1739—and subsequently, in that of Belgrade, Russia expressly renounced the navigation of this sea; but the treaty of Kainardji, in 1774, reopened its navigation to the Russians, and they have since made themselves masters of the whole of the northern coast. The Porte indeed claims to have the command and control of the Bosphorus; but by article 7th of the treaty of Adrianople, "the passage of the canal of Constantinople and of the Dardanelles is declared free to all merchant-vessels of the powers at peace with the Porte, whether they are proceeding to Russian ports in the Black sea, or returning from them loaded or unloaded, on the same conditions as vessels under the Russian flag; and the Porte solemnly pledges herself never to raise any obstacle to this right." Turkey promises never to stop the vessels, either laden or not laden, whether belonging to Russia or any other country—not at war with the Sultan—passing through the canal of Constantinople, and the Dardanelles, from the Black sea to the Mediterranean, or from the Mediterranean to the Russian ports of the Black sea; and in case of any contravention not followed by immediate satisfaction at the demand of the Russian ambassador, the Porte recognises the right of Russia to consider such an act an act of hostility, and to make reprisals. The sultan also pledges himself to exclude all vessels of war. This treaty seems artfully contrived to place the domination of the Black sea entirely under Russian influence: for in the event of a war between England and Russia, while the latter power has an armed squadron in the Black sea, England could not protect her merchant-vessels in that sea.

The treaty of Kainardji, concluded between Russia and Turkey towards the close of the last cent., opened to Europeans the navigation of the Black sea, from which they had been excluded during upwards of 300 years. On the 21st of July, 1774, the prohibition to enter the Bosphorus was raised, and vessels were at last permitted to penetrate into that sea which no European had navigated since the expulsion of the Genoese, who remained masters until the 15th cent. of the principal harbours of the Crimea. The Empress Catherine II. cast her eyes with complacency on a country which, after six consecutive campaigns, had been at last united to her extensive dominions; and she resolved to found on its shores a number of commercial and military establishments. One of the largest rivers of Russia, the Dnieper, empties itself into the Black sea; her attention was directed to it, and, in 1778, General Hannibal, by her orders, laid the foundation of the town of Kherson. In 1783, a Frenchman established there the first commercial house, and undertook to supply the arsenal of Toulon with the flax and timber which descended the Dnieper. The partition of Poland gave a new direction to the commercial ideas of Catherine II. She perceived the necessity of possessing more to the westward, on the coast of the Black sea, a harbour for the exportation of the agricultural productions of the palatinates of Braslaw, Podolia, Wollynia, and other provinces recently incorporated with the Russian empire. She accordingly determined on the foundation of Odessa, which took place in 1796. The fault committed at Kherson,—the development of which was arrested by the exigencies of the Russian system of customs,—was avoided at Odessa by the Emperor Alexander: in 1803 that prince reduced by one fourth the import and export duties established by the general tariff in all the harbours of the Black sea. In 1804 he decreed the opening at Odessa of an *entrepôt* for goods imported by sea, the introduction of which was permitted in Russia, and where they were permitted to remain during 18 months without custom duties or storage, until they should be sold, and on the point of being forwarded to the interior of the empire. By an ukase of the same year (March 5), it was provided that all foreign goods the importation of which was permitted at Odessa, and those transported thither from other towns of Russia, should be allowed to pass *in transitu*, free of all charge, for Moldavia and Wallachia, through the custom-offices of Mohilow and Doubassna; for Austria, through that of Radallow; for Russia, through that of Kezinsky; and that foreign goods sent to Odessa by those four custom-offices should enjoy a free transit by sea. Agriculture, throughout Europe, had suffered during the war; and Odessa was the granary of the countries where scarcity prevailed. But the spirit of wisdom did not long preside over the councils of Russia. She imprudently adopted the prohibitive system, the consequences of which are ever fatal; dan laboured with as much ardour to destroy the commercial prosperity of Southern Russia as she had displayed to create it. In 1822, when it was least expected, an ukase suppressed the freedom of the harbour of Odessa. Goods on importation, were subjected to pay one-fifth of the duty required in other Russian harbours; and on their removal to the interior, the four other fifths. The limits of the free harbour were also considerably curtailed; two lines of customs were formed, one round the harbour, and the other round the city. These lines still exist to the present day. Many other deplorable blows were levelled at the commerce of Odessa. The freedom of the Caucasian provinces was suddenly withdrawn; and the merchants of Western Asia, who were beginning to visit Odessa, on their way to the great fairs of Germany, proceeded thither by another route. England took advantage of the faults of Russia, opened commercial relations with Trebizond and her merchants, formed there an immense *entrepôt*, and thence exported her manufactures to all the provinces of Asia. The trade of Trebizond now exceeds £2,000,000; and it communicates with Constantinople by two regular lines of steam-packets. Southern Russia is now threatened, in the Black sea, by a competition, becoming daily more formidable. Thanks to the freedom and privileges they have derived from the treaty of Adrianople, the Danubian principalities have within the last ten years made immense progress. Galatz and Ibrail now ship a considerable quantity of grain to foreign countries; and, notwithstanding the difficulty of ascending the Danube, the captains prefer repairing to those harbours, on account of the facilities afforded by their administration, and the commercial resources offered to importation. The trade of Southern Russia is consequently very far from prospering. In 1829, the most productive year, the customs-duties produced in all only 9,215,425 rubles. The different harbours situate along an extent of coast of upwards of 400 leagues, and the three land custom-offices, exported, on an average, only from 45,000,000 to 55,000,000 francs, and imported about one-third of that sum; whilst the single harbour of Trebizond sends annually to the different adjoining countries upwards of 50,000,000 francs worth of English manufactures. [*Semaphore de Marseilles.*]

According to Hagemeister's official report, the total value of imports at the port of Odessa, in 1840, was £962,018; and in 1842, £985,510. The value of exports for 1840 was £1,986,526; and in 1842, £1,881,505. The chief article of export was wheat, of which, in 1840, 568,055 quarters were exported; and in 1842, 621,664 quarters, of which 200,582 quarters were for England. The value of imports at Odessa by British ships, in 1842, was £184,370, of which £60,000 was in woollen, cotton, and silk goods, and £44,200 in refined sugar. Metals and furs formerly ranked next to grain in the exports of Odessa, but these articles have been abandoned to the Baltic ports, where they can be supplied cheaper. "The commerce of the Black sea, however," continues Hagemeister, "has been well-compensated for their loss by numberless articles of trade drawn from the provinces of the S and W of Russia, such as wool, wax, hempen cordage, flax, linseed, hempseed, and various other seeds from which oil is obtained. These articles are rapidly giving a new feature to our commerce. By the custom-house statements, their value as articles of exportation, in 1815, with the single exception of cordage, did not reach, at Odessa, 250,000 rubles: in 1832 the value of these exports exceeded 5,000,000 rubles. In 1833 and 1834 they became the staple articles of our commerce; and we may, I think, calculate on a period not very remote, when grain shall be no longer considered our principal export article. Indeed, for some time past, the supply of the articles above-mentioned has fallen considerably short of the demand. The exportation of linseed from the Black sea, which, in 1830, was not more than 6,000 chetwerts, rose in 1833, to 70,000, more than 65,000 of which were shipped entirely from Odessa. The timber-trade, from which much was expected in 1802, has not proved so lucrative as was anticipated; but wool both of coarse and fine quality, is daily becoming a more important export, as might have been expected from the vast ranges of pasturage in Southern Russia. There is, however, no great prospect of this article being supplied at such a rate as would render it a lucrative article of import to British manufacturers, especially as the Merino breed has not been yet extensively introduced into these regions. In the course of ten years reckon

ing from 1824, the quantity of wool shipped to foreign countries, from all the Russian ports of the Black sea, and the sea of Azof, was 570,000 poods, a little less than one-third part of which was exported in 1833. Tallow is an article of greater importance. The English were the first to perceive the immense advantages that could be drawn from the tallow of Southern Russia, and to give an impulse to this trade. In 1814, the value of tallow exported from Odessa, was only 84,554 rubles; in 1834 it amounted to more than 9,000,000 rubles, which is more than 100 times the original value. But Odessa, independent of its foreign trade, contains within itself some important commercial advantages. In the coasting trade of the Black sea, two steam-vessels, each of 70 horse-power, are sent out from this port; and two others, of betwixt 80 to 100 horse-power, ply betwixt Odessa and Constantinople. The fisheries of the Black sea have been equally celebrated in ancient and modern times, but this branch of industry is said to be in a very backward state, the only article of export derived from it is caviar. With regard to stuffs of European manufacture, Odessa imports the largest quantity, owing to the great consumption of these articles in the bosom of the free port. The value of woollen imported occasionally exceeds 1,000,000; that of cotton-goods constantly exceeds 500,000, and that of silk goods 300,000, or 400,000 rubles yearly. But the quantity imported of this latter article remains almost stationary, whereas that of the other stuffs is rapidly increasing.—*The* transit trade between Odessa and the Transcaucasian provinces, by the route of Redout-Kalé, in 1829 rose suddenly into importance, when the Armenian merchants at Tiflis, not only began to make their purchases in Odessa, but after they passed to the fair of Leipsic, sent home their goods via Odessa and Redout-Kalé. But the importunities of the Russian manufacturers induced the Emperor to extend the European tariff beyond the Caucasus, from the mouth of the Kuban to that of the Terek; and, in consequence, the trade of Redout-Kalé, which, in 1828, exceeded 2,000,000 of rubles, fell below 20,000 in 1832, and is now even further diminished. "It is," continues Hagemeister, "for the benefit of Trebisond, and of the English—who have formed considerable establishments there—that Russia has closed the port of Redout-Kalé. The only duties paid at Trebisond are 2 per cent. to the warehouse-keepers, and ½ per cent. for the right of sale. On the route from Trebisond to Tauris there is no duty demanded in the Turkish dominions; but having once arrived in Persia, foreigners pay 5 per cent., and the Persians 2 per cent., exclusive of 228 copecks in silver for every load. By this route England and Germany supply Persia and Anatolia with woollen cloths, ladies' cloths, printed calicoes, cotton thread, paper, sugar, coffee, glass, porcelain, iron, tin, and steel articles."

Authorities.] *Recueil de quelques antiquités trouvées sur les bords de la Mer Noire appartenans à l'empire de Russie, dessinez après les originaux en* 1797 *et* 1798, *par Leon de Waxell*: Berlin, 1803.—*Barbie du Bocage, Analyse de la Carte des marches et de l'empire d'Alexandre*, p. 801.—*Olivier's Voyage.*—*Tournefort's Voyage au Levant.*—*Buffon, Hist. Nat.*—*Pallas' Travels.*—*Dureau de-Lamalle, Geographie Physique de la Mer Noire, &c.* Paris, 1807.—*Reuilly's Travels in the Crimea, and along the Shores of the Black sea.*—*Clarke's Travels.*—*H. de Hell's Travels in the Steppes of the Caspian.*—*Marigny's Voyages in the Black sea.*—*Geog. Journal*, vol. i. See also AZOF, BOSPHORUS, CASPIAN, CONSTANTINOPLE, CRIMEA, ODESSA, PODOLIA, RUSSIA, and TURKEY.

BLACKSIDE-END, a mountain on the NE boundary of the p. of Sorn in Ayrshire. Alt. 1,500 ft.

BLACKSOD, a promontory and bay on the coast of co. Mayo, 9½ m. NE by N of Achill-head. The mouth of the bay is 4½ m. wide; and it penetrates the main northward 10 m. Its breadth varies from 5 m. to 300 or 400 ft.

BLACKSTAIRS, a range of mountains, whose watershed forms, over a considerable distance, the boundary-line between co. Carlow and that of Wexford. The range is about 13 m. long, and extends SSW. It commences in Mount Leinster, 3½ m. SW by S of Newtownbarry, and terminates 5½ m. NNE of New Ross. The summits exhibit softly-rounded outlines; yet they have a varied sky-line, and their green sides abound in picturesque and romantic ravines and deep dells. Scallaga pass, near the middle of the range, is traversed by the road from Enniscorthy to Killedmon. The principal summits and their respective alt., named in a series from N to S, are Mount Leinster, 2,610 ft.,—Enockroe, 1,746 ft.,—Blackstairs proper, 2,406 ft.,—White Mountain, 1,679 ft.,—and Carriglead, 1,053 ft.

BLACKSTONE, a township and village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, U. S., 35 m. SW of Boston. Pop. in 1850, 4,391.

BLACKSTONE, or PAWTUCKET, a river in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., an affluent of Providence river in Rhode island. The B. canal from Worcester to Providence, 45 m. in length, follows the course of this river.

BLACKSTONE-EDGE, a high ridge of hills, 6 m. ENE of Rochdale, separating Lancashire and Yorkshire in that quarter.

BLACKSTONES, a stream in co. Kerry, flowing 7 m. N into Lough Carragh.

BLACKSVILLE, a village in Monongalia co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., at the junction of Robert's Run and Drunkard's creek, 50 m. above the entrance of the latter into the Monongahela. The creek is navigable to this place.

BLACK SWAMPS, a village in Sandusky co., in the state of Ohio, 113 m. N of Columbus.

BLACKTHORN, a hamlet in the p. of Ambrosden, in Oxfordshire, 3 m. SE by E of Bicester. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. 417.

BLACKTOFT, a parish and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SE by E of Howden. Area 3,313 acres. Pop. 522 of whom 377 were in the township.

BLACK TORRINGTON. See TORRINGTON (BLACK).

BLACKWALL, an important district in the p. of Poplar All-Saints, in Middlesex, 4 m. E by S of St. Paul's, connected with London by the B. railway which forms the grand connecting link between the metropolis and the river traffic. This railway runs from Fenchurch street to the Brunswick wharf at Blackwall. Its total length is 3 m. 843 y.—The East India docks are situated at B. They consist of an entrance-basin of 2¾ acres; an export basin of about 9 acres; and an import basin of 18 acres. In front of the docks is a cast-iron wharf 750 ft. in length. Pop. in 1851, 28,354.

BLACK WARRIOR, a river of Alabama, U. S., formed by Locust fork and Mulberry river, which unite above Tuscaloosa, and, after a course of 80 m., enter the Tombigbee. The whole course of the river is about 160 m., and it is navigable for steamboats to Tuscaloosa, and for boats much higher up.

BLACK WATER, a river of Dorsetshire, rising near Cranbrook, and flowing into the Stour.—Also a river of Essex, which rises near Wimbish, and flows in a SE and S course 30 m. to near Witham, where it is joined by Pod's brook; it then flows S 4 m. to its junction with the Chelmer; after which it flows E, 12 m. to the bay of the same name. Its estuary is from 1 to 2½ m. wide at high water; and contains several small islands.

BLACKWATER, a river of Munster, probably the second of the Irish rivers in bulk, and certainly one of its richest in beauty. It rises between the mountains of Knocknagossy and Knockanadrine, only 15 m. E of the head of Tralee bay; runs southward about 12 m.; then runs E about 37 m. through Cork, and 12 m. to Cappoquin; and finally runs 8 m. S through Waterford, to the head of its estuary usually called Youghal harbour. These measurements are made nearly in straight lines, and stated in Irish reckoning; if augmented by following the river's sinuosities, and reduced to statute reckoning, they would fall little short of the measurements of the Welsh and English Severn. The Blackwater's chief tributaries are the Cledogh, on its r. bank; and the Allua, the Awbey, the Funcheon, and the Araglin, on its l., in co. Cork; and the Bride, on its r. bank, and the Finisk and Lickey, on its l., in co. Waterford. The principal towns immediately on its banks are Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, Cappoquin, and Youghal. The river is navigable for barges to the Bride's mouth, about 12 m. from the bar; for lighters, to Lismore canal, 20 m. from the bar; and for flat-bottomed boats and yawls, to Mallow, or higher. It is tidal for 20 m. from its mouth.—The subject of the B.'s scenery is so rich that it might fill and em-

bellish a whole volume. "We have had descents of the Danube," says Mr. Inglis, "and descents of the Rhine and of the Rhone, and of many other rivers, but we have not in print, so far as I know, any descent of the B.; and yet with all these descents of foreign rivers in my recollection, I think the descent of the B. not surpassed by any of them."—Also a river of Ulster, the largest in the vast basin of Lough Neagh, except the Upper Bann. It rises 2¼ m. N of Five-mile-town, and falls into the SW corner of Lough Neagh, after a NE course of 40 m. Its tributaries are numerous; but, excepting the Callen, which joins it from the SE, they are individually inconsiderable. The principal towns and villages on its banks are Clogher, Augher, Aughnacloy, Caledon, Benburb, and Moy in Tyrone, and Blackwatertown and Charlemont in Armagh.—Also a river of co. Cavan, which rises in two head-streams, in Clonkee. These streams flow in a direction W of S, to the head of Lough Ramor; and the more easterly of the two, in consequence of its entering the lake at Virginia, is called Virginia water. The efflux of superfluent waters from the lake along bears the name of the B., in popular nomenclature; it runs 15 m. ESE to the Boyne at Navan. Its chief tributary, the Moynalty, falls upon its l. side, 3 m. below Kells.—Also a highly picturesque mountain-rivulet of co. Kerry, which rises among the Dunkerrin mountains, but is popularly regarded as issuing from Lough Brin; and flows about 8 m. S to the Kenmare estuary. The B. and its chief affluent, the Awrua, drain an extent of bog amounting to 4,690 acres.—Also a sluggish and boggy rivulet of King's co., which rises 1½ m. NE of Ferbane, and flows 7½ m. W to the Shannon. It traverses, from its source to very nearly its embouchure, an irksome expanse of bog; and, jointly with its affluents, probably drains more morass than any other equal extent of stream in Ireland. The chief division of the bogs within its basin takes name from it, comprehends an area of 12,105 acres, and extends, with various breadth, 8 m. E from Shannon-bridge to the vicinity of Balnahown. Its surface varies in height from 10 to 58 ft. above the level of the Shannon. Its depth averages about 30 ft., and in some places is 40 or 44 ft.—Also a rivulet rising in co. Kildare, and running 13 m. NNW to the Boyne, in the vicinity of Castle-Rickard.

BLACKWATER, a village, partly in the p. of Ballyvalden, and partly in that of Killila, co. Wexford, a short distance SW of Oulart. Pop. 354.

BLACKWATER, a river in Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., which enters the Contoocook.—Also a river in Virginia, which enters the Nottaway after a course of 70 m.—Also a village in Pettis co., Missouri. Pop. 197.

BLACKWATER LAKE, a river of N America, 60 m. S of Great Bear lake, in N lat. 64° 10′, discharging itself into the Mackenzie river on the r. bank.

BLACKWATERTOWN, a village in the p. of Clonfeacle, in co. Armagh, on the r. bank of the Blackwater, 2½ m. S by W of Moy, near the junction of the Ulster canal with the Blackwater. Pop. 302.

BLACKWELL, a township in the p. of Bakewell, in Derbyshire, 3¼ m. SW of Tideswell. Pop. in 1851, 28.—Also a parish in Derbyshire, 3 m. NE of Alfreton. Area 1,700 acres. Pop. in 1851, 467.—Also a township in the p. of Darlington, in Durham, 1 m. SW by S of Darlington, on the E bank of the Tees. Area 1,499 acres. Pop. 272.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Tredington, in Worcestershire, 2½ m. NNW of Shipstone-upon-Stour. Pop. 234.—Also two townships in the p. of St. Cuthbert, in Cumberland, distinguished as High B. and Low B. The former is 2¼ m. S of Carlisle. Pop. 570. The latter is 2 m. S of Carlisle. Pop. 181.

BLACKWOOD, a river of Western Australia, flowing into Hardy's inlet and Port Augusta, in S lat. 34° 14′. Its banks are steep, and clothed with enormous trees. It has been traced 40 or 50 m. from its junction with the Chapman, and little alteration in its size or appearance was perceptible throughout this distance.

BLACKWOOD BAY, a bay in Australia, in Torres strait, in S lat. 10° 38½′, E long. of Port Essington, 10° 28′.

BLACKWOOD HARBOUR, on the coast of Coromandel, in N lat. 14° 1′, E long. 80° 14′, N of Point Pondy.

BLACON-CUM-CRABHALL, a township in the p. of Holy Trinity, Cheshire, 2 m. WSW of Chester. Area 1,115 acres. Pop. 115.

BLADEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Oppeln, circle of Leobschütz. Pop. 1,200.—Also a county in the S part of North Carolina, U. S., watered by Cape Fear river. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 8,022. Can. Elizabeth, on Cape Fear river, 40 m. above Wilmington.

BLADENOCH, a river of Wigtonshire, which rises in Loch Machbeary, on the borders of Carrick, and after a winding but prevailingly SSE course of 24 m., flows into Wigton bay, a little to the SW of the town of Wigton.

BLADENSBURG, a village in Prince George co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 6 m. NE of Washington. Pop. 400.—Also a v. in Knox co., in Ohio, 61 m. NE of Columbus.

BLADIAU, a town of Prussia, 22 m. SW of Konigsberg, near the E shore of the Frische-haff.

BLADOLSHEIM. See BLOTZHEIM.

BLADON, a parish in Oxfordshire, 2 m. S of Woodstock. Area 1,350 acres. Pop., with Hensington, 720.

BLÆFELL [*i. e.* 'Blue mountain'], the SE division of an extensive chain of ice-mountains, in Iceland, called the Langi Yökul. It lies about 30 m. N of Hecla; and its highest summit appears to be a huge extinct volcano.—*Henderson.*

BLAEN-AERON, a township in the p. of Caronys-Clawdd, in Cardiganshire, 4 m. NE of Tregaron. Pop. 259.

BLAEN-CARON, a township in the p. of Caronys-Clawdd, in Cardiganshire. Pop. 100.

BLAENEGEL, a hamlet in Llanguick p., in Glamorganshire. Pop. 182.

BLAEN-PORTH, a parish in Cardiganshire, 6 m. E by N of Cardigan. Pop. 719.

BLAENGURAGH, a chapelry in Glamorganshire, in Glyn-Corrwg p., 10 m. NE of Neath. Pop. 346.

BLAENHONDDAN, a hamlet in Cadoxton p., in Glamorganshire, 3 m. NNW of Neath. Pop. 1,341.

BLAENPENAL, a chapelry in Llan-ddewi-brefi, p., in Cardiganshire, 11 m. N by E of Lampeter. Pop. 503.

BLAENSAWTHE, a hamlet in Llanddausaint p., in Carmarthenshire. Pop. 214.

BLAENYNIS (LLAN), a hamlet in Carmarthenshire, in the p. of Llangathen. Pop. with Cwmysigifarowg, 351.

BLAGDON, a township in the p. of Stannington, in Northumberland, 7 m. S of Morpeth. Pop. 95.—Also a tything in the p. of Cranborne, Dorsetshire. Pop. 36.—Also a p. in Somersetshire, 6 m. NE of Axbridge. Area 3,535 acres. Pop. 1,128.

BLAGNAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Toulouse, on the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,476.

BLAGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. of Carignan. Pop. 304.

BLAGOVESTE, a town of Servia, in the pash. of Semendria, NW of Kulielava.

BLAGOVIESTCHENSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, on the r. side of the Tura, W of Turinsk. By ukase of 8th Dec. 1858, this town has been declared the capital of the newly established province of the Amur.

BLAGRAVE, a tything in Lambourn p., in Berkshire. Pop. 204.

BLAID. See BELED.

BLAIN, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, arrond. of Savenay.—The cant., comprising 4 com., had a pop. of 12,123 in 1831.—The com. is 20 m. NNW of Nantes, on the Isac. Pop. 4,899. There are zinc works here; and the remains of an ancient castle, once one of the strongest fortresses in Bretagne, and vainly besieged in 1589.

BLAINVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. of Saint-Malo-de-la-Lande, near the coast, 6 m. W of Coutances. Pop. 1,770.

BLAIR, a county in the SSW of Pennsylvania, U. S. Area 650 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 21,777. It is rich in iron. Its capital is Hollidaysburg.

BLAIR-ATHOLE, an extensive parish in the district of Athole, in Perthshire, comprising the united parishes of Blair-Athole and Strowan, which extend upwards of 30 m. in length; and allowing for the ascents and descents of the hills, 18 m. in breadth. Their superficial area has been estimated at 312 sq. m. They are bounded on the N by Inverness-shire; on the NE by Aberdeenshire; on the E by Kirkmichael and Moulin parishes; on the S by Dull parish; and on the W by Rannoch. An extensive well-cultivated strath or valley lies along the Garry; and Strath-Tummel runs along the loch of that name, which is about 2 m. long. Between these two straths is a stretch of moorland about 4 m. in breadth. The rest of the parish consists of small straths along the rivulets which descend from the mountains, naked rocks, and extensive moor-clad hills. On the summits of the higher mountains, we find little else than gravel and stones covered with moss. Farther down occur heath, *Uva ursi*, and the crawberry; in boggy places, the cloudberry; and on drier ground, the whortleberry, with coarse grass. Still lower down, amidst heath and peat-bog, small valleys with pretty good pasture appear, and here and there a green spot with huts to which the herds retire with the cattle in the summer season. The most remarkable mountain is Beinndeirg, or Bendearg, *i. e.*, 'the Red mountain,' so called from a vein of red granite which intersects it. It rises 3,550 ft. above the level of the sea; but is exceeded by Bengloe, or Benygloe, the highest pinnacle of which, Carn-nan-gour, or Carn-nan-Gabhar, *i. e.* 'the Mountain of goats,' rises 3,690 ft. above sea-level. There are several lochs, and two considerable rivers, the Tummel and the Garry, in this p. The principal streams are the Erochty or Erickhie, the Bruar, and the Tilt, all tributaries of the Garry. The prevailing kinds of timber are birch, alder, ash, oak, poplar, and hazel. Pop. in 1801, 2,848; in 1831, 2,384; in 1851, 2,084. Houses in 1831, 520; in 1851, 433.—The village of Blair-Athole is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Fort Augustus, 28 m. from Perth, and 76 m. from Edinburgh. Within a furlong of it is the village of Bridge-of-Tilt. Both these villages are of modern erection, and remarkably pleasing appearance.—In the vicinity of the v. of Blair-Athole is Blair castle, an ancient fortalice, and re-edified mansion, which was selected to be the summer residence of Queen Victoria in 1844.

BLAIR-GOWRIE, a large parish in Perthshire, skirted by the river Isla on the N, and by the Ericht on the E. Pop. in 1801, 1,914; in 1851, 4,297. A considerable amount of linen is woven in this p. for the Dundee and London manufacturers.—The v. of B. is pleasantly situated on the N side of Strathmore, near the Ericht. Pop. in 1851, 2,914.

BLAIR-LOGIE, a pleasant village in the p. of Logie, in Stirlingshire, at the entrance of Glen-Devon.

BLAIR'S FERRY, a village in Roane co., in Tennessee, U. S., 165 m. E of Nashville.

BLAIRSTOWN, a village in Warren co., in New Jersey, 74 m. N by W of Trenton.

BLAIRSVILLE, a township in Indiana co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 171 m. W by N of Harrisburg, on the Kiskiminitas river, and the line of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal. Pop. 990.—Also a village in York district, in S Carolina, 88 m. N of Columbia.—Also a village in Union co., in the state of Georgia, 118 m. NNW of Milledgeville.

BLAISDON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. N of Newnham. Area 900 acres. Pop. 299.

BLAISE, a river of France, which rises near Gillancourt, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, and flowing N, in a direction nearly parallel to the Marne, passes Doulevant-le-Chateau, Vassy, and Eclaron; it then turns W, and flows into the Marne near Arigny, after a course of 55 m.

BLAISE (SAINT), or SAINT BLASIE, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 3 m. NE of Neufchatel, on the l. bank of the lake of Neufchatel. The Moravian brethren have a community in the neighbourhood of this place at Montmirail.

BLAISE HILL, a hill which rises on the SW of the village of Henbury, 5 m. NNW of Bristol, on the summit of which are the remains of a British fort, one of a chain of fortresses and beacons which anciently extended through the vale of the Severn.

BLAISOIS, a district of France, in the Orléanais, now comprised in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher. Its cap. is Blois. Area 185,971 hectares.

BLAISON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Les Ponts-de-Cé, on the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,142.

BLAIZE (CAPE ST.), a promontory on the coast of S Africa, in S lat. 34° 18′, E long. 22° 18′, 6 m. W of the mouth of the Gouritz. It forms the SW point of Mossel bay, and the extremity of a ridge of hills composed of crystalline quartz intermixed with silicious sandstone.

BLAIZE. See BLAS.

BLAKELEY, a township in Luzerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 150 m. NE of Harrisburg, on Lackawannock river. Pop. 570.

BLAKELY, a village in Early co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 203 m. SW of Milledgeville.—Also a port-of-entry, and the cap. of Baldwin co., in the state of Alabama, on the E side of the Tonsaw river, 10 m. ENE of Mobile. The harbour, which is formed in the E outlet of Mobile river, admits vessels drawing 11 ft. water.

BLAKEMERE, a parish in Herefordshire, 10½ m. W of Hereford. Area 1,127 acres. Pop. 183.

BLAKENEY, a parish and seaport in Norfolkshire, 8 m. E of Wells. Area of p. 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,108. Between 50 and 60 vessels, averaging 60 tons burden, and employed in the coasting-trade and oyster-fisheries, belong to this port.

BLAKENHALL, a township in Wybunbury p., in Cheshire, 6 m. SE of Nantwich. Area 1,544 acres. Pop. in 1841, 257; in 1851, 226.

BLAKENHAM (GREAT and LITTLE), two parishes in Suffolk; the former 3½ m., the latter 4 m. SE of Needham. Area of Great B., 869 acres. Pop. in 1851, 244. Area of Little B., 1,054 acres. Pop. 139.

BLAKESLEY, a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. WNW of Towcester. Area 2,840 acres. Pop., with Woodend hamlet, in 1851, 798.

BLAKIER, a village of Norway, in the prov. of

Christiania, and bailiwick of Aggerhuus, 20 m. NE of Christiania, on the Glommen. The Swedes were defeated near this place, by the Norwegians, in 1809.

BLAKULLEN, an islet of Sweden, in the district of Kalmar, 9 m. NW of Oland and 24 m. from the main, celebrated in Norse legends.

BLAMONT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Doubs, arrond. of Montbeliard. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,356. The com. is 8 m. SSE of Montbeliard. Pop. 679.—Also a cant. and com. in the dep. of Meurthe, arrond. of Luneville. The cant. comprises 31 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,837. The com. and town, on the Vezouze, 18 m. E of Luneville, at an alt. of 800 ft. above sea-level, had a pop. of 2,281 in 1841. There are considerable manufactories of light cottons and woollens here; also tanneries, and agricultural implement manufactories.

BLANC. See BLANCO.

BLANC (MONT), a lofty mountain, the highest of the Pennine Alps, situated in the duchy of Faucigny, a part of the king of Sardinia's dominions, on the borders of Savoy and Piedmont, between 45° 46′ and 45° 57′ N lat. It receives its name from the immense mantle of snow with which its summit and sides are covered, and which is estimated to extend not less than 7,000 ft., without the least appearance of rock to interrupt its glaring whiteness.

General appearance.] When viewed from the Col de Balme and the vale of Chamouny, on the NW, its summit seems to be of a roundish form,—its surface smooth and covered with snow,—its whole appearance uniting beauty with grandeur, and its towering head rising majestically above the surrounding mountains; but, when seen from the valley of Aost, its sides are less completely covered with snow,—its aspect more rugged and dark,—and the prospect which it presents partakes more of the wild and terrific. It rises imperceptibly from amidst the numerous irregular mountains which bound the vale of Chamouny, and, on this side, terminates rather abruptly in a point or top called Aiguille de Gouté, or Dôme de Gouté. Alt. 12,204 ft. Beyond this height, with a considerable hollow between, it forms another mount, called the Middle dome. From this point it gradually sinks again into a concave surface, in the midst of which is a small pyramid of ice, and then shoots up to its highest point of elevation, in the shape of a compressed hemisphere, called from its form as seen from the NE, La Bosse de Dromedaire. Upon nearer inspection, the summit of this gigantic mountain is found to be a narrow ridge, lying nearly in a horizontal direction, and resembling the roof of a house; and at its W end, scarcely sufficiently broad to admit of two persons walking abreast. The snow, which covers the top, is encrusted with ice of a firm consistence, but penetrable by a staff; and beneath this icy surface, especially on the declivities of the summit, is discovered a soft dusty snow without any cohesion.

Structure.] The highest rocks of Mont Blanc are formed of strata of granite, running parallel to one another, and nearly in a vertical direction. Those on the E side are mixed with steatites; those on the S with schœrl and *lapis corneus*; and some of them, about 150 yards below the summit, have the appearance of having been shivered with lightning. The entire mass stretches, in a direction from SW to NE, nearly 13 m., with a breadth varying from 5 m. to 6 m.; or taking the chain of which it forms the culminating point, Mont B. and its adjacent tributaries form a kind of oval group rather than a continuous line, extending from the Col du Bonhomme in the Tarentaise, to Mont Catogne above Martigny, a distance of 30 m.; with a breadth upon a line at right angles to this length, from Chamouny to Courmayeur, of 13 m. [*Forbes.*] Its geographical position, as determined by the French engineers, is N lat. 45° 49′ 58″·84 N, E long of Paris 4° 31′ 42″·52, of Greenwich 6′ 52′ 6″·5. The buttresses, or outlying flanks of Mont B., are all composed of calcareous strata turned up against the granitic mass. Less precipitous than the rest of the front they afford a footing for trees, differing in species according to height, and ascending to from 3,000 to 4,000 ft. above Chamouny. Those of the first zone are deciduous; to them succeed pines; and then follow larches. The interval between each of these verdant buttresses is filled up by a glacier.

Height.] Mont Blanc is unquestionably the highest mountain in Europe. According to De Luc, its height above the level of the sea is 2,391½ French toises, or 15,304 English ft.; according to Sir George Shuckburgh, 15,662 ft.; and according to other observations, 15,680 ft. above the level of the sea. De Saussure estimated it at 14,700 French or 15,664 English ft. M. Roger, an officer of engineers in the service of the Swiss confederation, estimated the height of the mountain to be 14,542 ft. above the lake of Geneva, which is 1,233 ft. above sea-level, making the total alt. 15,775 ft. The Baron de Zach, taking the mean of several trigonometrical measurements, estimates it at 2,462 toises, or 15,743 ft. These measurements are as follows:

	Toises.
In 1796, by M. Tralles,	2468·0
1821, by M. Carlini, from Mont Colombier,	2460·9
... by Austrian engineers, from Mont Trelod,	2462·5
... by do., from the Perron d'Encombres,	2459·9
... by do., from the Glacier d'Ambin,	2463·9
... by do., from the Roche Melon,	2458·8
... by French engineers, from Mont Gremer,	2460·1
Mean,	2462·

Mont Rosa, which ranks next to it, is 2,366 toises, or 96 toises = 614 ft. lower. Though inferior to Chimborazo in its elevation above the sea, Mont B. rises 12,300 ft. above the valley of Chamouny; while Chimborazo only reaches 11,600 ft. above the plain of Quito. The line of perpetual snow on Mont B. is nearly 7,000 ft. below the summit; on Chimborazo it is only 2,400 ft.

Observations on its summit.] At the elevation of 11,392 ft. above the sea, M. De Saussure observed the *Silene acaulis*, or moss campion in flower; still higher, on the most elevated rocks, he found the *Lichen sulphureus* and *L. rupestris* of Hoffman; and, on the summit, he noticed two butterflies on the wing, which he supposed to have been driven thither by the wind. On the top of Mont Blanc, on the 3d of August, Reaumur's thermometer stood, in the shade, at 2$\frac{7}{10}$ below the freezing point, or 27° of Fahrenheit; while, at the same time, at Geneva, it was found 22·6 or 82° of Fahrenheit; which gives a difference of nearly 25° of Reaumur, or 45° of Fahrenheit, between the temperature of the atmosphere at both places. De Luc's barometer fell to 16·01$\frac{448}{1000}$, while it stood at Geneva at 27·21$\frac{258}{1000}$,—a difference of 11·2, with a small fraction. By experiments with the hygrometer, the air on the summit of Mont B. was found to contain six times less humidity than that of Geneva; and to this extreme dryness of the atmosphere, the burning thirst which Saussure, and all who have ascended this mountain, experienced, is supposed to have been owing. While 15 or 16 minutes are sufficient to boil water at Geneva, and 14 or 15 minutes at the sea-side, it requires half-an-hour on the top of Mont B. De Saussure found the boiling point of water to be 68°·993 of Reaumur, or 187°·234 of Fahrenheit. By experiments with the electrometer, the electricity of the air was found to be positive, and the balls diverged only three lines; and by

experiments with lime water, and the caustic alkali, atmospheric acid or fixed air was detected in the atmosphere. Owing to the extreme rarefaction of the air, sounds were remarkably feeble: the report of a pistol discharged on the summit did not exceed that of a small Chinese cracker in a room. From the same cause, respiration becomes exceedingly difficult at so immense an altitude; and it was found, that the pulses of three persons, which beat at Chamouny, in a state of repose, 49, 60, and 72, were increased, on the summit of Mont B., to 98, 112, and 100.

Luminous appearance.] Many travellers have noticed the exquisitely beautiful effect produced by the varying colours exhibited by the summits of the Alps, and more especially of Mont B. during and after sunset. Goethe thus describes an evening-approach to the vale of Chamouny, from Geneva: "It became darker . . . only the greater masses were visible. The stars one after another rose, and we observed, over the summits of the mountains, a light which we could not understand: clear without lustre, like the Milky way, but denser,—almost like the Pleiades, but greater,—it long fixed our attention, until at last, as we changed our position, like a pyramid pervaded by an inward mysterious light, it projected over the tops of all the mountains, and we became certain that it was the summit of Mont B. The beauty of this sight was most extraordinary; for, as it shone with the stars that stood around it,—not indeed in an equally intense light, yet with a broader more connected mass, it appeared to our eyes to belong to a higher sphere, and it required an effort to conceive its base fixed to our earth." Professor Necker of Geneva, in a letter to Sir D. Brewster, thus more soberly describes this phenomenon, and accounts for it: "When the sun is near setting, and the weather is serene, all the mountains of the Alps, facing the W, are tinged with a fine purplish hue, which on Mont B., on account of its bright covering of snow, takes a tinge more verging towards a light orange. When the sun has set for the plain, these mountains appear more vivid and more illuminated, by the effect of contrast. When, some minutes after, the lower mountains are in the shade, their purple hue is changed into a dark bluish tinge, the contrast between their shaded parts and those that were lighted by the sun has disappeared, and an almost uniform greyish blue shade covers them all; at this time Mont B. remains the only terrestrial object still lighted by the rays of the sun, and that circumstance causes its immense mass of snow to appear more bright, and its yellowish orange colour more vivid: at the same time the contrast between the projected and other shadows and the lighted parts is at its maximum (I have two or three times seen Mont B. at that moment, and when dark clouds were behind it, look almost as bright and red as a live coal). When, however, the sun has set for Mont B.,—which happens about a quarter of an hour after it has set for the plain round Geneva,—then the whole of Mont B. assumes a dull bluish white hue, and a flattened appearance, owing to the absence of contrast from the once shaded parts with those that were lighted. And so its new aspect is to that which it offered a few minutes before, like that of a dead body to a living and healthy one. This pale, and as it were morbid appearance of the mountain, is owing to the fact, that above it exists still a wide zone of atmosphere loaded with thin and light vapours, for which the sun has not yet set, and which on that account are still lighted vividly, and coloured with a purple hue. When, however, the sun has also been setting for these higher regions of the atmosphere, the contrast between their illumination and the shade existing all over Mont B., to which was owing that bluish and deadly colour assumed by the eternal snows, having ceased to take place, the Mont B. assumes once more, but in a much fainter and darker manner, its orange yellow colour; and the lower and nearer mountains recover their purplish hue. All the objects then being uniformly and altogether illuminated by the much paler and less powerful light of the twilight, as they were before all lighted at once by the brighter, but equally uniformly spread, light of the sun; so that everything being placed in the same relative quantity and quality of illumination as before, an analogous aspect is seen in both cases, though much darker under the latter than under the former circumstances. Hence it appears to me that the whole of the phenomenon is most naturally and easily explained by contrast."

Attempts to reach its summit.] The ascent of this mountain is particularly hazardous and toilsome; and in consequence of repeated failures on the part of those who made the attempt, was for a long time deemed utterly impracticable. A short sketch of the earlier of these adventurous excursions may not be uninteresting to our readers; and may enable them—better than any description can do—to form a conception of the amazing height and wintry horrors of Mont Blanc. The first recorded attempt was made by M. Couteran, and three guides of Chamouny. They set out from the priory—which has an alt. of 3,425 ft. above sea-level—about 11 P. M. on the 19th of July, 1776; and after spending 14 hours in surmounting many dangerous ascents, crossing valleys of ice, and traversing plains of snow, reached the summit next to Mont Blanc, and about 12,000 ft. above the Mediterranean. Here they at first imagined themselves to be within a league of its summit; but they soon perceived that it would require other four hours to reach it; and as the day was far advanced, and the vapours gathering into clouds, they were obliged to relinquish their enterprise; and, after a journey of 22 hours, arrived at Chamouny about 8 P. M.—The indefatigable Bourrit next excited a spirit of enterprise among the inhabitants of Chamouny. After repeated unsuccessful attempts, he departed from Bionassay on the 11th Sept., 1784, accompanied by six guides, and was *scaling*, as he expressed it, the rampart of Mont Blanc, when he became so extremely affected by the intensity of the cold, as to be unable to proceed. Two of his guides, having gone before the company, ascended to the Dome de Goûté, passed the Middle dome, and walked along the ridge between it and the summit, as far as some high rocks which appear from the vale of Chamouny like small points in the snow; but the approach of night compelled them to return.—On the 13th Sept., 1785, Messieurs de Saussure and Bourrit, with twelve guides, left Bionassay, passed the night at a hut which they had ordered to be constructed about 7,808 ft. above the level of the sea, and reached the Dome de Goûté next morning without much difficulty; but a fresh fall of snow rendered further progress impracticable. In July 1786, six guides of Chamouny failed in another attempt; but Jacques Balmat, one of their number, having separated from his companions, passed the night in a spot above the Dome de Goûté, more than 12,000 ft. above the level of the sea; and, having reconnoitred the situation next morning, observed a place of more easy access than any that had hitherto been attempted. On his return to Chamouny, he communicated his observation to Dr. Paccard, a physician of the place, and engaged to conduct him to the summit of the mountain. They set out from Chamouny on the 7th of August, spent the night on the mountain of La Cote; at three in the morning pursued their route to the Dome de Goûté; passed under the Middle dome towards the E. along the ridge which is seen from Geneva, and which lies on the l. of the summit. Here Dr. Paccard was almost deterred by the cold and fatigue from pursuing the enterprise; but encouraged by Balmat to proceed, and frequently walking sideways to shelter their faces from the piercing wind, they at length, about 6 P. M., and after an ascent of 15 hours, attained the summit of Mont Blanc. They remained about half-an-hour on a spot, which no one before them had been able to reach, and when the cold was so intense as to freeze the provisions in their pockets, congeal the ink in their inkstands, and sink the mercury of Fahrenheit's thermometer to 18½°; their faces were excoriated, their lips swelled, and their sight greatly debilitated by the reflection of the snow.—On the 13th August, 1787, M. de Saussure set out from Chamouny, accompanied by 18 guides, and provided with a tent, mattrasses, philosophical instruments, and all necessary accommodations. They passed the first night on the top of La Cote; encamped at 4 o'clock in the following afternoon, about 12,762 ft. above the level of the sea; and next morning pursued the ascent, in places frequently so steep that the guides were obliged to hew out steps with a hatchet. They reached the summit about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, where they remained 4½ hours, enjoying a most sublime prospect, and making a variety of observations and experiments. The colour of the sky was dark blue, and the stars were visible in the shade. The therm. indicated 26½° in the shade, and 29° in the sun; while at Geneva it was 87°. They experienced great difficulty of respiration, which was increased by the slightest exertion, by a stooping posture, and by the use of wine or brandy while on the summit; and felt no appetite for food, nor relief in anything but in draughts of fresh water. About 2 P. M. they began to descend, and arrived next morning, without accident, at the valley of Chamouny.—On the 8th of August, a few days after Saussure's expedition, Mr. [afterwards Colonel] Beaufoy, an English gentleman, succeeded in a similar attempt; but on account of the enlargement of the chasms in the ice, it was accomplished with greater difficulty. His narrative of this ascent was published in the *Annals of Philosophy*, No. 50, Feb. 1817. His account of the effect prodiged upon the mind of the spectator by the view from the top of Mont B. may be quoted. "When the spectator begins to look round him from this elevated height, a confused impression of immensity is the first effect produced upon his mind; but the blue colour, deep almost to blackness, of the canopy above him, soon arrests his attention. He next surveys the mountains, many of which, from the clearness of the air, are to his eye within a stone's throw from him; and even those of Lombardy seem to approach his neighbourhood: while, on the other side, the vale of Chamouny, glittering with the sunbeams, is to the view directly below his feet, and affects his head with giddiness. On the other hand, all objects, of which the distance is great, and the level low, are hid from his eye by the blue vapour which intervenes, and through which I could not discern the lake of Geneva, though, at the height of 15,700 English feet, which, according to Saussure, was the level on which I stood: even the Mediterranean sea must have been within the line of vision. The air was still, and the day so remarkably fine, that I could not discover in any part of the heavens the appearance of a single cloud."—In August 1825, Dr. E. J. Clark, in company with Captain Sherwill, succeeded in ascending Mont B. Dr. Clark's account, as given in a lecture before the Royal Institution, will be found in the *Quart. Journal of Science and Literature*; and Captain Sherwill's in the *New Monthly Magazine*, vols. xviii. and xix. They reached the summit at about 3 minutes after 3 P. M. of 26th August, and found the barometer mark 15 in. 9·1 lines French. The day before, at Chamouny, it had stood at 25 in. 1·1 line. The therm. at the same moment was ¾ of a degree below Zero of Reaumur. "It being 3 o'clock, or a little later," says Captain Sherwill, "the sun was in the SW, and interrupted our view very much in the direction of Geneva and the Jura: the Jura mountains formed our horizon in that direction. Langres, the highest town in France, we could not disco-

ver, although it has been said that the chain of the Alps has been seen from it. On the opposite side of Mont Blanc the Apennines were visible for a vast extent, and the situations of Milan and Turin were pointed out to us. We looked very carefully and with an earnest wish to discover anything like the Mediterranean sea in the line over Genoa, but I cannot say that I saw it. On the side of Switzerland the Jungfrau, near Grindelwald, was very conspicuous, as well as the Mont Buet, the Diablerets, the Gemmi, and St. Gothard; more to the eastward, Monte Rosa was visible, which is 2,450 toises above the level of the sea. The valley of Chamouny, and even its little village, can be seen with a telescope. The convent of the Grand St. Bernard was hid, owing to its situation among the mountains. We could not see much of the Allee Blanche, or the environs of Mont Blanc, immediately at its base on that side, owing to the various projections, which, as it were, grow from its sides. The day was remarkably fine—there was not a cloud above our heads; but on many of the lower chains of mountains, and on the Apennines, there were light clouds and vapour. Coutet endeavoured to make me see a star; but either he was mistaken, or his eyes were better than mine. I walked to the extreme end of the summit, and looked over towards the Maritime Alps: this chain was very distinct. The length of the summit of Mont Blanc is 200 paces, and nearly level. I found a difficulty in measuring the width, for the sides are an immediate descent, so that I did not know where to begin or where to finish. The whole figure may be understood by the common term, a hog's-back shape.—I am told that the summit of this mountain has been described as forming nearly a triangle; but we did not find this to be the case now. It is evident, from the drifts of snow during the turbulent winds in winter, that its appearance may change in twenty-four hours; and that which is of a triangular form to-day may be circular to-morrow. The variety and changes in the drifts of snow on exposed plains, are sufficiently well known to every traveller. Every object seen from this summit becomes so diminutive, with the exception of a few principal mountains, and so foro-shortened, that it seems entirely to have changed its form and character. The beautiful Aiguille du Midi, and those of Charmoz,—the delight and admiration of every stranger who visits Chamouny,—are in some degree lost in the general confusion; I ought to say, in truth, that no one particular object could be seen distinctly: everything appears so massed together, that all power of distinction is lost. While stationary on the summit of Mont Blanc, I experienced a very peculiar sensation of lightness of body, which was also felt by some of the party, to whom I mentioned the circumstance. It appeared as if I could have passed the blade of a knife under the sole of my shoes, or between them and the ice on which I stood. The sense of hearing was not interrupted, if there had been anything to hear; the smell, and power of feeling were not diminished; but the faculties of the mind were in less activity. The sky was of a very dark indigo blue; this deep tint was, indeed, among the most remarkable features we observed. Being, as we were, above all vapour and thick atmosphere, which rises to a certain height above the level of the earth, the medium through which we saw it was of course more pure; and we looked, as it were, into a dark ocean of infinite space." On the 8th and 9th of August, 1827, Mr. Auldjo achieved the ascent of Mont. B., and in the following year he published his *Narrative*, in 4to. On the 16th and 18th of September, 1834, Dr. Martin Barry effected the ascent of Mont B., being the 16th recorded ascent up to that date. His account is given in the *Edinburgh New Phil. Journ.*, No. XXXV. He found the height of the barometer, at 2½ P.M., to be 17·012 inches; the attached therm. indicating 32°, suspended and screened by the encasing wood from the sun's rays, with a breeze blowing from the S. In August 1851, Mr. Albert Smith achieved that memorable ascent which he has since made so familiar to a London audience. In 1855, a party of Englishmen gained the highest point of Mont B. with ease, though unattended by guides. The route they followed was from St. Gervais, by the Pierre Bonde, to the fort of the Aiguille de Goûté. This part of the route was accomplished with ease in 9 hours. Starting at daybreak next morning, they found themselves at 7 o'clock on the summit of the Dôme de Goûté, when they dismissed their three attendants, and shouldering their stock of provisions descended the Grand Plateau, and striking into the ordinary route to the summit, reached it within 5 hours after leaving the Dome.—*Coxe's Travels in Switzerland.—Saussure's Voyages dans les Alpes.* Vol. iv.—*Martyn's Sketch of a Tour through Switzerland.—Blewood's Travels in Switzerland.—Narrative of an Ascent to the Summit of Mont. B. By John Auldjo, Esq.* London, 1828, 4to. Cambridge, 2d edition, 8vo, 1830.—*Professor Forbes' Travels through the Alps.* Edin., 1843.—*Smith's Story of Mont Blanc.*

BLANC SABLON, the principal fishing station on the coast of Labrador, 7 m. W of the W point of Forteau bay. Pop. during the fishing-season about 300. It is open to the eastward, but the westerly winds throw in heavy cross-swells. Cod, seals, and herrings are fished here. From 15,000 to 16,000 quintals of fish are generally taken during the season.

BLANC (LE), an arrondissement, canton, and commune of France, in the dep. of L'Indre.—The arrond. has an area of 187,741 hectares; and comprises the six cant. of Belabre, Saint-Benoist-du-Sault, Le B., Saint-Gaultier, Mezieres-en-Brenne, and Tournon-Saint-Martin. Pop. in 1836, 57,789; in 1846, 59,771.—The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,213.—The com. and town are situated on the Creuse, 38 m. WSW of Chateauroux. Pop. in 1836, 5,095; in 1846, 6,020. There are wool manufactories and tanneries here; and iron is wrought in the environs.

BLANCA, a small town of Spain, in the prov. and 8 m. SSE of Toledo, on the road to Almonacid.

BLANCA, or CASABLANCA, a small town of Chili, on the road from Valparaiso to Santiago. It is famous for its butter, and other dairy and rural produce, which is collected here, from the neighbouring districts, for transmission either to Valparaiso, 30 m., or Santiago, 40 m. The road from this place across the Andes to Santiago is carried up the Cuesta de Zapata in sixteen zigzag terraces, and, in some places, "reminds one of the very finest parts of the Apennines."—*Graham.*

BLANCA, an islet off the N part of the coast of Chili, in S lat. 25° 30′, lying in a bay of the same name between Punta Taltal and Punta San Pedro.—Also a lake of La Plata, in the prov. of Santa Fe, near the l. bank of the Rio Salado, in S lat. 30° 20′.

BLANCA, or BLANQUILLA, an island off the coast of Columbia, 7½ m. W of the northernmost of the Hermanos isletas. It is flat and sterile; 6 m. in length from N to S, and 3 m. from E to W. Its N point is in N lat. 11° 54′ 30″, W long. 64° 41′ 50″.

BLANCAFORT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. of Argent. Pop. 1,219.

BLANCHARD, a village in Piscatiquis co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 73 m. N by E of Augusta.—Also a township in Hardin co., in Ohio, on Blanchard's fork. Pop. 241.—Also a village in Putnam co., in Ohio. Pop. 688.

BLANCHARD'S BRIDGE, a village in Hancock co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 80 m. N by W of Columbus. Pop. 629.

BLANCHARD'S FORK, the E branch of the Anglaize river, in Ohio.

BLANCHARDSTOWN, a village in co. Dublin, 5 m. NW of Dublin. Pop. 273.

BLANCHE, a river of Lower Canada, in the township of Lochaber, composed of three branches which unite about 1 m. above its junction with the Ottawa.—Also a river of Lower Canada, which joins the NE branch of the Rivière Rouge.

BLANCHE ALLE'E. See ALLE'E BLANCHE.

BLANCHE (GRANDE RIVIERE), a river of Lower Canada, in Ottawa co., which rises far in the interior, and flows into an arm of the Ottawa, after a course of about 100 m. It is navigable for bateaux, in spring, about 15 m.

BLANCHE (PETITE RIVIERE), a river of Lower Canada, which flows into the Ottawa at the SW extremity of Buckingham township.

BLANCHEROCHE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Doubs, com. of Charquemont. Pop. 454. There are glass-works here.

BLANCHESTER, a village in Clinton co., in Ohio, U. S., 80 m. N by W of Augusta.

BLANCHLAND (HIGH), a chapelry in the p. of Shotley, Northumberland, 9 m. S by E of Hexham, on the N bank of the Derwent. Pop. in 1811, 518; in 1851, 491. Lead occurs in the vicinity.

BLANCHVILLESKILL, a parish in co. Kilkenny, in the vicinity of Gowran. Area 854 acres. Pop. 121.

BLANCNEZ (CAPE), or CALAIS CLIFF, a conspicuous headland on the coast of France, 2 leagues W of Calais, and 2 leagues W by N from Cape Grinez. It is understood that the submarine telegraphic communication which it is proposed to lay down between

the two coasts of the channel will be from the South Foreland, on the English coast, to Cape Grinez or Cape Blancnez, on the French coast. The soundings between these points are gradual, varying from 7 fath. near the shore, to a maximum of 36 fath. in mid-channel.

BLANCO (CAPE), a promontory on the S coast of the Morea, in N lat. 36° 44′.—Also a cape on the SE coast of Sicily, in N lat. 35° 30′.—Also a cape on the N coast of Corsica, to the W of Cape Corso.—Also a promontory on the S coast of Corfu, in N lat. 39° 30′.—Also a cape on the N coast of Spain, in the principality of Asturias, 32 m. E by S of Cape Ortegal, in N lat. 43° 36′.—Also a promontory on the W coast of Ivica, one of the Pithyusæ islands, in N lat. 39° 1′.—Also a cape on the S coast of the island of Majorca, in N lat. 39° 21′, forming the E point of the bay of Palma, and 4½ leagues SE of Cape Cala Figuera.—Also a promontory of Naples, on the E coast of Calabria, in N lat. 38° 59′.

BLANCO (CAPE), a cape of Syria. See ARIAD (RAS-EL).

BLANCO (CAPE), a cape on the SW coast of the island of Cyprus, 9 m. SE of Baffa, in N lat. 34° 38′.

BLANCO (CAPE), a cape on the W coast of Africa, in N lat. 20° 46′ 26″, W long. 17° 4′ 10″. [*Belcher*]. It projects to a considerable distance into the sea, and except Cape Verd, forms the most westerly point of the African continent. It is a white cliff about 150 ft. high, rising vertically from a gentle slope which extends from its base to the water-edge. The peninsula of which it is the termination is a mixture of calcareous and siliceous sandstone; and the whole surface is covered with loose shells of all dimensions, and of the species generally found in the adjacent bay. [*Geog. Journ.* vol. ii., p. 300.] The coast abounds in mullet, cod, bream, and green turtle; but water is scarce. N and NE winds prevail throughout the year. The greatest rise of tide is 10 ft.

BLANCO (CAPE), or NORTH CAPE BLANCO, a white sandstone promontory on the coast of Marocco, in N lat. 33° 8′, W long. 8° 38′. At 6 m. N of this cape, the hills rise gradually from the beach to 465 ft., the greatest elevation on the W shore of Marocco.

BLANCO (CAPE), a cape on the coast of Peru, 120 m. W of Guayaquil, forming the S point of the gulf of Tumbez, or Guayaquil, in S lat. 4° 18′.—Also a cape of the prov. of Costa Rica, on Guatimala, in N lat. 9° 30′.—Also a cape on the coast of Caraccas, in Venezuela, in N lat. 10° 40′.—Also a cape on the coast of California, in N lat. 32°.—Also a cape on the NW coast of New Albion, in N lat. 43° 23′. It forms a conspicuous point, particularly when seen from the S, being formed by a round pile, on high perpendicular cliffs, some of which are white, and rise a considerable height above the level of the sea.—Also a low rugged tongue of land on the E side of Patagonia, in S lat. 47° 15′, 6½ m. SE of Cape Three points.

BLANCO, a river of La Plata, in the prov. of Tucuman, rising near Candalaria, and flowing SSE probably into the Salado, on the r. bank.—Also a river rising in the Gran Chaco, and flowing E to the Parana, into which it flows on the r. bank, 40 m. below Corrientes.

BLANDAIN, a commune and town of Belgium, in the dep. of Hainault, 45 m. W of Tournay. Pop. 2,746.

BLANDFORD, a township in Hampden co., in the state of Massachusetts, 110 m. W by S of Boston, on Westfield river. Pop. 1,427.

BLANDFORD, a township of Lower Canada, in the co. of Nicolet, stretching along the Becancour. Area 54,131 acres.

BLANDFORD-FORUM, or CHIPPING-BLANDFORD, a market-town and parish in the co. of Dorset, 103 m. SW of London, and 48 m. of Popham-Beacons, on the Southampton railway. Area of p. 862 acres. Pop. 3,948. The town stands on a bend of the river Stower, near the ancient ford called by the Romans *Trajectus Belaniensis*, from which it takes its name. It has suffered frequently from fire; so that though an ancient town, the houses are in general comparatively modern. It was partially consumed in 1677 and 1713; but the most extensive conflagration took place in 1731, when the whole town, with the exception of 40 houses, was burnt to the ground. The houses are neatly built of brick; and the streets regular and well-paved. There are three bridges over the Stower. The town-hall is a handsome building in the Doric style. Races are held in August, on a fine race-course in the immediate vicinity of the town.—The manufacture of lace, which formerly flourished here, has declined; but a number of females receive employment in the manufacture of shirt-buttons, which is still considerable, though not so extensive as in former times. The corporate revenues, in 1837, amounted to about £200.—At the E end of the town are the remains of Damory court, the baronial mansion of the family of that name, who were anciently lords of the manor. Near this stood the famous Damory oak, which in 1747 was 75 ft. in height; the trunk was 23 ft. in diam. at the bottom, and a cavity in its centre was 15 ft. wide.—The duke of Marlborough takes the title of Marquis from this place.

BLANDFORD (ST. MARY), a parish in Dorsetshire, on the Stower, opposite Blandford-Forum. Area 1,583 acres. Pop. 367.

BLANE, a stream in Stirlingshire, rising in the Lennox hills, and falling into the Endrick, near the influx of that river into Loch Lomond, after a course of 10 m. It forms several romantic 'spouts' or cascades.

BLANES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the subdivision and 40 m. ENE of Barcelona, near the embouchure of the Tordera. Pop. 1,000.

BLANEY, a bay on the S side of Lower Lough Erne, in co. Fermanagh, 8 m. E by S of Belleek.

BLANGY, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,443. The com., 6 m. SE of Pont l'Eveque, has a pop. of 947.—Also a canton and commune in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, arrond. and 18 m. NE of Neufchatel. The cant., comprising 23 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 13,660. Pop. of com. 1,717.

BLANIZ, a river of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, which joins the Wottawa, on the r. bank, near Schremerberg.

BLANKENBERGHE, a village of Belgium, in W Flanders, 11 m. NW of Bruges, on the coast of the German ocean. Pop. 1,800. It has a small fishing-port.

BLANKENBURG, a principality and town of Brunswick, isolated between the prov. of Prussian Saxony and the prov. of Hanover. It has a superficial area of 196 sq. m., with a pop. of 22,000. The S part is flat and fertile; but the S is intersected by branches of the Hartz mountains, which are covered with dense forests, and contain iron-mines. The principal towns are B., Huttenrode, Hassenfelde, Braunlage, Wieda, and Hohegeiss.—This territory came into the possession of the house of Brunswick in 1599; and in 1707 was raised to the rank of a principality by Joseph I.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the Goldbach, at the foot of the Hartz, at an elevation of 780 ft. above sea-level, 7 m. W of Quedlinburg. Pop. 3,500. On a hill adjoining the

town is the chateau of the princes of B., in which Louis XVIII. resided from 1796 to 1798, as Count Von Lille.

BLANKENBURG, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, in the gov. of Cologne, on the Sieg. Pop. 350.—Also a village of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 4 m. SW of Rudolstadt, on the Rinne, near its junction with the Schwarze. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactories of paper and leather.—Also a hamlet of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, in the Upper Simmenthal, near Bettelried, at an alt. of 3,300 ft. above sea-level.

BLANKENESE, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, on the r. bank of the Elbe, 9 m. W of Hamburg. Pop. 2,500, chiefly engaged in the fisheries and coasting-trade. There is a ferry to Cranz, in Bremen, across the Elbe, which here unites its several arms in a single channel.

BLANKENHAIN, a village of Saxony, in the bailiwick and 16 m. NW of Zwickau. Pop. 557.—Also a town of Saxe-Weimar, 8 m. S of Weimar. Pop. 1,450. It has manufactures of porcelain and pottery-ware.

BLANKENHAM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overyssell, 12 m. WSW of Steenwyk, on the Zuyder-zee. Pop. 1,000. It has a small port, and carries on a trade in butter.

BLANKENHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, in the gov. and 32 m. SE of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 600.

BLANKENLOCH, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, on the Pfinz river. Pop. 1,217. The grand-duke has a horse-stud here.

BLANKENSTEIN, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the gov. of Arnsberg, on the l. bank of the Ruhr, 6 m. S of Bochum. Pop. 1,000.

BLANKERATH, a village of Prussia, in the Rhine prov., in the gov. of Coblentz, circle of Zell. Copper and lead are wrought in the neighbourhood.

BLANKNEY WITH LINWOOD, a parish in Lincolnshire, 10 m. N of Sleaford. Area 6,000 acres. Pop. 600.

BLANKSTATTEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, 3 m. N of Beilngries, on the Salz. Pop. 300. A rich Benedictine abbey formerly existed here.

BLANQUEFORT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Gironde, arrond. of Bordeaux. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,915. The com., 5 m. NW of Bordeaux, has a pop. of 2,074. Excellent white wines are grown here.—Also a commune in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Fumel. Pop. 1,760.

BLANQUILLA, an island, or rather the extremity of a low point of land off the NE coast of Yucatan, in N lat. 21° 26′.—Also a low sandy islet, forming the W entrance of the port of Vera Cruz, in N lat. 19° 5′, W long. 95° 58′.

BLANQUILLA. See BLANCA.

BLANSKO, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 12 m. N of Brunn, on the Zwittawa. Pop. 1,453. There are important iron-mines, furnaces, and foundries here.

BLANTYRE, a parish and village in Lanarkshire, stretching along the S bank of the Clyde, 8 m. SE of Glasgow, and 3 m. W of Hamilton. Area 3,300 Scots acres. Pop. 3,947, of whom 1,464 were in the v. of Blantyre-works, and 261 in the Kirktown of B. Ironstone and limestone are wrought in the p.; and there are very extensive cotton-spinning and dyeing works which were founded in 1785. The other villages in the p. are Auchinraith, Auchintiber, Barnhill, Hunthill, and Stonefield. Pop. in 1851, 2,848.

BLANZAC, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Charente, arrond. of Angouleme.—The cant., comprising 20 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 11,220.—The com. is 14 m. SSW of Angouleme, on the Nay. Pop. 643.

BLANZAIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vienne, cant. of Civray. Pop. 1,580.

BLANZAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Clermont. Pop. 1,380.

BLANZY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Montcenis. Pop. 2,664. Coal is extensively wrought here. The quantity raised in 1832 amounted to 800,000 hectolitres, or 2,269,600 bushels.

BLARINGHEM, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 6 m WSW of Hazebrouck. Pop. 1,800.

BLARNEY, a village in the p. of Garrycloyne, co. Cork, on a rivulet of its own name, 3½ m. NW of Cork. Pop. in 1831, 417; in 1851, 16. Previous to 1765, it consisted merely of a few mud cabins but immediately afterwards, it began to assume a town-character of pretension, which it has not kept up. Yet a woollen manufactory and a paper-mill in the vicinity are still at work. B. is celebrated for its absurdly wondrous "stone,"—its prominent figure in light literature,—its ancient castle,—and the great beauty of its environs. The stone has long been famed for imparting, by a kiss, the faculty of talking "blarney," a word which Miss Plumtre translates "rhodomontade." When or how the stone acquired its singular reputation is not correctly ascertained; yet the adoption of the word "blarney," as a slang term, is supposed to have originated in Lord Clancarty's often promising, when the prisoner of Sir George Carew, to surrender his strong castle of B. to the soldiers of the Queen, and as often inventing some smooth and palatable excuse for exonerating himself from his promise. Even the position and the identity of the stone are matter of doubt: all parties agree that it is somewhere in the castle, but even the local guides or ciceroni disagree among themselves as to its being at the summit, at a considerable elevation, at the base, or detachedly on the ground! The castle of B. consists of a mansion of modern construction, and of part of an ancient castellated structure.

BLARS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. of Lauzes. Pop. 536.

BLAS (SAN), a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Salisco, at the embouchure of the Rio Santiago, in N lat. 21° 32′ 24″, W long. 105° 18′ 27″. The old town is perched, like an eagle's nest, on the top of a rock 150 ft. high, absolutely precipitous on three sides, and very steep on the N side, and rising out of a low swampy plain which, in the rainy season, is laid completely under water, and is overflowed to a considerable extent at spring-tides. The new town is about ¾ m. distant from the old, and is built on the plain. Many of the houses are a mere frame-work of poles with the interstices filled up with mud, and a tall pointed roof of cocoa-leaves; the whole structure resting on a stone foundation rising about 3 ft. above the ground. From December to May, the sky is clear, land and sea-breezes prevail, and there is little sickness; but from June to November the heat is greatly increased, and excessive rains deluge the country; so that all who can abandon the place in May,—"rich and poor stream off indiscriminately together;" and the pop., which in the fine season used to amount to 3,000, is reduced to about 150. It was, from 1812 to 1821, the only port in the whole Mexican territory, besides Vera Cruz, open to foreign trade; but it has been nearly abandoned as a port in consequence of its natural inferiority to Mazatlan and Guaymas.

BLAS (CAPE SAN), the S point of a long tongue of land that stretches off 5 or 6 m. from the main in

the gulf of Mexico, in N lat. 29° 38′, W long. 85° 23′. All the coast from the Mississippi to this cape is low land, and is bordered by a bank of soundings, the edge of which extends to N lat. 28° 50′.

BLAS (Gulf of San), a gulf on the coast of Columbia, of which the NE extremity is formed by Point San Blas, in N lat. 9° 34′ 36″, W long. 79° 1′ 24″. There is a small settlement of Indians established here for the purpose of taking turtle. The quantity of tortoise-shell procured by them amounts on an average to 15,000 lbs. each year, of the annual value of from £28,000 to £32,000.

BLASENDORF. See Balaspalva.

BLASERN, a village in Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Merseburg, SW of Wittenberg. Pop. 176.

BLASEWITZ, a village of Saxony, 2 m. E of Dresden, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 220.

BLASIEN (Sanct), a village and bailiwick of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 20 m. SE of Friburg, on the Alb, in a valley of the Black forest. Pop. 948.

BLASKETS, or Ferriter Islands, a cluster of islands in co. Kerry, off the extremity of the Corkaguiney peninsula, between Dingle bay and Smerwick harbour. The Great Blasket, the largest of the group, is about 2½ m. long, and lies about ¾ of a m. W of Dunmore head. Inishnubro lies ¾ of a m. SW, Inishmacilaan 1¾ m. SSW, the Foze Rock 3¼ m. SW, Tiraght 2¾ m. W by N, Inishtuiskan 2½ m. NNW, and Beginish half-a-mile NNE of the Great Blasket; but some of these, as well as others which we have not named, are mere rocks, while none measure more than about 2 m. in circumference. The group, as to general character, presents stupendous and frowning cliffs; and the scenery of the isles, during a storm from the W, borders on the terrific. Innumerable flocks of sea-fowl frequent them; among these is a delicious bird, called in Irish *gourdet*, resembling the ortolan, and said to be peculiar to the Blaskets.

BLASTON (St. Michael), a parish in Leicestershire, 7 m. NE of Market-Harborough. Area 1,267 acres. Pop. in 1841, 102; in 1851, 88.

BLASZI, a town of Poland, in the obwod and 18 m. SE of Kalisch. Pop. 1,500.

BLATCHINGTON (East and West), two parishes in Sussex; the former 11 m. E by S of Brighton; the latter 2½ m. NW by W of Brighton. Area of East B. 821 acres. Pop. in 1851, 138. Area of West B. 876 acres. Pop. in 1851, 53.

BLATCHINWORTH, a township in the p. of Rochdale, 4 m. NE of Rochdale. Pop., with Calderbrook, in 1841, 4,456; in 1851, 3,895, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollens.

BLATHERWYCKE, a parish in Northamptonshire, 8 m. N by E of Rockingham. Area 1,975 acres. Pop. in 1841, 236; in 1851, 243.

BLATNA, or Blatno, a town of Bohemia, in the Prachin circle, 20 m. NW of Pisek. Pop. 1,805. There is a fine seignorial castle of the 14th cent. here.

BLATNICZA, a mountain-range of Bosnia, in the sanjak of Bosnaserai, a branch of the Balkan chain.

BLATNON, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 20 m. SE of Tournay. Pop. 2,319. There are woollen manufactories here.

BLAU, a river of Wurtemberg, which rises in the Blautopf, near Blaubaiern, and flows into the Danube near Ulm.

BLAUBERG, a hill in the Russian gov. of Courland, on the coast of the gulf of Riga. It commands an extensive view over the plains of Livonia.

BLAUBEUREN, or Blaubaiern, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, on the Blau river, 10 m. W of Ulm, at an elevation of 1,770 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,965. It has manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs.

BLAUEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, near the Zell river.—Also a mountain in the Black forest, 3,586 German ft. in height.

BLAUFELDEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the Jaxt circle, 4 m. NNE of Gerabronn, at an alt. of 1,530 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 907, Protestants.

BLAVA (Cape), a headland forming the NE point of the island of Lemnos, in the Grecian archipelago, in N lat. 40° 2′, E long. 25° 28′.

BLAVET, a river of France, rising in an etang of the same name, 8 m. W of Rostrenen, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, and flowing into the Atlantic at Port Louis, in the dep. of Morbihan, after a course of 120 m., in which it passes Pontivy, Hennebon, and Lorient. It is navigable to Hennebon, a distance of 10 m. Between Hennebon and Pontivy it has been converted into a canal, which forms a branch of the canal navigation from Nantes to Brest.

BLAWITH, a chapelry in Lancashire, 7 m. N of Ulverstone, on the W bank of the Crake. Area 2,620 acres. Pop. 229.

BLAXHALL, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. E of Market-Wykeham. Area 1,975 acres. Pop. 576.

BLAXTON, a township in the p. of Fenningley, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of Bawtry. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. 146.

BLAYDON, a thriving village in the p. of Ryton, co-palatine of Durham, on the S side of the Tyne, on the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, by which it is 4 m. from Gateshead, and 16 m. from Hexham.

BLAYE, or Blaie, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Gironde.—The arrond. comprises an area of 72,347 hectares, and contains 4 cant., viz.: B., Bourg-sur-Gironde, Saint-Ciersla-Lande, and Saint-Savin. Pop. in 1831, 56,406; in 1836, 55,460; in 1846, 58,723.—The cant. comprises 13 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 14,438.—The town stands on the r. bank of the Gironde, 20 m. NNW of Bordeaux. Pop. of com. in 1784, 3,042; in 1836, 3,801; in 1846, 4,101. It consists of two divisions, viz.: the higher town, or citadel, situated on a rocky eminence; and the lower or commercial portion of the town. A royal hydrographical school, a chamber of commerce, and an agricultural society, exist here. On a small island in the middle of the river—here 6 m. in breadth—is Fort du Paté, and, on the opposite or l. side, Fort Medoc. The port, or roadsted, is much frequented. B. is an important pilot-station, and has extensive building docks. The principal exports are wine, brandy, oil, apples, nuts, rosin, soap, and timber.

BLAYMARD, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Lozere, arrond. of Mende.—The cant. comprises 11 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 6,819.—The village is 12 m. E of Mende. Pop. 583.

BLAYNE, a hamlet in the p. of Llandebie, Carmarthenshire. Pop. with Glyntay, 1,061.

BLAZE (Mount), a low sand hill on the coast of Australia, in S lat. 20°, E long. 119° 40′. Behind it the country is swampy, with mangroves, for a few miles; and then gradually rises.

BLAZEY (St.), a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. NE of St. Austell. Area 1,797 acres. Pop. 3,570.

BLAZIMONT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Sauveterre, 18 m. from La Réole. Pop. 1,238.

BLAZOW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 38 m. NW of Zolkiew. Pop. 500.

BLAZOWA, a town of Galicia, cap. of a seignory of the same name, in the circle and 30 m. ENE of Jaslo, and 10 m. SSE of Rzeszow, on an affluent of the Wislok. It contains a castle.

BLEADON, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. WNW of Axbridge, on the N bank of the Axe. Area 2,490

acres. Pop. 587. It comprises the hamlets of Oldmixton and Shiplet.

BLEAN, a parish in Kent, 2 m. NW by N of Canterbury. Area 2,260 acres. Pop. 660.

BLEASBY, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4 m. SSE of Southwell, on the W bank of the Trent. Area 1,550 acres. Pop. 358.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Legsby, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 123.

BLEASDALE, a chapelry in Lancaster p., in Lancashire, 4 m. E by N of Garstang. Area 8,490 acres. Pop. 295.

BLEATARN, a hamlet in the p. of Warcop, in Westmoreland. Pop. in 1821, 129. Wordsworth has made the sequestered vale in which this hamlet is situated the abode of his 'Solitary.'

BLECHINGDON. See BLETCHINGTON.

BLECKEDE, or BLEKEDE, a town of Hanover, the cap. of the bailiwick of Bleckede and Gartze, in the principality and 15 m. ENE of Luneburg, on the l. bank of the Elbe, 19 m. NW of Dannenburg. Pop. 736. It contains a custom-house, and an old castle. The river in the vicinity affords excellent fishing. Pop. of bail. 8,272.

BLEDAS, an islet of the Mediterranean, in the Balearic group, near the N coast of Minorca.

BLEDDFFA, or BLETHVAUGH, a parish in Radnorshire, 6 m. SW by S of Knighton. Pop. 235.

BLEDDINGTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. SE of Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. 391.

BLEDLOW, a parish in Bucks, 5½ m. ESE of Thame. Area 4,130 acres. Pop. 1,205.

BLEDSOE, a county of Tennessee, U. S., in the SE part of the state. It comprises a superficial area of 500 sq. m.; and is intersected by the Sequatchee. It is generally mountainous. The cap. is Pikeville. Pop. in 1830, 4,648; in 1840, 5,676; in 1850, 5,959.

BLEEDA. See BLIDAH.

BLEEFJELE, a mountain-ridge of Norway, in the district of Buskerud, on the borders of Bradsberg.

BLEESERN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and circle of Wittenberg. It contains a royal stud.

BLEGEH-UULE, a village of Denmark, in the prov. of Jutland, in the bailiwick and 8 m. NW of Tisted, on a small lake, 3 m. from the shore of the Skager-rack.

BLEGNO, BLENIO, BREGNO, or BRENNO, [GERMAN, *Bellenzer*, or *Polenzerthal*,] a valley and district of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessin. It extends in a S direction from the summit of La Greina; and is watered by a river of the same name, which unites with the Tessin, a mile to the NW of Osogna. Its length is about 24 m., and its average breadth 1½ m. It produces grain, wine, and fruit, in abundance; and cattle in immense numbers are fed on its pastures. The mountains contain mines of lead and copper; and at Dongio there is a mineral spring. In 1512, an extensive land-slip, obstructing the course of the Blegno, converted the valley into an immense lake. On the irruption of its waters, two years subsequently, they destroyed in their devastating career 600 persons, and swept away the bridges at Bellinzone. This valley, after having successively belonged to the dukes of Milan, the Pepoli of Bologna, and the house of Bentivoglio, was placed, in 1500, under the protection of the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, and formed a bailiwick dependent upon and in the jurisdiction of these cant. Since 1798 it has formed a portion of the cant. of Tessin.—The dist. comprises 3 circles, viz.: Castro, Malvaglia, and Olivone; which are subdivided into 18 parishes. Pop. in 1836, 8,044. The cap. is Lotigna. The higher classes speak Italian; but the vernacular tongue is a dialect of the Grisons.

BLEIBERG, or BLEYBERG, [*i. e.*, 'Lead mountain,'] a mountain and a village of Austria, in the prov. of Carinthia, in the circle and 8 m. W of Villach, and 67 m. NNW of Trieste. The v. or rather series of villages, are on an affluent of the Drave, at an alt. of 2,560 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 3,000. Quarries of marble, and mines of calamine, copper, and lead, exist here and in the adjoining Erzberg. The lead mines are the richest in Austria. Their annual produce is estimated at 16,000 tons.

BLEIBURG, or BLEYBURG, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Carinthia, in the circle and 25 m. E of Klagenfurt. There are iron works here.

BLEICHERODE, a town of Saxony, in the gov. and 39 m. NW of Erfurth, in the circle and 11 m. WSW of Nordhausen, between the Bode and the Wipper. It contains manufactories of woollen fabrics and oil-mills, and has an extensive trade in coarse linens. In the environs are mineral springs. Pop. in 1837, 2,462.

BLEINE, a hamlet in Llangendeirnie p., in Carmarthenshire. Pop. with Llan, 634.

BLEISTADT, or BLEYSTADT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. WNW of Elnbogen, on the Vogtland. In the environs are mines of lead and garnets.

BLEISTEIN, or PLEISTEIN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Ober-Pfalz, on the r. bank of the Pfreimt, 12 m. ESE of Weiden. Pop. 932. It contains iron-works; and in the environs are some lead mines.

BLEISWYK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S Holland and cant. of Delft, on the canal and 7 m. NNE of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,130.

BLEKING, or BLEKINGEN. See CARLSKRONA.

BLENCOGO, a township in the p. of Broomfield, in Cumberland, 5 m. W by S of Wigton. Pop. 229.

BLENCOW (GREAT and LITTLE), two townships in Cumberland; the former in the p. of Dacre, 5 m. WNW of Penrith; the latter in the p. of Greystoke, 5 m. W of Penrith. Pop. of Great B., 88; of Little B., 56.

BLENDECQUES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of St. Omer. Pop. 1,406.

BLENDON, a hamlet in Bexley p., in Kent. Pop. 122.

BLENDWORTH, a parish in Hamps, 7 m. SSE of Petersfield. Area 2,304 acres. Pop. 236.

BLENEAU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Yonne, arrond. of Ivigny.—The cant. comprises 8 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 6,774.—The town and com. is 52 m. WSW of Auxerre. Pop. 1,278. It has an extensive commerce in timber. The victory of Marshal Turenne over the prince of Conde, in 1652, took place here.

BLENERVILLE, a village and port in the p. of Annagh, co. Kerry, 1 m. WSW of Tralee. Pop. 625. A considerable trade is conducted in the export of corn to Liverpool.

BLENHAM, a town in Shoharie co., in the state of New York, U. S. Pop. 2,725.

BLENHEIM, an extra-parochial hamlet, locally situated in the p. of Woodstock, co. of Oxford; 62½ m. WNW of London. B. castle was founded in 1704, the demesne having been conferred on John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, by Queen Anne, and the sum of £500,000 having been voted by parliament for the erection of a suitable mansion, as a permanent testimony of the national gratitude. The architect was Sir John Vanburgh, and the castle was called after a German village—the subject of the next article—near which the duke obtained a signal victory over the French and Bavarians, on the 2d of Aug., 1704. The building is in a splendid, though not faultless style of architecture, and measures 348

ft. from wing to wing. The interior is magnificent, especially the hall, the walls of which are 67 ft. in height; the roof, which is supported by Corinthian pillars, was painted by Sir James Thornhill. The library occupies the entire W front; and is 200 ft. long, by 32 ft. wide in the centre. The grounds are extensive and laid out with great beauty and picturesque effect. They contain a triumphal arch, a pillar 130 ft. high supporting a colossal statue of the duke, a fountain copied from that of the Piazza Navona at Rome, and an artificial lake supplied by the small river Glyme. The ancient palace of Woodstock formerly stood in this park.

BLENHEIM, or BLINDHEIM, a village in the circle of the Upper Danube, in Bavaria, on the Danube, near Hochstädt. Pop. of the v. and environs 1,500. Here was fought, Aug. 13, 1704, the famous battle of Blenheim, or, as it is more commonly called on the continent, the battle of Hochstädt.

The French and Bavarian armies were drawn into an engagement under unfavourable circumstances. Both these armies were posted, under the command of Tallard, Marsin, and the elector of Bavaria, between the village of B. and that of Kinzingen, behind the Nebelbach, a small stream emptying into the Danube, which was on their right flank. They amounted to 56,000 men, whilst the forces of Marlborough and Eugene were about 52,000. The first had thrown their troops chiefly into the two villages, which they considered as points of support for their wings, though they were at too great a distance in front of their main position. They so little expected to be attacked, that when the line of the allies began to move, at 2 o'clock in the morning, they supposed them to be marching off. Even at 7 o'clock, when the heads of the eight columns, with which Eugene and Marlborough advanced towards the Nebelbach, were seen, Tallard thought the whole a stratagem intended to cover the retreat; but he soon saw his error. The French and Bavarians made every exertion to prevent the passage of the enemy over the Nebelbach, and the capture of the two villages, the conquest of which was considered by Marlborough and Eugene as decisive. Their line of attack was uncommonly long, being about 4½ m. Marlborough, in order to secure his r. wing, attacked B., but without success; he then changed his plan, and threw himself with his principal forces, into the wide interval between the right wing and the centre of the enemy, leaving only as many troops before B. as were necessary to check the body which occupied this position. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, he succeeded in passing the Nebelbach, by which his victory was decided. The French, in the centre, were obliged to retreat; and their example was followed by the Bavarians on the left wing, who for a long time had resisted the impetuous attacks of Prince Eugene. Marlborough, instead of pursuing the retreating enemy, placed himself between the line of retreat and the position of B., guarded by 18,800 men, who were thus cut off from assistance, and forced to surrender. The cavalry was routed by the fire of the English cannon and musketry; and a large part of the defeated army remained dead on the field of battle—which was covered with more than 11,000 corpses—or were made prisoners. Tallard himself was among the prisoners; his son was killed. The consequences of the battle were decisive. Bavaria, as Marlborough had anticipated, fell into the power of Austria. Fortune deserted Louis XIV. as it did Napoleon after the battle of Leipsic; and, though he was able to continue the war for nearly ten years longer, it was only owing to the dissensions among the allies themselves, who contended about the best use to be made of their victory till the opportunity to use it was lost.

BLENHEIM, a township of Upper Canada, in the Gore district, intersected by an affluent of the Ouse.

BLENIO. See BLEGNO.

BLENNERHASSET, a township in the p. of Torpenhow, in Cumberland 7 m. SW of Wigton, on the S bank of the Ellen. Pop. with Kirkland, 224.

BLE'NOD-LES-TOUL, or BLENOD-AUX-OIGNONS, a commune of France, in the dep of Meurthe, in the cant. and 6 m. SSW of Toul, on a brook between two hills. It contains a handsome church, an antique statue of Apollo, and the ruins of an ancient temple. Pop. 1,511.

BLENYON, a town of the island of Banka, in the Asiatic archipelago, on a river of the same name, near the N coast. In the environs are extensive tin-mines. Pop., Chinese and Malay, 170.

BLEONE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, which takes its rise in the mountain of Sestrieris, to the NW of Allos, runs SW, passes Digne, and after a course of 39 m., falls into the l. bank of the Durance, 1 m. N of Les Mées. Its chief tributary is the Bees.

BLE'RANCOURT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. of Coucy-le-Château, 24 m. W of Laon. It possesses an extensive commerce in grain, hemp, and horses. Pop. 1,185. It was the birth-place of the celebrated Conventionalist, Saint Just.

BLERE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, arrond. of Tours. The cant. comprises 15 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 14,694. It produces good wine.—The town is situated on the l. bank of the Cher, 18 m. ESE of Tours. It was formerly garrisoned. In the vicinity is the castle of Chenonceaux, celebrated as the residence of Diana of Poitiers. Pop. in 1851, 3,676.

BLESEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency of Posen, in the circle of Birbaum, on the l. bank of the Obra, 9 m. NW of Meseritz. It contains a Benedictine convent. Pop., consisting of Germans and Poles, 1,179. It has some breweries and brandy distilleries.

BLESLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, arrond. of Brioude. The cant. comprises 11 com., and contained in 1831, a pop. of 6,192. The town is 12 m. W of Brioude. Pop. 1,621.

BLESSINGTON, a parish and town in co. Wicklow. Area 15,780 acres. Pop. 1,738. The Liffey has its rise in this p., at an alt. of 1,600 ft. above sea-level. The central and E districts present several lofty mountains, amongst which are Gravall 2,352 ft., Duff 2,364 ft., Sorrel-hill 1,915 ft., Blackmoor 1,464 ft., Glenflugh 1,327 ft., and Ballinatona 1,346 ft.—The town of B. is situated on the Liffey, 15½ m. N by E of Baltinglass. Pop. 555. It gave the title of Earl to the family of Gardner, which became extinct in 1829. The countess of the last earl is well-known as one of the fashionable novelists of the day.

BLÉT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Cher, and cant. of Nerondes, 22 m. SE of Bourges. Pop. 1,063.

BLETCHINGLY, or BLECHINGLY, a borough and parish in the co. of Surrey, 5 m. E of Reigate. Area of p. 5,550 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,344; in 1851, 1,553. The town is situated near the chalk hills which divide the county, on an eminence commanding a view of the South Downs. B. returned two members to parliament since the 23° Edward I.; but being all the property of one individual, he returned the members. It was of course wholly 'cashiered' by the reform bill; and immediately sunk into such insignificance as to be brought to the hammer in September, 1835, when upwards of 100 dwelling-houses were sold for £11,000.

BLETCHINGTON, a parish in Oxfordshire, in Ploughley hundred. Area 2,540 acres. Pop. 673.

BLETCHLEY, a parish in Bucks, 2 m. W of Fenny-Stratford. Area 3,150 acres. Pop. 1,544.—Also a township in Moretonsay p., in Salop. Pop. 101.

BLETHERSTON, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 5 m. WNW of Narberth. Pop. 320.

BLETSOE, a parish in Bedfordshire, 6 m. NNW of Bedford. Area 2,239 acres. Pop. 407.

BLETTERANS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Jura, arrond. of Lons-le-Saunier. The cant. comprises 12 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 10,998. The town is 8 m. NW of Lons-le-Saunier. It has some manufactories of pottery, and a considerable trade in grain. Pop. 1,185.

BLEURIE, a river of Lower Canada, which rises

in a lake to the S of De Lery, and running S, falls into Jackson's creek, nearly opposite Isle aux Noix, in the river Richelieu.—Also a seignory in Rouville co., on the E bank of the Richelieu, and bounded on the NE by Chambly and Mounoir; and on the S by Subrevois. It is of a triangular form, and is generally low and swampy. It contains, however, some good timber and near the river some tracts of fine cultivation.

BLEVAINCOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vosges, and com. of Lamarche. Pop. 467.

BLEVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, and cant. of Ingouville. It contains ferruginous mineral springs. Pop. 1,160.

BLEVIO, a village of Venetian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, in the deleg. and near the lake of Como. The environs are adorned with many handsome villas, amongst which are the Villa d'Este, formerly Villa-Garruo.

BLEVY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loire, cant. of Chateauneuf-en-Thymerais, 11 m. SW of Dreux. Pop. 729.

BLEWBERRY, a parish in Berks, 4 m. NE of East Ilsley. Area 6,814 acres. Pop. 1,140.

BLEWFIELDS, or BLUEFIELDS, the capital of the Mosquito territory, in Central America, on a bay of the E coast, near the mouth of the river of the same name. It has an excellent harbour, composed of two lagunes, the lower of which is 20 m. in length, and full of kays or islets; but the upper, which is not more than a mile broad at its entrance, increases in width to 5 or 6 m., and has a general depth of 3 and 3½ fath.—The B. river, called also Escondito, takes its rise in the mountains of Segovia, 40 m. S of the town of that name, and after a course of about 250 m. in an ESE direction, falls into the Caribbean sea in N lat. 11° 55′. It receives the Little Mahogany, and Mahogany creeks, and the Escondito, on the l.; and the Ramas creek on the r. The Cookra and Woolwa tribes, settled on its banks in the interior, are a quiet race; and on good terms with those on the Ramas, and with the pop. on the lagunes. The lands bordering on the river are rich and fertile, capable of growing cotton, coffee, sugar, and cocoa.

BLEXEN, a town of Western Germany, in the duchy of Oldenburg, on the estuary of the Weser, 30 m. NNE of Oldenburg. Pop. 387.

BLEY, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. of Autrey. It contains some iron works. Pop. 20.

BLEYBURG. See BLEIBURG.

BLEYENBACH, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 2½ m. NE of Bern, 5 m. SSW of Aarwangen.

BLICKLING, a parish in Norfolk, 1¼ m. NW of Aylsham. Area 2,240 acres. Pop. 356.

BLICQUY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 22 m. NW of Mons. It has some woollen manufactories. Pop. 1,757.

BLIDAH, or BELIDAH, a town of Algiers, in the prov. and 36 m. SSW of Algiers, and 24 m. N of Hediah; in N lat. 36° 60′, on an affluent of the Marsa-Zafran, or Massafran, at the base of the Little Atlas, 100 metres or 328 ft. above the level of the Massafran, and 185 metres or 607 ft. above sea-level. It occupies the site of a town of the same name, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1825; and is defended by a wall 12 ft. in height, and fortifications. B. was taken by the French in Nov. 1830; and has been regularly occupied by them since 1838. Its pop. in 1847 amounted to 7,487, of whom 3,985 were Europeans. Barracks have been erected; and a large hospital.—In the new French division of the country, the arron. of B. comprises the district of B., the district of Buffarik, and the district of Coleah. The district of B. is divided into the 5 com. of B., Joinville, Montpensier, Dalmatia, and Beni-Mered. The surrounding district is remarkably fertile, producing grain, and fruits in great abundance.

BLIDO, an island of the Baltic, near the E coast of Sweden, in N lat. 59° 37′.

BLIDWORTH, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5 m. SE of Mansfield. Area 6,610 acres. Pop. 1,376.

BLIES, BLIESE, or BLISE, a river of Western Germany, which takes its rise in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, to the N of St. Wendel; passes the towns of Ottweiler and Neunkirchen in the Prussian prov. of the Lower Rhine, and Blieskastell in the Bavarian circle of the Rhine; and, after a tortuous course to the W, unites with the Sarre about 1 m. N of Sarreguemines, in the French dep. of the Moselle. Its principal affluents are the Osterbach and Erbach; and its total course 63 m., of which 54 m. are floatable.

BLIESKASTELL, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Pfalz, on the Blies, 5 m. W of Zweybrucken, or Deux-Ponts. It has some manufactories of tobacco, and contains a castle. Pop. 1,792.—A battle between the French and Prussians was fought here in 1793.

BLIGH (CAPE), a headland of Mywolla island, in the Fiji group, in the S Pacific.

BLIGH ISLAND, a small island of the N Pacific, near the S coast of Russian America, in Prince William's sound, in N lat. 60° 30′, and W long. 148°.—Also an island in the S Pacific, in the Society group, in S lat. 21° 50′, and W long. 140° 50′.

BLIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. of Vendeuvre. It contains some glass-works. Pop. 824.

BLIGNY-SUR-OUCHE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cote d'Or, arrond. of Beaune. The cant. comprises 23 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 8,046. The town is 10 m. NW of Beaune. Pop. 1,254. It contains several tanneries and hat-manufactories, and has a considerable commerce in grain, linen, leather, and cattle. Fairs are held here six times in the year.

BLIMONT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. of Saint-Valery-sur-Somme. Pop. 1,246.

BLIN (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, arrond. of Chaumont. The cant. comprises 15 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 5,807.—The com. is 24 m. NE of Chaumont. Pop. 592.

BLINDBOTHEL, a township in the p. of Brigham, in Cumberland, 2 m. W of Cockermouth. Pop. 128.

BLINDCRAKE, a township in the p. of Isell, in Cumberland, 3 m. NNE of Cockermouth. Pop. with Redmain and Isell, 330.

BLIND HARBOUR, a small bay on the coast of co. Cork, ¾ m. ENE of Castlehaven harbour.

BLINK KLIP, or SENSAVAN, a town and fort of S Africa, in the Griquas territory, 60 m. SSW of Kruman.

BLIS, BELES, or BALES, a town of Syria, in the pashalik of Damascus, on the r. bank of the Euphrates, 45 m. E of Rakka, and 52 m. ESE of Aleppo. From this place downwards the river improves considerably, exchanging its shingle islands and shoals, for sandy islands with bluff terminations, and bold shores thickly covered with tamarisks and poplars, as are also the banks with little exception as far down as Anna, a distance of 425 m. It has been suggested that B. might make an efficient terminus for the voyage upwards of steamers, as a postroad or even railroad might be easily carried from it across a perfectly level country to Aleppo, and the journey performed in 5 or 6 hours. From Port William on the Aleppo

side of the town of Bir, about ¾ m. lower down the stream, to B., the distance by the river is 101 m.

BLISE. See Blies.

BLISE-BRUCKEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Moselle, and cant. of Sarreguemines, on the Blise. Pop. 1,705.

BLISLAND, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. NNW of Bodmin. Area 6,338 acres. Pop. 606.

BLISSFIELD, a village of Lenawee co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., in the township of the same name, on the N bank of the Raisin, on the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, 71 m. S of Detroit. Pop. in 1840, 778.

BLISWORTH, a parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. NW of Castlethorpe. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. 951. At this point the Northampton and Peterborough railway runs off from the London and Birmingham line. The Grand Junction canal passes through a tunnel in the vicinity of the v.; and the London and Birmingham railway is conducted through a very deep cutting here, which, though not the largest work of the kind on the line, has, from the character of the material, been by far the most expensive and arduous. The Tring cutting contains a greater cubic content, but the material being entirely chalk, much less difficulty was experienced in the execution than in the B., which consists chiefly of a hard blue limestone belonging to the oolitic series, and which yielded throughout all seasons large quantities of water, which it was necessary to drain off by pumping. The working of the rock was also rendered more difficult and tedious by the strata being interstratified by beds of blue shale, which being impervious to water, rendered every means of drawing it off, except that of pumping, unavailable. The B. excavation contains 1,200,000 cubic yards, averaging 50 ft. deep, for 2 m. in length. About 400,000 cubic yards were removed from each end to form the adjoining embankments, which reach the height of 45 ft. at the highest point. The remaining 400,000 were raised up the steep side of the excavation, and deposited on the adjoining lands, forming what are termed sprit banks. The cost of this work was £200,000.

BLITAR, a town of the island of Java, in the Asiatic archipelago, in the prov. of Brindiok, 72 m. SW of Surabaya. In the environs are the ruins of Penataran.

BLITHE. See Blyth.

BLITHFIELD, a parish in Staffordshire, 3½ m. N of Rugeley. Area 3,193 acres. Pop., with the hamlets of Admaston and Newton, 382.

BLO'-NORTON, or Norton Belleau, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. S of East Harling. Area 1,132 acres. Pop. 416.

BLOCK ISLAND, or Manisses, an island belonging to the state of Rhode island, U. S., 14 m. SSW of Point Judith, and 24 m. SW of Newport. It is 8 m. in length; and varies from 2 m. to 4 m. in breadth; a lighthouse on its NW coast is in N lat. 41° 12′, W long. 71° 35′. It presents a hilly surface, and contains several small lakes or ponds. The soil, consisting of sand and gravelly loam, is fertile. It was formerly celebrated for its cattle and dairies; fishing now constitutes the chief employment of the inhabitants. The cap. is Shoreham. Pop. 722.

BLOCKLEY, a parish of Worcestershire, but locally in Gloucestershire, 3 m. NW of Morton-in-Marsh. Area 7,870 acres. Pop. 2,587, of whom 1,412 were in the township of B. It comprises the hamlets of Aston-Magna, Dorne, Ditchford, Draycott, and Paxford. There are several silk-mills in this p.

BLOCKLEY, a township of Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. It slopes to the S, and is watered by Mill and Cobb creeks, and the Schuylkill. Its soil is generally sandy loam.

BLOCKZYL. See Blokzyl.

BLODELSHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. of Ensisheim. Pop. 1,778.

BLOEMBERG, a mountain of S Africa, in S lat. 30° 58′, E long. 19° 52′, near the sources of the Doorne.

BLOEMENDAAL, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N Holland, 2 m. NNW of Haarlem. Pop. 1,100.—Also a v. in the prov. of S Holland, 2 m. NNW of Gouda.

BLOEMENDAL, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N Holland, a little to the NNE of Haarlem. It has manufactories of linen, and spinning-mills. The environs contain extensive nursery-gardens. Pop. 1,200.

BLOEM'S FOUNTAIN, a village of S Africa, in the Griquas territory, 5 m. S of Blink Klip, and 30 m. N of Griquatown, or Klaarwater.

BLOFIELD, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. W by S of Acle. Area 2,334 acres. Pop. 1,173.

BLOIS, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and city of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher.—The arrond. has an area of 250,397 hectares. Pop. in 1836, 118,561; in 1846, 128,587. It comprises 9 cant., viz. Saint-Aignan, B., Bracieux, Contres, Herbault, Marchenoir, Mer, Montrichard, and Ouzouer-le-Marche.—The cant., comprising 16 com., had a pop. in 1831 of 24,855.—The city of B., the cap. of the ancient *Blaisois*, and now of the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, is situated on the Loire, in N lat. 47° 35′ 20″, E long. 1° 17′; 96 m. direct distance SW by S of Paris, 105 m. by road; 36 m. SW of Orleans; on the line of the Paris and Tours railway. Alt. above the Loire 80 metres, or 262 ft.; above sea-level, 102 metres, or 334 ft. Pop. in 1789, 9,646; in 1821, 13,085; in 1836, 13,628; in 1846, 15,900. It occupies a picturesque site on the declivity of a hill, on the r. or N bank of the Loire, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of 11 arches, having a pyramid in the middle 60 ft. high, uniting the city with the suburb of Vienne. The upper part of the town is the most ancient. It was greatly improved by the dukes of Orleans; but its structure does not equal the beauty of its situation, the streets being narrow, and many of the houses low. A fine quay lines the banks of the river. The castle is celebrated as being the birth-place of the prince of Orleans, afterwards Louis XII., and the scene of the death of Catherine de Medici, and of the assassination of the duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, by order of Henry III. on 23d Dec., 1587. It stands on a rock overhanging the river, and has evidently been built to defend the place. It is now undergoing restoration; but a portion of it is still used as barracks. [*Athenæum* 1847, p. 623]. The fountains in various parts of the town are supplied with water from an aqueduct cut through the naked rock, supposed to have been the work of the Romans. The principal public buildings are the cathedral; the Jesuit's college,—now a communal college; and the episcopal palace, now the hotel de la prefecture, which presents curious specimens of different styles of architecture, and the terrace of which affords a pleasant walk. There is a public library of 19,000 vols. The trade of B. consists in wine, brandy, vinegar, corn, wood, and fruit; there are manufactures of serges, hosiery, and other cloths, gloves, leather, cutlery, hardware, and glass. B. is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Paris, whose diocese comprises the dep. of Loir-et-Cher.—The surrounding country is fertile and agreeable; and the prospect from the hill, on which the city stands, is that of a rich and highly cultivated country, with a noble river gliding majestically through it. Inglis says that B. and its neighbourhood are "colonized by English."

—B. is a town of undoubted antiquity, although its name does not occur in the Peutingerian tables, nor in any of the ancient Itineraries. Gregory of Tours first notices it, in the 6th cent., under the name *Blesæ*. The counts of B. commence with William, who was killed in 834. The country was united to the Crown by Louis XII. In the 16th cent., the city was frequently the royal residence; and it sustained two sieges in 1577 and 1588. In 1814, when the allies approached Paris, the empress Marie-Louise retired to B.; and the last acts of the regency were dated from this city.—B. was the birth-place of Denis Papin, Jean Morin, Jean Bernier, and the Marquis de Favras.—*Bernier, Hist. de B.* 1682, 4*to.*—*De la Saussaye, Hist. du chateau de B.* 1840, 4*to.*—*Inglis' Switzerland and the S of France.*

BLOKULLA. See BLAKULLEN.

BLOKZYL, or BLOCZEIL, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overyssel, 19 m. NNW of Zwolle, on the Zuydersee, at the embouchure of the Steenwyk Aa. Pop. 1,570. It has a good harbour, and an active coasting-trade; and exports large quantities of butter.

BLOMBERG, or BLOMBURG, a village of Baden, in the Lake circle, 12 m. NNW of Schaffhausen. Pop. 594.—Also a town of Lippe-Detmold, 10 m. E of Detmold, on the Distel. Pop. 1,900. There is an ancient castle here, belonging to the princes of Lippe Schaumburg.

BLONAY, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district of Vevay. Pop. 861. There are mineral springs here, and an ancient castle.

BLOND, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Bellac. Pop. 2,260.

BLONDE-FONTAINE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. of Jussey. Pop. 1,103.

BLONIE, a town of Russian-Poland, in the gov. of Mazovia, 20 m. W of Warsaw. Pop. 1,000. It is a celebrated locality in the history of the wars of the Swedes and Poles.—Also a village in the same gov., 1½ m. from Leczyca. Pop. 450.

BLOOD INDIANS, a native tribe of North American Indians, whose territory lay to the N of that of the Blackfoot tribe, between Battle river and the Saskatchewine, in about N lat. 55° 20′.

BLOODY FALL, a rapid, or shelving cascade, in Coppermine river, in N lat. 67° 42′ 35″, W long. 115° 49′ 33″. It is 300 yards in length, and has a descent of from 10 to 15 ft. It is between high banks of red tenacious clay, upon which rests a series of lofty green hills. Its distance from the mouth of the river is 11 m., through a country nearly level. The river, for 40 m. above it, flows over an uneven stony bed, full of rapids, so that it is impracticable to ascend it in boats drawing above a few inches of water.—*Franklin.*—*Richardson.*

BLOODY FORLAND, a promontory on the coast of co. Donegal, 3 m. W by S of Innisboffin, in N lat. 53° 10′, W long. 8° 11′.

BLOODY POINT, a promontory on the SW side of the island of St. Kitt's.

BLOODY RUN, a village in Providence township, in Bedford co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 95 m. W by S of Harrisburg, on the S side of Royston branch of Juniata river.

BLOOM, a township in Seneca co., in the state of Ohio, 86 m. N of Columbus, on Honey creek. Pop. 1,168.—Also a township in Columbia co., in Pennsylvania, 10 m. NE of Danville, watered by the Susquehanna and Fishing creek. Pop. 1,174.—Also a township in Morgan co., in Ohio, on the Muskingum. Pop. 1,388.—Also a township in Sciota co., in Ohio. Pop. 913.—Also a township in Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. 2,301.—Also a township in Wood co., Ohio. Pop. 398.

BLOOMFIELD, a township in Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 35 m. N of Augusta, on the Kennebec. Pop. 1,093.—Also a township in Essex co., in Vermont, 90 m. NE of Montpelier, on the W side of Connecticut river. Pop. 179.—Also a township in Hartford co., in Connecticut, 7 m. NW of Hartford, on Wood river. Pop. 986.—Also a township in Essex co., in New Jersey, 54 m. NE of Trenton. Pop. 2,528.—Also a v. in Bloomfield township, in Crawford co., in Pennsylvania, 243 m. NW of Harrisburg. Pop. 534.—Also a v. in Perry co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 412.—Also a township in Knox co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,251.—Also a township in La Grange co., in Iowa. Pop. 307.—Also a town in Greene co., in Iowa, on the E side of the W branch of White river, 74 m. SW of Indianapolis. Pop. 700.—Also a v. in Stoddard co., Missouri, 233 m. SE of Jefferson.—Also a township in Oakland co., in Michigan, on the N branch of Rouge river. Pop. 1,508.—Also a township in Trumbull co., in Ohio, 15 m. N of Warren. Pop. 554.—Also a township in Richland co., in Ohio, 15 m. SE of Mansfield. Pop. 1,294.—Also a township in Logan co., in Ohio. Pop. 565.—Also a township in Jackson co., in Ohio, on Racoon creek. Pop. 721.—Also a v. in the township of Athol, in Upper Canada. Pop. 100.

BLOOMINGBURG, a village in Mamakatong township, Sullivan co., in the state of New York, U. S., 23 m. W of Newburgh. Pop. 500.—Also a v. in Fayette co., Ohio, 45 m. SSW of Columbus.

BLOOMINGDALE, a village in Jefferson co., in Ohio, 124 m. ENE of Columbus.—Also a v. in Dupage co., Illinois, 211 m. NNE of Springfield.

BLOOMINGGROVE, a township in Orange co., in the state of New York, U. S., 94 m. S of Albany. Pop. 2,396.—Also a township in Franklin co., in Iowa, 79 m. SE of Indianapolis.

BLOOMINGTON, the cap. of Monroe co., in the state of Iowa, 49 m. SW of Indianapolis, 616 m. from Washington. Pop. 2,550. The Indiana state university was founded here in 1827. It has 6 professors; and in 1852 was attended by 175 students.—Also a village in Maclean co., in Illinois, 73 m. NNE of Springfield.—Also a v. in Muscatine co., in Iowa, 320 m. above St. Louis, on the W bank of the Mississippi. Pop. 600.—Also a township in Macon co., in Missouri, 6 m. E of Chariton river.—Also a v. in Van Buren co., in Arkansas, 110 m. N of Little Rock.—Also a township in Buchanan co., in Missouri. Pop. 922.

BLOOMINGVILLE, a village in Erie co., in Ohio, 121 m. N by E of Columbus.

BLOOMSBURG, a village in Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 87 m. N by E of Harrisburg, on the W side of the Susquehanna. Pop. 600.—Also a v. in Halifax co., in Virginia, 140 m. SW by W of Richmond.

BLOOMSBURY, a village in Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, on both sides of Musconetcong creek, 43 m. NNW of Trenton.

BLOOMSVILLE, a village in Seneca co., in Ohio, 86 m. N of Columbus.

BLOOMVILLE, a village in Delaware co., in the state of New York, 74 m. SW of Albany, on the W branch of the Delaware. Pop. 150.

BLOORE-IN-TYRLEY, a township in the p. of Drayton-in-Hales, in Staffordshire, 3 m. E of Drayton. Pop., with the township of Hales, 784.

BLORE, a parish in Staffordshire, 3 m. NW of Ashborne, on the W bank of the Dove. Area 3,730 acres. Pop. 299. Blorcheath was, in 1459, the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the partizans of the houses of York and Lancaster.

BLOSKUL, a mountain of Bavaria, in the Pfalz circle, one of the loftiest summits of the Vosges or Wasgau.

BLOSSBURG, a village in Tioga co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 133 m. NNW of Harrisburg. In its vicinity is a rich bituminous coal mine. A railroad connects this place with Corning in the state of New York, whence there is a continuous lake and canal navigation to Albany.

BLOSSEVILLE-BONSECOURS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Boos, 1½ m. SE of Rouen. Pop. 1,044. There are cotton manufactories here.

BLOSVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. of Sainte-Mere-Eglise. Pop. 401.

BLOT-L'EGLISE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Menat. Pop. 1,168.

BLOTZHEIM, or BLADOTSHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. of Huningue. Pop. 2,287. There are mineral springs here.

BLOUNT, a county in the N part of the state of Alabama, U. S., on the head-streams of the Black Warrior. Area 955 sq. m. The surface is rolling, and the soil poor. Tobacco, cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and potatoes, are raised. The cap. is Blountsville. Pop. in 1840, 5,570; in 1850, 7,367.—Also a county in the E part of the state of Tennessee. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,745; in 1850, 12,382. The cap. is Marysville.

BLOUNT SPRINGS, a village in Blount co., in Alabama, U. S., 88 m. NE of Tuscaloosa.

BLOUNTSVILLE, a village in Jones co., in Georgia, U. S., 16 m. W of Milledgeville.—Also a town in Blount co., Alabama, on the W side of Locust-fork, a branch of the Black Warrior river, 104 m. NE of Tuscaloosa. Pop. 400.—Also a village in Sullivan co., in Tennessee, 283 m. E by N of Nashville.—Also a village in Henry co., in Iowa, 72 m. E by N of Indianapolis.

BLOUSTRAD, a village of Denmark, in Seeland, in the amt of Frederiksborg, 15 m. NNW of Copenhagen.

BLOWICK (HIGHER and LOWER), two hamlets in the p. of North Meols, in Lancashire.

BLOWLY, a township in Llangadfan p., in Montgomeryshire. Pop. 85.

BLOXHAM, or BLOXHOLME, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. N by W of Sleaford. Area 1,298 acres. Pop. 104.—Also a p. in Oxfordshire, 4 m. SW of Banbury. Area 4,240 acres. Pop. 1,577.

BLOXWICH, a village in the p. of Walsall, in Staffordshire, 2½ m. NNE of Walsall.

BLOXWORTH, a parish in Dorsetshire, 6 m. NNW of Wareham. Area 2,776 acres. Pop. 283.

BLUBBERHOUSES, a township in the p. of Fewston, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. N by W of Otley. Area 3,524 acres. Pop. 83.

BLUCHER, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Sude river, SE of Boisenburg.

BLUCHER. See BUDERICH.

BLUDENTZ, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the circle and 26 m. S of Bregenz, on the r. bank of the Ill. Pop. 1,865.

BLUDOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Silesia, in the circle and 9 m. W of Teschen, on the Luczona. Pop. 1,700.

BLUE BALL, a village in Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 47 m. SE of Harrisburg.—Also a v. in Cecil co., Maryland, 81 m. NE of Annapolis.

BLUEBERRY HILLS, a range in Saguenay co., in Lower Canada.

BLUE EARTH, or TERRE BLUE, a river of N America, rising in the Coteaux des Prairies, flowing NNE through the Sioux territory, and falling into the St. Peter's river on the r. bank, about 60 m. above its junction with the Mississippi. It is the principal tributary of the St. Peter, and is said to furnish about two-thirds as much water as the main branch. Its name is a translation of the name given it by the Dacotas, who reside at its mouth, *Makato Osa Watapa*, *i. e.*, 'the River where blue earth is gathered.' This earth is perhaps a phosphate of iron.

BLUE FELD'S BAY, a bay and village on the SW side of the island of Jamaica, in N lat. 18° 10′ 30″, W long. 78°. A mountain-peak near B. attains an alt. of 2,560 ft.

BLUEFIELDS. See BLEWFIELDS.

BLUE GRASS, a river in the state of Indiana, U. S., a tributary of the Great Wabash.

BLUE HILL, a township and v. in Hancock co., in Maine, 75 m. E of Augusta. Pop. 1,891. The v. is situated on the coast, 12 m. from Penobscot bay.

BLUE HILLS, a range of hills in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., traversing the counties of Nottingham, Barrington, and Rochester.—Also a range sighted by Captain Parry in Melville island, in N lat. 75° 30′.

BLUE ISLAND, a village in Cook co., in Illinois, 200 m. NNE of Springfield.

BLUE LAKE, a lake in the state of Illinois, in N lat. 41° 35′, on the high grounds which divide the tributaries of the Illinois flowing SW, from the waters flowing NE into Lake Michigan.

BLUE LICK, a village in Clark co., in Iowa.

BLUE MOUNDS, a series of remarkable elevations on the NE part of Iowa co., in the state of Iowa, U. S., about 12 m. S of the Wisconsin river, and 30 m. W of Madison. They attain an alt. of 1,101 ft. above the level of the Wisconsin at Arena.

U. S., 112 m. S by E of Indianapolis.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, a mass of mountains occupying nearly the whole of the E part of the island of Jamaica. The central and principal ridge, called Coldridge, runs nearly E and W, and varies from 5,000 to 8,000 ft. in alt. Another ridge, running across the island from SE to NW, forms the W buttress of this mountain-mass. On the S coast these mountains approach the sea in gigantic spurs of rapid acclivity, and thickly covered with timber; on the opposite side of the island they assume a softer character, and are separated by broad fertile valleys, while a level plain, in some places 12 m. in breadth, extends between their base and the sea. Blue Mountain Peak has an alt. of 7,770 ft.; Portland Gap, 5,640 ft.; Catherine's Peak, 4,970 ft. It has been asserted that three peaks of the Coldridge attain respectively 8,184, 7,656, and 7,576 ft.; but these admeasurements have not been verified.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range of Eastern Australia, which extends from the Warragong Mountains, or Australian Alps, on the S, to the Liverpool range on the N, running at a greater or less distance from the sea, to which it approaches, on the parallel of Sydney, within 40 m., and in some places, as at Illawarra and Newcastle, throwing out spurs which run down to the shore. It has an average alt. of 3,000 ft. The first endeavours of the colonists to penetrate beyond these mountains to the country on the W were so frequently defeated, that a period of 25 years passed away ere a pass was discovered through what had long appeared an impregnable barrier. This was at last accomplished in 1813; and in the following year a practicable line of road was constructed, by convict labour, from Emu ford, on the Nepean river, to Bathurst plains. The ascent as far as Springwood, 12½ m., is amid scenery which may remind the traveller of some of the passes of the Alps; and the mountains are well-clothed with timber, chiefly Euca-

lypti and Casuarinæ; but beyond this to King's Table-land, the summit of the road, alt. 3,400 ft. [*Mitchell*] they are barren; and, covered only with a thick brush interspersed here and there with a few stunted gum-trees, rise in "grand and dreary monotony of form and colour." [*Meredith.*] The rock is here coarse ferruginous sandstone, exposed in all parts, and intersected by ravines "deep in proportion to the height of the surface." Along the side of York mountain [alt. 3,292 ft.] the road winds terrace-wise, and is barely wide enough to allow of two vehicles passing. Hence the road descends, by the pass of Mount Victoria, at an inclination of 1 in 15, into the fine vale of Clwydd, across which it is carried by an arch and embankment. At York mountain, which is 62 m. from Sydney, the sandstone formation ceases, and a primitive formation, composed of quartz, granitic, and syenitic rocks, commences, which continues to Bathurst. From Cox's river, which flows through a bed of trap and granite [*Mitchell*], the road abruptly ascends Mount Lamby, for a distance of 7 m.; and then, crossing Stony range, passes over a series of undulating plains to Bathurst, 120 m. from Sydney, and 1,970 ft. above sea-level.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, an intermediate range between the Rocky and the Cascade mountains in Oregon. The N part is known as the Peak mountains. The S section divides into two spurs; the E joining the Bear mountains, and connected with the Wahsatch chain which enters California, and the W running towards Mount Maclaughlin in the Cascade range. Several transverse ranges unite the Blue with the Rocky mountains.

BLUE MOUNTAINS. See ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, NALLA MALLA, and NEILGHERRIES.

BLUE RIVER. See ABAI.

BLUE RIVER, a river of Indiana, U. S., rising in Washington co., and flowing in a SSW course to the Ohio, which it joins on the r. bank, a little above Frederica. It is sometimes called the Big Blue, to distinguish it from a small stream of the same name, which also joins the Ohio, 11 m. further down.

BLUE (Big and LITTLE), two rivers of the Indian territory in N. America, which after uniting in one stream, join the Kansas on the l. bank, about 8 m. below the mouth of Republican fork. The Little B. has the longest course, rising near Fort Kearny, on the Nebraska, and flowing ESE above 100 m. and then ESE 70 m., to its junction with the Big Blue.

BLUE ROCK, a township in Muskingum co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 65 E of Columbus, on both sides of Muskingum river. Pop. 1,083.

BLUE SEA, a name sometimes given to that portion of the sea of Corea which lies between the S coast of the peninsula and the island of Formosa.

BLUE SPRING, a township in Stewart co., in the state of Tennessee, 61 m. WNW of Nashville.

BLUESTACK, the central and highest summit of a triple-headed range of mountain, in co. Donegal. The other summits are Croghnagur on the E, and Silverhill on the W; and the range extends from Glenties to the gap of Barnsmore. B. has an alt. of 2,213 ft. above sea-level; and is the loftiest summit in a considerable extent of the Donegal highlands.

BLUE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a village in Green Briar co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 227 m. N by W of Richmond, much resorted to as a watering-place, on account of the springs which have conferred on it its name. The village is in a valley presenting wild and picturesque scenery. The supply of the mineral water is abundant; and the quality resembles that of the White Sulphur springs, 22 m. to the E of this place.

BLUFF, a village in Mercer co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 142 m. NNW of Springfield.

BLUFF DALE, a village in Greene co., in Illinois, 78 m. SW of Springfield.

BLUFF ISLAND, an island on the S side of the estuary of the Cameroon's river, on the SW coast of Africa, in N lat. 3° 7′, E long. 9° 20′.—Also an island lying off the W coast of the island of Palawan, in the Chinese sea, in N lat. 10° 40′, E long. 119° 20′.

BLUFF POINT, or BREAKER'S POINT, the NW end of Sandalwood island, in S lat. 9° 42′.

BLUFFTON, a town in Wells co., in the state of Iowa, U. S., 107 m. NNE of Indianapolis.

BLUMBERG. See BLOMBERG.

BLUMECK, or BLUMEGG, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, 10 m. NNW of Schaffhausen. Pop. 288. Gypsum and alabaster are wrought near this place.

BLUMENAU, a village of Prussia, in the gov. of Königsberg, SW of Holland.

BLUMENFELD, a bailiwick and v. of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, 24 m. WNW of Constanz. Pop. of v. 227.

BLUMENSTEIN, a parish and v. in Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 6 m. W of Thun, at the foot of the Stockhorn, on the Fallbach. Pop. 862. There are mineral springs in the neighbourhood.—Also a v. of Kur-Hessen, in Lower Hessen, in the bailiwick of Rotenburg.

BLUMENTHAL, a village of Hanover, in the duchy of Bremen, 12 m. NW of Bremen, near the r. bank of the Weser. Pop. 282.—Also a v. of Hanover, W of Stade. Pop. 351.

BLUMLIS ALP, a portion of the Helvetic Alps, to the S of the lake of Lucerne, lying between the canton of Berne and the Valais. Its flanks are covered with enormous glaciers; and it attains an alt. of 12,168 ft.

BLUNDESTON, a parish in Suffolk, 3½ m. NW of Lowestoft. Area 1,573 acres. Pop. 663.

BLUNHAM, a parish in Bedfordshire, 5 m. NNW of Biggleswade, on the W bank of the Ivel. Area 3,300 acres. Pop. 1,122.

BLUNSDON (BROAD), a chapelry in Highworth p., in Wilts, 4 m. W by S of Highworth. Pop. 895.

BLUNSDON (ST. ANDREW), a parish in Wilts, 5 m. WSW of Highworth. Area 1,422 acres. Pop. 79.

BLUNTISHAM, a parish and township in Huntingdonshire, 5 m. NE by E of St. Ives, on the W bank of the Ouse. Area 3,423 acres. Pop. 1,550.

BLURTON AND LIGHTWOOD-FOREST, a chapelry in the p. of Trentham, in Staffordshire, 5 m. SE by E of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Area 2,210 acres. Pop. 978.

BLYA, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 6 m. NW of Dokkum, near the coast of the Wadden entrance to the Zuyder-zee.

BLYBOROUGH, a parish in Lincolnshire, 9 m. NE of Gainsborough. Area 3,080 acres. Pop. 197.

BLYMHILL, a parish in Staffordshire, 6 m. WNW of Brewood. Area 2,925 acres. Pop. 622.

BLYSSOOG, a river of Wales, rising in Pembrokeshire, and falling into the Tivy 5 m. SE of Cardigan.

BLYTH, or BLITHE, a river of Staffordshire, which rises to the E of Henley, and flows SSE 24 m. into the Trent, which it joins 5 m. below Rudgeley.—Also a river of Northumberland, rising in the central high lands of the co., and flowing E 20 m. into the German ocean.—Also a river of Suffolk, rising near Laxford, and flowing E into the German ocean, near Southwold. It has a course of 16 m., and is navigable to Halesworth, a distance of 8 m.

BLYTH, a parish and v. in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Area of p. 17,110 acres. Pop. 3,982.—The v. is 6 m. from East Retford, and locally in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 705. It has a fine church.

BLYTHBURGH, a parish and v. in Suffolk, 4 m. W of Southwold. Area of p. 4,116 acres. Pop. 1,118.

BLYTHE, a township in Marion co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S. Pop. 275.—Also a township in Caldwell co., in Missouri. Pop. 410.

BLYTHE (South), a township and port in Northumberland, in Earsdon p., 9 m. SE of Morpeth. Pop. in 1801, 1,170; in 1851, 2,060. About 100 small vessels belong to this port, which has a good harbour, and a lighthouse in N lat. 55° 7′, W long. 1° 30′. The chief exports are coal and salt.

BLYTHFORD, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. E by S of Halesworth, on the N bank of the Blyth. Area 947 acres. Pop. 194.

BLYTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. NE of Gainsborough. Area 2,830 acres. Pop. 716.

BNIN, or Bnialy, a town of Prussia, in the duchy of Posen, 12 m. NNE of Schrimm. Pop. in 1837, 1,153.

BO ISLANDS, or Hod Islands, a group off the SE extremity of Gilolo island, in S lat. 1° 12′, E long. 129° 10′. They are inhabited; and afford cocoanuts, and salt and dried fish.

BOA, a village of Norway, in the prov. of Christiansand, 20 m. S by W of Stavanger.

BOAD, or Bodha, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, on the S bank of the Mahanuddi, near the pass into the Cuttack district, 190 m. from the sea, and 280 SW of Calcutta. It gives name to a district having an area of 1,377 sq. m., with a pop. of 62,000.

BOAL. See Loango.

BOALSBURG, a village in Centre co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 84 m. NW of Harrisburg, on the main branch of Spring creek.

BOALZO, a village of Lombardy, in the Valteline, near the Adda, 2 m. SW of Tirano.

BOA-MORTE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the l. bank of the Rio Paraupeba, 15 m. ENE of the town of Queluz.

BOANES, a native tribe of Indians, in Buenos Ayres, located to the W of the Sierra d'Uruguay, between the river of that name and the Rio Negro.

BOARDMAN, a town in Trumbull co., in the state of Ohio, 10 m. SE of Warren, 127 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 929.

BOARHUNT, a parish in Southamptonshire, 2 m. NNE of Fareham. Area 1,938 acres. Pop. 283.

BOAS, a town of Austria, in the Siebenbrugen, NW of Mediasch.

BOASSICA, or Boacica, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, between the Rio-das-Ostras and the Macahe, near the coast. It is about 4,300 yards in length, and 1,050 yards in its greatest breadth; is of great depth, and abounds in fish. Several small streams flow into it, the largest of which gives name to the lake.

BOASSU, a small river of Brazil, in the district of San Gonçalo, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro. Its mouth forms a small port of difficult access.

BOATIANG, a town of Cambodia, on the l. bank of the Meinam, 150 m. N of Panompeng.

BOAT ISLAND, an island off the coast of Labrador, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, in N lat. 50°, W long. 60° 50′.

BOA-VIAGHEM, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara.—Also a fortified islet in the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro.

BOA-VISTA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, on the Tocantins.—Also a v. in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, on the l. bank of the Jatuba.—Also a v. in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the Sierra da Montiqueira; and another on the r. bank of the Rio de San Francisco.—Also a mountain-ridge in Brazil, branching off from the cordillera Hibiappaba, and separating the provinces of Ceara and Pianhi.—Also a mountain in the prov. of Sergipe, rising in the centre of a plain, on the r. bank of the Rio Real.—Also a v. on the S bank of the Rio Negro, 10 leagues above San Isabel.

BOA-VISTA, or Bonavista, one of the Cape Verd islands, in N lat. 16° 7′, W long. 22° 55′ 34″. It is low, rocky, and mountainous; and of nearly octagonal outline, measuring 10 m. across. Pop. 9,000. It produces cotton, indigo, and sugar; but salt is the principal article of export.

BOBADILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. NW of Malaga, on the r. bank of the Guadajos.

BOBALO (El), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 23 m. NNW of Madrid, near the l. bank of the Manzanares.

BOBBI, or Bonnio, a parish and village of Piedmont, in the valley of Lucerne. It occupies a highly elevated site, and is embosomed in hills, and overhung by vast mountain-peaks.

BOBBING, a parish in Kent, 2 m. W by N of Milton. Area 1,071 acres. Pop. 411.

BOBBINGTON, a parish in Salop, 8 m. SW of Wolverhampton. Area 2,676 acres. Pop. 418.

BOBBINGWORTH, a parish in Essex, 3 m. NW of Chipping-Ongar. Area 1,628 acres. Pop. 341.

BOBBIO, a prov. and town of Sardinia, in the gov. of Genoa. Pop. of p. in 1821, 31,354. It is divided into 27 com., and has an area of about 300 sq. m.—The cap., of the same name, is situated on the Trebbia, at the foot of the Apennines, 45 m. NE of Genoa. Pop. 4,000. It is the see of a bishop.

BOBENHAUSEN. See Barenhausen.

BOBENTHAL, a town of Bavaria, in the Pfalz circle, on the Lauter. Pop. 3,820.

BOBER, a river of Prussia, in Silesia, rising near a v. of the same name, on the flank of the Rehhorn, on the Riesengebirge, 4 m. NW of Schatzlar, in Bohemia, and flowing into the Oder, on the l. bank, at Krossen, in Brandenburg, after a course of 200 m., in which it passes Liebau, Landshut, Hirschberg, Bunzlau, Sagan, Naumburg, and Bobersberg. Its principal affluent is the Queiss, which joins it on the l. bank, near the Sagan. It also receives the Zacken, and the Tschirna, on the l.; and the Sprotta on the r.

BOBERNHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the Pfalz circle, N of Frankenthal. Pop. 630.

BOBERSBERG, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, 10 m. S of Krossen, on the Bober. Pop. 1,420.

BOBILI, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, in N lat. 18° 20′, celebrated for its desperate defence against a French force in 1757.

BOBINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, on the Sinkel river. Pop. 1,328.

BOBLINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the Neckar circle, 12 m. SW of Stutgard, at an alt. of 1,480 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 3,200. There are chemical works here, and several breweries.

BOBR, Bover, or Biebeza, a river of Russia, an affluent of the Nareva, which it joins on the r. bank, above Wizna, after a long and almost torpid course through a level sandy district, in which, after passing Goniandz, it converts an area of above 200 sq. m. into a morass. Its principal affluents are the Netta and the Lyk.

BOBRKA, a town of Austria, in the gov. of Lemberg, in Galicia, 40 m. NW of Brzezan. Pop. 5,148.

BOBROF, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronez, on the r. bank of the Bitioug. Pop. 5,500.

BOBRONISK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 80 m. SE of Minsk, on the Berezina, at the confluence of the Bobronika. Pop. 5,500. This is a prin-

cipal station for the steamers which navigate the Dnieper and the Berezina.

BOBROWNIKI, a town of Russian Poland, 30 m. NW of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 1,500.

BOCA the Spanish, Bocca the Italian, term for the narrow entrance of a river or bay, or the point of efflux of a deltoid branch from the main stream of a river. It literally signifies *mouth*; and is of frequent occurrence in the designation of places visited by the earlier navigators. The term *cano* is sometimes used as its equivalent.

BOCA CHICA, [i. e. 'Little mouth' or 'channel,'] the entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in S America, in N lat. 10° 19' 30", W long. 75° 26' 17".—Also the smaller entrance into the bay of Manilla, in the Philippines, lying between the island of Corregidor and the peninsula of Batan.

BOCA DE ALCATRACES, a narrow channel between some small islands near the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. 23°.

BOCA DE CANAVERA, a narrow channel between the islands of Quadra and Vancouver, in N lat. 48° 57'.

BOCA DE CARANGERA, the western entrance of the river of Cambodia.

BOCA CAUTIVA, a channel leading into San Carlos bay, on the coast of Florida.

BOCA DE CHIRIQUI, a channel of the Spanish main, which forms the entrance into Chiriqui lagune, on the coast of Panama, in N lat. 8° 50'.

BOCA ESCONDIDA, a bay on the W coast of Yucatan.

BOCA GRANDE, the larger channel leading into the bay of Manilla, on the coast of the island of Luzon, between the island of Sinalim and Pulo Cavallo.—Also a channel in San Carlos bay, on the coast of Florida, affording good anchorage in 18 ft. water.—Also a bay at the mouth of the Zucar, on the SE coast of Costa-Rica, in N lat 10° 50'.

BOCA. See also Bocca.

BOCAGE (Le), a district of France, in Normandy, in the dep. of Calvados, between the Orne river and the ocean. Its cap. is Vire.

BOCAINA, a village of Brazil in the prov. of Pianhy, on the Guaribas river.—Also a v. of Minas-Geraes, in the comarca of Rio-da-Parahibuna.—Also a serra or mountain-range in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, a branch of the Organ cordillera.

BOCALIEU. See Bacalieu.

BOCAS CERRADAS, four narrow channels communicating with the Madre laguna on the Tampico coast of Mexico, in N lat. 25°.

BOCAS DEL DRAGO, a series of channels between the island of Trinidad and the continent of America, forming the N entrance into the gulf of Paria. They are four in number, and their navigation is extremely intricate owing to the currents, and the frequent sudden lullings of the wind.

BOCAS-DEL-TORO, a territory of New Granada, forming the NW corner of the department of Ystmo, and, with the islands in the laguno of Chiriqui, having an area of 721 sq. m. Its boundaries on the N are the Atlantic; on the E and S the prov. of Veraguas; on the W Costa-Rica. Up to 1843 it constituted part of Veraguas.

BOCAYRENTE, or Bocairent, a town of Spain, prov. of Valencia, 12 m. S of San-Felipe. Pop. 4,070.

BOCCA DI CATTARO, or Bouches-de-Cattaro, the singularly outlined harbour of the town of Cattaro, on the coast of Dalmatia, lying between N lat. 42° 24' and 42° 30'. It consists of a series of lends and reaches, amidst the roots of the Montenegro chain, through which a vessel must steer in a series of short traverses; but the whole affords an excellent and capacious harbour. The coasts are inhabited by a peculiar race of men, known as the Bocchesi, who are said to number 40,000.

BOCCA TIGRIS, or The Bogue, the entrance of the Chuklang river, on the coast of China. To this point, which is 45 m. from Hongkong, and 32 m. below Canton, the estuary of the river presents a broad expanse. The main part of the Chuklang river flows through the Bogue; but to the W several deltoid branches form shallow channels through which the flat-bottomed trading vessels of the natives can sail to Canton. The Bogue is defended by six forts, three of which are placed immediately in the entrance, and two 2 m. lower down, while another is about 2 m. above, on the W side of the river. The distance across between the two lower forts, which are placed opposite each other, and mounted 10 guns each, when the Bogue was forced in Sept. 1834 by the Imogene and Andromache, is about 3 m. At Wangton the breadth of the river does not exceed two-thirds of a mile; and on both sides of the river at this spot are very formidable looking batteries. A huge black-looking rock, called Tiger island, 2 m. above Wangton, displays another large battery; and as the narrowness of the deep channel obliges every ship to pass close under it, if this fort were properly manned the passage would be quite impracticable. A second bar occurs about 7 m. above Tiger island, and 22 m. from Canton; but the defences upwards to Whampoa, which is the port of Canton, and 10 m. below that city, are quite insignificant.

BOCCHETTA (La), a mountain and pass of the Northern Apennines, in the Sardinian states, between Genoa and Novi, 15 m. from either of these places. It is the most elevated point in this section of the Apennines: the highest part of the pass being 6,660 ft. above sea-level. From this lofty position there is a noble view of Genoa and its gulf. Two copious streams descend from it; the Polcevera which runs S to the gulf of Genoa; and the Lemma, a still more considerable stream, which runs N to the Orba. The B. is difficult to cross, being so narrow, in some places on the old line of road, that three persons could scarcely walk abreast. A new and more practicable, though less picturesque, road by Campo Macone has been executed within these few years. The pass is an important military post, as the key of Italy on the side of Genoa, and is well-defended by several redoubts.

BOCCHIGLIERO, a town of Naples in Calabria Citra, 6 m. W of Campana. Pop. 3,380.

BOCH-KOGEL, a mountain of Tyrol, about 20 m. SSW of Innsbruck, at the head of the Stuben-thal. Its height is supposed to be nearly equal to that of Mont Blanc, while, "shooting up at once without support or gradation" into a point whitened with eternal snow, its effect is more striking than that of the great mountain of Savoy.—*Eustace.*

BOCHNIA, a circle or administrative division of Galicia; bounded on the N by Cracow and Poland; on the E by the circle of Tarnov; on the S by the circle of Sandecz; and on the W by that of Myslenice. The Vistula defines its N frontier: the Dunajec its E; on the S a branch of the Carpathians gives it a mountainous character; and in this quarter are extensive and valuable forests, and the productive mines of Wieliczka and Bochnia. In other quarters it is an open grain country varied by low ranges of hills. The superficial area of the circle is 46 German or 977 English sq. m. In 1837, of this surface 191,585 jochs were in cultivation; 76,292, in forests; 45,626, in meadows and gardens; and 47,209 in pasture. The pop. in the same year amounted to 214,006, of whom 6,000 were Jews. The circle contains 5 cities, 9 towns, and 377 villages.

Bochnia, the cap. of the above circle, is situated near the Raba or Raab river, 24 m. ESE of Cracow. It is a well-built town, and is surrounded by a range of low argillaceous hills, in which are extensive salt-mines, which were first opened in the 13th cent., and at present yield about 15,000 tons of salt annually. The pop. of the town, which is the seat of a board-of-mines, is 4,800.

BOCHOLT, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the regency and 48 m. W of Munster, on the Aa. Pop. 43,646. It has some distilleries, silk and cotton works, and iron-foundries. The environs are rich in iron. There is a fine castle here belonging to the princes of Salm-Salm.—Also a cor. and village of

Belgium, in Limburg, 2 m. NNW of Bree. Pop. 1,337.

BOCHUM, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the gov. and 33 m. W of Arnsberg. Pop. 3,496. A considerable quantity of hardware goods is manufactured here.

BOCIGAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. SSE of Burgos.

BOCKAU, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 5 m. WNW of Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Ochsenkopf. Pop. 1,627. It is celebrated for its manufactures of aromatic essences, and has an active trade in dried herbs and medicinal plants. Cobalt, silver, and iron are mined in the neighbourhood.

BOCKENEM, a town of Hanover, in the district and 17 m. SE of Hildesheim, on the Nette. Pop. 2,352.

BOCKENFIELD, a township in Felton p., Northumberland, 8 m. N of Morpeth. Pop. 127.

BOCKENHEIM. See BOUQUENOM.

BOCKHOLTZ, a town of Limburg, in the arrond. and 16 m. E of Maestricht. Pop. 903.

BOCKING, a parish and v. in Essex, 2 m. N of Braintree, on the N bank of the Pant. Area of p. 4,607 acres. Pop. 3,846.—The v. forms a suburb of Braintree on the N. Manufactories of silk and crape give employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants.

BOCKLETON, a parish in Herefordshire, 5 m. S of Tenbury. Area 3,229 acres. Pop. 383.

BOCKWORTH, a range of mountains in co. Mayo, extending about 4 m. NE, from a point 1½ m. NE of Claggan.

BOCOGNANO, a canton and commune of Corsica, 18 m. NE of Ajaccio. Pop. of cant. in 1831, 4,359; of com. in 1841, 1,902.

BOCONNOC, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. ENE of Lostwithiel. Area 2,003 acres. Pop. 343. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, was born at his father's seat in this p., on the 15th of Nov., 1708.

BOCQUA, a village on the Niger, below Kakunda, and above Attah. Between this latter town and B., the course of the river is about SW, with several turnings in it, and the breadth varies from 2 to 6 m. A fair is held here every ten days, which is attended by the merchants of Eboe and Attah, by Bonny traders from the S, and traders from Eggah and Jundah on the N, besides great numbers from the interior. Bullocks, goats, fish, rice, fowls, and eggs are abundant and cheap.

BOCZA, or BOTZA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Liptau, 12 m. SE of Werbicze, on a river of the same name, and at the foot of the Teufelhochzeit, [alt. 2,614 ft.] Pop. 1,174. There are copper-mines in the neighbourhood; and gold was formerly mined here, but its working has for some time been abandoned.

BODAJIK, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 12 m. NW of Stuhlweissenburg, on the Sarviz. There are sulphurous mineral springs here.

BODDEN (THE), an arm of the sea, which separates the island of Rügen from the mainland of Pomerania.

BODDINGTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. NW by W of Cheltenham. Area 930 acres. Pop. 443.—Also a p. in Northamptonshire, 9 m. SW of Daventry. Area 3,770 acres. Pop. 726.

BODDOM, a fishing village on the coast of Buchan, near Peterhead, close to the promontory called Boddom-head, or more frequently Buchan-ness.

BODE, a river of Germany, which rises in the Harz mountains, in four streams, namely, the Kalte Bode, descending from the Brocker, and the Warme B., the Rap-B., and the Lup-B., rising in the Prussian and Brunswick territories; flows from W to E through the regency of Magdeburg, passing Quedlinburg, Groningen, Egeln, and Strasfurt, and flows into the Saale at Kloster-Nienburg, after a course of 74 m. It is a fine romantic stream in the higher part of its course.

BODEAU, a river and lake of Louisiana, U. S. The river rises in Arkansas, and flows S by W through Lafayette and Clayborne counties; and discharges itself into the lake at its NE extremity, in N lat. 32° 37'.

BODEDERN, a parish in Anglesea, 6 m. E of Holyhead. Pop. 1,153.

BODEFELD, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the gov. and 18 m. SE of Arnsberg. Pop. 750.

BODEGA (LA), a settlement founded by the Russians in 1812, on the W coast of California, in N lat. 38° 19', 80 m. NW of San Francisco, at the mouth of the Slavinska-Ross. Like the entrance to San Francisco bay, the land on the N side of the entrance is much bolder than that on the S. The port is inconvenient and small; and the whole establishment was recently sold by the Russian American company to Captain Suter for 30,000 dollars. The pop., previous to this, was occasionally from 400 to 500.

BODEGRAVE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S Holland, 13 m. SE of Leyden, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 2,100.

BODENBURG, a town of Brunswick, within the Hanoverian territory, 12 m. S of Hildesheim, on the Lamme. Pop. 800.

BODENFELDE, a town of Hanover, 20 m. NW of Munden, on the r. bank of the Weser. Pop. 1,018. Potash is manufactured here.

BODENHAM, a parish in Herefordshire, 8 m. NNE of Hereford. Area 5,260 acres. Pop. 1,113, of whom 341 were in the township of B.

BODENHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of the Rhine, 5 m. NNW of Oppenheim, near the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,726. Excellent wine is made here.

BODEN-SEE. See CONSTANZ (LAKE OF).

BODENSTADT, or PODSTATA, a town of Moravia, the cap. of a seignory of the same name, in the regency of Brunn, and circle of Prerau, 20 m. E of Olmutz. Pop. 1,305. It contains a castle; and possesses some manufactories of linen. It is of considerable antiquity; and was formerly a town of some importance.

BODENSTOWN, a parish in co. Kildare, 3 m. N by E of Naas. Area 2,831 acres. Pop. 393.

BODENTEICH, a bailiwick and town of Hanover, in the principality and 30 m. SSE of Lüneburg, on the l. bank of the Ilmenau. Pop. of t. 587. It has some linen-manufactories.

BODENWERDER, a town of Hanover, in an insulated portion of the principality of Callenburg, on the Weser, 15 m. SE of Hameln, and 30 m. SSW of Hanover. Pop. 1,415. It possesses some cotton-mills, and a considerable trade in linen fabrics and timber.

BODERSWEGER, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 5 m. SSW of Bischofsheim, and 6 m. ENE of Strasburg. Pop. 1,102. It possesses a considerable trade in hemp, the produce of the locality.

BODEWRYD, a parochial chapelry in the co. of Anglesea, 3 m. SW of Amlwch. Pop. 28.

BODFARY, a parish partly in Denbighshire, partly in Flintshire, 4 m. NE of Denbigh. Pop. 945.

BODFERIN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 14 m. SW by S of Pwllheli. Pop. 57.

BODGADFAN, a township in Llangelynin p., in Merionethshire. Pop. 211.

BODHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. E of Holt. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. 292.

BODICOTT, a chapelry in Adderbury p., in Ox

fordshire, 2 m. S of Banbury. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. 673.

BODIDDA, a township in Gyffon p., in Carnarvonshire. Pop. 151.

BODIDRIS, a township in Llanarmon p., Denbighshire. Pop. 106.

BODIGHEIM, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Main and Tauber, 4 m. S of Bucheim, and 31 m. ENE of Heidelburg. Pop. 771. It contains a castle.

BODIGUAS, a tribe of S American Indians, in the republic of New Grenada, and prov. of Sta Marta. They are extremely fierce, and at the period of the Spanish invasion, in combination with the Bondas and Jericobas, opposed a most pertinacious resistance to the conquerors.

BODIHAM, or BODIAM, a parish in Sussex, 7 m. NNE of Battle, on the N bank of the Rother. Area 1,596 acres. Pop. 306.

BODILIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finisterre, cant. of Landivisian. Pop. 1,741.

BODIO, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessin, in the valley of Laventina, near the l. bank of the Tessin, 9 m. NNE of Bellinzona. The river is here crossed by a bridge of curious construction.

BODMANN, a village of the duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, 5 m. SSE of Stockach, at the entrance of the river of that name into the lake of Constanz. Pop. 843. It contains the ruins of a castle, formerly the residence of the lieutenants of the Carlovingian kings, from which the lake takes the name of Bodmann or Boden-See. Pop. 843.

BODMIN, a parish and borough in Cornwall, 25 m. W by N of Plymouth, 21 m. W of Launceston. Area of p. 6,191 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,782; in 1851, 4,705. The town is nearly in the centre of the co., and consists chiefly of one long street running E and W. The church is a spacious structure, in the later style of English architecture. Bone lace was formerly manufactured here in considerable quantities; but this branch of trade has declined; that of shoemaking affords considerable employment. By the municipal act of 1835, the government of the town is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. B. is the place of election for the two members for the eastern division of Cornwall; it also unites with the parishes of Lanivet, Lanhydrock, and Helland, in returning two borough-members. The pop. of the parl. borough in 1851 was 6,337. The number of electors in 1842–3 was 405. Under the old regime its 37 corporation-voters enjoyed the same right. The county-sessions and assizes are all now holden in this town: the spring-assizes having been removed from Launceston, and the April sessions from Truro, in 1839. A new hall has been erected in the town for the purpose of the assize-business, with two handsome courts. The grand jury-room, indictment-room, and other requisite offices, are all within the building. A new mayoralty house, and judge's lodging, was built in 1838. The county-gaol and house-of-correction is situated below the town. It is neat and well-arranged, and contains 177 cells, 15 wards, 16 day-rooms, and 15 airing-yards. Two tread-mills, both connected with the same shaft, and two crank-machines, are attached to the building. The employments of the inmates, though various, are not very productive to the county. The number of prisoners in 1835 was 569. A railway runs from B. to Wadebridge, at the head of Padstow harbour.

BODNEY, a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. W by S of Watton. Area 2,605 acres. Pop. in 1851, 103.

BODO, an island off the coast of Flores, in the Eastern sea, in S lat. 8° 19', E long. 120° 1'.

BODOE, a town of Norway, the cap. of the bailliwick of Nordland, at the extremity of a peninsula on the N side of the Salten-fiord. It has a port. Pop. in 1835, 277. It was erected into a town in 1816.

BODONAL, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 46 m. SSE of Badajoz.

BODONITZA, a town of Greece, in the prov. and 30 m. NNW of Livadia, on a stream which flows into the gulf of Molo or Zeitun, and near the entrance of the pass of Thermopylæ. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Thronium*.

BODORGAW. See EGLWYS-AEL.

BODOWEEN. See ABERFRAW.

BODROG, a river of Hungary, in the com. of Zemplin, formed by the confluence of the Laborcz, Ondova, and Latorcza, at a point 1 m. to the NE of Zemplin. It flows in a SW direction past Patak and Keresztur, and, after a course of 40 m., unites with the Theiss near the town of Tokay. It forms with the latter river the low island of Bodrogköz.

BODROGH. See BACS.

BODROG-KERESZTUR. See KERESZTUR.

BODROUN, or BODRUN, a town of Asia Minor, in the sanjak of Sagla, on the N side of the gulf of Scala Nova, 27 m. SW of Smyrna. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Teos*.

BODUAYN, a town of Burmah, on the Myeenguga or Myit-nge, an affluent of the Irawaddi. In the environs are mines of gold and silver.

BODUNGEN (Gross), a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, in the regency and 42 m. NW of Erfurth, and 10 m. W of Nordhausen, on the Wipper. Pop. 800. It contains a castle, and has manufactories of woollen stuffs, linen, and potash.

BODWROG, a parochial chapelry in the co. of Anglesea, 10½ m. E by S of Holyhead. Pop. 350.

BODZANOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, gov. of Oppeln, in the circle and 12 m. ENE of Rosenburg, near the Liszwarta. Pop. 700. In the environs is an iron-mine.

BODZANOWO, a town of Poland, in the obwod and 15 m. ESE of Plock, on an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 233.

BODZECIN, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Sandomir, 32 m. SSW of Radom. It contains a palace belonging to the bishop of Cracow, and about 135 houses.

BOE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Agen. Pop. 1,186.—Also a town of Norway, in the prov. of N Bergben, on the N bank of the estuary of the Sogne-fiord, 50 m. N of Bergen. —Also a town of Norway, in the amt of Bradsberg, on the r. bank of the Flodals, 20 m. WNW of Skien.

BOEGE, a town of Savoy, in the prov. of Faucigny, 9 m. N of Bonneville, and 12 m. E of Geneva. It has three annual fairs, the trade of which consists chiefly in cattle and mules. Pop. 1,100.

BOEHMERWALD, or BOHEMIAN FOREST, [BOHEMIAN, *Szumava*,] a chain of mountains in Germany, which, from the Fichtelberg, its point of junction with the Erzegebirge, extends, in a direction generally from NW to SE, from the sources of the Eger, in 50° 2' N lat., and 11° 55' E long., to the rise of the Moravian mountains, in 49° N lat., and 13° 15' E long., at the knot whence the different sources of the Taya and of the Luschnitz flow. This chain separates the basin of the Elbe from that of the Danube; and makes part of that series of high lands which establishes in Europe the division of the waters flowing, on one side, towards the Baltic, the North sea, and the Atlantic; and on the other towards the Mediterranean, the Black sea, and the Caspian. Its ridge marks on many points the limit of Bohemia with Bavaria to the SW, and with the archduchy of Austria to the S. From the Fichtelberg, this ridge directs itself first to the E, between the Eger and the Nab, as far as 12° 20' E long.; then to the SE, forming some small windings; then to the E, to the source of the Knupp; and finally to the NE, to its junction

with the Moravian mountains. Its extent is 206 geog. m.; its breadth towards the NW extremity is 12¼ geog. m.; at its centre 20 geog. m.; and at the S end upwards of 30 geog. m. This ridge at its first outset diminishes in height to the point where it turns to the SE; then it rises as far as the passage of the road from Ratisbon to Pilsen, by Waldmunchen. It attains its greatest height in 13° 20′ E long., between that passage and the source of the Muldau. It diminishes in height greatly after leaving this point; and where it joins the Moravian ridge, it is nothing more than the back of an undulating region. The highest summits are the Untersberg, 859 Vienna toises or 5,897 ft.; the Arberg, in 49° 6′ N lat., at the sources of the Regen, 4,437 ft.; the Rachel, between those of the Great Regen and the Ils, 4,048 ft.; the Dreyssel, near those of the Moldau, 2,975 ft.; the Copper-chaper or Kuffer-capelle, 2,883 ft.; the Bierhugel, 2,865 ft.; and Einseidel, in the circle of Pilsen, 2,757 ft. On the side of Bohemia, the slopes of this chain are gentlest; but towards Bavaria and Austria the declivity is very steep. In general the Boehmerwald, whose base is granite covered with clayey schist, presents steep summits, needles, profound gulfs, and numerous marshes. The dense forests which cover it serve as retreats for bears and lynxes. "The high valleys only that run up amidst the spurs of the mountains, scantily tilled, support a few robust and simple men, half-foresters, half-peasants, little changed in speech or habits from the rudeness of ancient times, and still living with undisturbed faith in the customs and traditions of the past. They seldom wander beyond the limits of this secluded region, and know little of strangers from the busier world beyond it. Here, then," says a recent and evidently well-informed writer, "may still be found, in undisturbed power, the awfulness, as well as the beauty, of forest and mountain scenery; the deep impressiveness of which is to the German what the ocean influences are to the English poet. It is a region of exceeding loveliness, encircled with the mystery of solitude; where the solemn grandeur of nature is spread out in vast but not ungracious outlines. Green valleys nestle amidst the tufted precipices; the upland glades often spread their bosoms to form the basin of lakes dark with mountain and forest shadows; the woods, too, are musical with the falls of trickling waters, bright as the dew; and the trees that cover the ruggedness of primeval rocks grow up stately and umbrageous, in a climate that is mild and delicious all through the summer months, and in winter shelter from the mountain air the clearings and valleys, which they embrace with a perennial vegetation. It is one of the few districts now remaining in the heart of modern Europe where nature may still be found slumbering in majestic proportions, unchanged by the quick industry of man; where a sensitive, dreamy lover of her looks and voices may still busy himself, and for a time forget the restless work of human energies and human wants, that has nearly effaced her original features from the Europe of our day." The Eger, which proceeds from the point of junction of the Erzegebirge and the Boehmerwald, is, with the Moldau, the only affluent which this chain furnishes directly to the Elbe. The other rivers worthy of notice, such as the Beraun, the Woltawa, and the Luschnitz, descend also from the same side; but they are mere tributaries of the Moldau. Amongst the number of branches which the B. detaches into Bohemia, may be cited the principal branch, which runs E and W, and divides the affluents on the r. bank of the Eger from the numerous tributaries of the Moldau; the Braywald, which runs NE from the left of the Woltawa to the S of the Beraun; the Lisswald, which runs SE from the source and from the left of the Moldau, as far as towards Krumau, and the branches of which diminish to the N, on the Woltawa. The Nab, the Regen, the Ils, the Kamp, the Taya, and some other less considerable streams, furrow the SW and SE sides, and fall into the Danube, with the exception, however, of the Taya, which does not fall into that river but by the intermediation of the Morawa. These streams are separated by branches projected from the main range, of which the most remarkable are the Baierwald, which is detached from the Rachel, and which bifurcates, one branch going to the SW, near Ratisbon, and the other S, as far as Passau. The Greinerwald follows the r. bank of the Kamp, and terminates with it. Between the Taya and the Kamp, and particularly to the left of the latter stream, with which it describes an arch, the Wildgebirge is seen to extend.

BOEKEL, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N Brabant, 17 m. ESE of Bois-le-Duc.

BOEN, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire, arrond. of Montbrison, on the l. bank of the Lignon, 9 m. N of Montbrison. It contains some paper-mills, and has a considerable commerce in wine, the produce of the locality, corn, and timber. Pop. 1,438.

BOENZA. See SAINT SALVADOR.

BOEO (CAPE), a headland of Sicily, in the dist. of Trepani, 1½ m. W of Marsala, forming the most westerly angle of the island. It is the celebrated *Lilybæum Promontorium* of the Romans.

BŒOTIA, a department of Modern Greece, skirted on the S by the dep. of Thebes and the gulf of Corinth. Pop. in 1840, 31,670.

BOERSCH, or BERSCH, a commune and town of France, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, cant. of Rosheim, 18 m. N of Schélestat. Pop. 2,345.

BOESCHEN. See BISCHHEIM.

BOESDORF, a town of Oldenburg, in a detached portion of the duchy within the prov. of Holstein, 23 m. NNW of Lubeck.

BOESINGHE, a canal of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, extending from Ypres to the fort of Knocke, where, after a course of 12 m., it unites with the Yperlee by means of a sluice. Also a commune 3½ m. N of Ypres. Pop. 1,789.

BOETIS. See GUADALQUIVER.

BOETON, or BUTUNG, a hilly island off the SE coast of Celebes, in S lat. 5° 25′. It has an area of about 140 sq. m.

BOEUFF, a town of Franklin co., U. S., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 1,662.—Also a river which, after a course of about 180 m. through the states of Arkansas and Louisiana, unites with the Washita in N lat. 31° 47′, 10 m. N of Harrisburg.

BOEUFF, BAYOU, or CREEK OF LOUISIANA, an inosculation of the Red river and the Atchafalaya, in the state of Louisiana, U. S. It separates from the former at Alexandria, in Rapide par., is joined by the Bayou de Crocodile in St. Landre par., and thence taking the name of Courta-bleau, enters the Atchafalaya 18 m. ESE of Opelousas. To the E of Cheneyville it sends off a branch which reaches the Atchafalaya, after a circuitous course through Avoyelles par. The banks of the B. are fertile.

BOEVO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 50 m. NE of Mohilev, on an affluent of the Dnieper, 25 m. E of Orcha.

BOFFIN, a lake in co. Galway, in the district of Cunnemara, 4½ m. W of Oughterard.

BOFFRES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Vernoux. Pop. 1,618.

BOG, a river of Russia, a tributary of the Dnieper, which rises 6 m. SSW of Staro-Constantinov in Volhynia; receives the Ingul, Balta, Tshertal, and Salonika in Podolia; flows SE to Nikolaieffsk, watering Bratzla, Bohopol, Olviopol, and Vosne-

sensk; descends near Sekolnie into the low ground extending along the r. bank of the Dnieper, where it spreads out into a liman of nearly 50 m. in length; and joins the Dnieper to the E of Oczakof, after a course of 450 m. It receives the Seninka or Siniuka at Olviopol. Its current, except when swollen by rains, is slow, particularly in the lower part of its course.

BOG. See Bug.

BOGAN, a river of Australia, rising in Hervey's range, and the elevated country between the Lachlan and the Macquarie, and flowing W with a steady current of 4 m. per hour [in Sept.], to its junction with the Darling, after a course of 250 m.

BOGARIAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, and dist. and 25 m. SSW of Boglipoor, on the l. bank of the Goga.

BOGARRAH, or Bigerra, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of La Mancha, near the r. bank of the Alamedas, 27 m. ESE of Alcarax.

BOGASEN, a town of Prussia, in the duchy and 24 m. N of Posen, on the l. bank of the Welna, 27 m. NW of Gnesen.

BOGASHUA CAPE, a promontory on the S coast of Arabia, in the prov. of Hadramaut in N lat. 14° 6', E long. 50°. The contiguous land is high.

BOGASIE, a river of S Africa, in the Kaffir territory, which enters the Indian ocean to the S of the bay of Lorenzo Marquez.

BOGATOI, or Bogatti, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 50 m. S of Kursk, in the dist. and 20 m. SSW of Oboyane, on the Pena. Pop. in 1833, 182.

BOGDAN. See Moldavia.

BOGDANOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Taurida, on the r. bank of the Molotchnoola, 47 m. SSE of Alexandrovsk. Pop. 1,150. It is situated in a sterile district.

BOGDANY, a town of Hungary, in the Saboltscher comitat, 36 m. NNE of Debreczin.

BOGDA GORA, or Bogdo Ool., a hill of rock-salt in Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Astrakan, 40 m. E of Tchernoi-Jar. It is an isolated peak, in the midst of an immense steppe; and from the supposed resemblance of its outline to a lion couchant, is sometimes called Arslan-Nia, or Lion's Mount.

BOGDA. See Bokda.

BOGDINSKOI, or Baskoutchatskoe, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Astrakan, and dist. of Tchernoi-Jar, at the foot of the Bogda-Gora. It is 20 m. in circuit, and affords large quantities of salt of the finest description.

BOGEN, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 4 m. S of Mitterfels, at the junction of a river of the same name with the Danube. Pop. 1,143. It contains extensive breweries.

BOGENBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial of Mitterfels, on a mountain of the same name, near the Bogen. It contains a church, one of the most resorted to as a place of pilgrimage in the kingdom, on account of an image of the Virgin of great celebrity. Pop. 218.

BOGENDORF, a village of Silesia, in the regency of Leignitz, in the circle and 18 m. WSW of Sagan. Pop. 1,300. The environs contain mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead.

BOGENHAUSEN, a village of Bavaria, 2 m. NE of Munich, on the Isar, in N lat. 48° 8' 45", and E long. 11° 36' 42", or 46 min. 29·5 sec. E in time of Greenwich. The royal observatory of Munich, one of the finest in Europe, was established here in 1817. It contains also a royal castle and baths. Pop. 196.

BOGENSEE, or Botzensee, a town of Denmark, in the island and diocese of Tyen, 15 m. NW of Odensee, on a small bay of the Little Belt. Pop. 800. It possesses distilleries of brandy, and has a considerable commerce in grain. Cummin is extensively cultivated in the environs. There is a harbour here with 9 ft. water; and a ferry crosses from this to Juidsuinde on the Jutland coast. Fairs are held here twice a-year.

BOGESUND. See Ulricehamn.

BOGGAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, on the l. bank of the Gunduk, 120 m. NNW of Patna. To the N of this town are extensive forests which afford excellent timber, and of which large quantities are conveyed to the dockyards of Calcutta.

BOGGAUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 17 m. ESE of Goruckpoor.

*** BOGHAZ, a Turkish word signifying 'the fauces,' or 'the throat;' hence applied in topography to a gorge or mountain-pass.

BOGHELA, or Baghelcund, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, watered by the Sone and Mahana. It produces wheat, barley, &c., but is very inadequately cultivated, the rearing of sheep and cattle forming the chief occupation of the inhabitants. This dist. is under the protection of, and to some extent tributary to, the British government. Its principal towns are Bandugurh and Mackondabad.

BOGKOWITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. ESE of Hradisch. Pop. 1,800.

BOGLIACCO, a village of Venetian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, at the foot of M. Castello, on the E side of Lake Garda, 16 m. NE of Salo. It consists of two parts, the most southerly of which is named Santa Pietro di Bogliacco. It is generally well built, and contains a fine villa belonging to the counts of Petrini, with orange and citron gardens of great extent.

BOGLIO, or Beuil, a town of the prov. and 32 m. NW of Nice, on an affluent of the Var. Pop. 1,100.

BOGLIPUR. See Bhaugulpore.

BOGLIUNO, a town of Illyria, in the prov. and 30 m. SSE of Trieste. It is situated in an elevated and extremely fertile dist.

BOGMUTTI, a river of Hindostan, which takes its rise in the prov. of Nepal in Mount Devighat, to the E of Katmandu, runs SSE, receives in the prov. of Bahar the Sikrauna, Backiah, &c., and enters the Ganges, 9 m. ENE of Monghir, after a course of about 255 m.

BOGNOR, a chapelry and town in the p. of South Bersted, in Sussex, 6½ m. SE of Chichester. Pop. 1,913. It is an agreeable watering-place.

BOGODUKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of the dist. of the same name, in the gov. and 30 m. WNW of Kharkov, on the r. bank of the Merlo, 60 m. NE of Poltova. It is surrounded by a ditch and ramparts of earth, and contains 4 churches. It possesses a considerable trade in skins of cattle, sheep, and goats, great numbers of which are reared in the dist., and is celebrated for its orchards. Pop. in 1833, 10,606. The dist. is watered by the Vorskla and Merlo.

BOGOGNANO, a town in the island of Corsica, cant. of Celavo, 17 m. NE of Ajaccio.

BOGOIAVLENSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 31 m. NW of Kherson, on the l. side of the estuary of the Bug, 4 m. SE of Nicolaiev. It contains a fine palace surrounded by gardens.

BOGOPOL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, on the l. bank of the Bog, at the confluence of the Sinlouka, and opposite Olviopol.

BOGORIA, or Bogoryа, a town of Russian Poland, in the district and 21 m. W of Sandomira, on an affluent of the Wrona. It contains about 80 houses. Pop. 500.

BOGORODITZK, a town of Russia, cap. of the dist. of the same name, in the gov. and 40 m. SE

of Tula, at the confluence of the Lesnoi-Upert and Vinkova. It contains about 500 houses, 4 churches, and an imperial castle, and possesses a considerable trade in grain and honey. Pop. 7,000. The dist., watered by the Upa, is level, and covered in some parts with marshes and brushwood. It produces grain, lint, and hemp, and affords fuller's earth.

BOGORODSK, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of the dist. of the same name, in the gov. and 25 m. ENE of Moscow, on the r. bank of the Kazma. Pop. 560. The dist. is low, and is to a great extent covered with forests and brushwood. It contains numerous ponds and marshes, and upwards of 60 streams of different dimensions. It possesses several paper and other manufactories. Pop. 58,250.

BOGORODSKOE, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 85 m. NNW of Penza. It has a manufactory of sailcloth.

BOGOROSLANE, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of the dist. of the same name, in the gov. and 185 m. NW of Orenburg, in a plain, near the confluence of the river of the same name with the Kinel. It is inhabited by 400 veteran soldiers. The dist. is generally flat, and is watered by the Sok and Kinel. Sulphur and asphalt are found in the vicinity of the former river.

BOGOSLAVICHKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 35 m. NW of Vilna.

BOGOSLOVSK, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, near the Kitchui, 40 m. WNW of Bougoulma.—Also a v. in the gov. of Perm, in the environs of which are rich copper mines.

BOGOSLOVSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 90 m. NE of Saratov, in the dist. of Kamychin.

BOGOTA', a district of New Granada, in the intendancy of Cundinamarca, bounded on the N by the dist. of Marionita and Tunja; on the E by the Achaguas territory; on the S by the dist. of Neyva; and on the W by that of Popayan. It is intersected in a SSW direction by the Magdalena, and is watered in the NW by the Bogota, or Payti, or Funzha, which takes its rise on the W side of M. Chingasa, 15 m. NE of Santa Fé de Bogota; runs to the SW; passes Tocayma, and, after a course of 150 m., unites with the Magdalena 60 m. above Honda. At Tequendama this river forms a remarkable *salto* or cataract. After fertilizing the elevated plain on which Santa Fé de B. is situated, this river breaks through the mountains to the SW, and precipitates itself with a thundering noise down a narrow outlet, near the hamlet of Tequendama. A little above the fall, the river is about 140 ft. broad; it narrows considerably towards the fall, where the crevice—which appears to have been formed by an earthquake—is only from 30 to 35 ft. wide. The volume of water falls, at a double bound, about 570 ft. of perpendicular height into a capacious basin in the rocks. "The overwhelming body of water, when it first parts from its bed, forms a broad arch of a glossy appearance; a little lower down, it assumes a fleecy form; and ultimately, in its progress downwards, shoots forth into millions of tubular shapes, which chase each other like sky-rockets." At the lower end the water rushes off along a stony bed overhung with trees; but the river has still a fall of 6,900 ft. before it reaches the Magdalena. The column of vapour, which rises like a thick cloud from the shock of the river precipitated against the rocks, is seen from the country around Santa Fé, at the distance of 17 m., reflecting the most beautiful colours of the rainbow, the forms of which are varying every instant. The enormous mass of vapours which continually rises from it, being precipitated by its contact with the cold air, contributes, by moistening the earth, to the great fertility of this part of the plain of Santa Fé de B.

BOGOTA', formerly SANTA FE' DE BOGOTA, the capital of the old viceroyalty and of the modern republic of New Granada, situated in N lat. 4° 37′, W long. 74° 10′, to the E of the great chain of the Andes, and between it and the secondary or lower parallel range; 225 m. E of the Pacific; 65 m. SE of Honda on the Magdalena; 350 m. S by E of Cartagena; and 340 m. NE of Quito. The table-land on which it lies, and above which it is slightly elevated, stretches about 60 m. from N to S. and has an average breadth of 30 m. Its alt. has been estimated very differently by different observers. Dr. Mill has estimated it at 9,600 ft., Humboldt at 8,727 ft. Above it tower the two lofty mountains of Montserrat and Guadaloupe, belonging to the ridge which forms the water-shed here between the affluents of the Magdalena and the Orinoco. The Rio de B., or Funzha, winds through the paramo or plain, at a distance of 10 m. from B., and receives the small streams of San Francisco and San Augustine from the neighbourhood of the city. The city is arranged in the figure of a cross, and rises amphitheatrically on the acclivity which it occupies. The streets, built at right angles, present an appearance of great regularity. The finest street is the Calle Reale, at the extremity of which, or in the centre of the cross, is the principal square in which the daily markets are held. One side of this square is occupied by the palace; the other, by the cathedral, and the offices of government. The mint is a large unornamented edifice. There are, or recently were, three colleges in the city. The churches and convents cover a large proportion of the space occupied by the city; and are more distinguished by the solidity than the elegance of their architecture. The public buildings have enormous foundations, and the shafts of the columns of the churches are less in proportion to the weight they have to sustain than to the shocks which they are required to resist. The architecture of some, however, is in a purer style. The cathedral, in particular, erected in 1814, is remarkable for the simplicity of its interior, redeeming, in some degree, the bad taste to which its façade is indebted for an accumulation of lines produced without harmony, and intersecting each other without the least symmetry. This building was, however, greatly injured by an earthquake in 1827. All the houses in B. are low, in consequence of the apprehension of earthquakes; and are built of sun-dried brick, white-washed, and covered with tiles. "As to their interior," says M. Mollien, "they are not better arranged than ours were at the time of the discovery of America. Windows, very small and always barricaded by large wooden bars, are seen by the side of others of an immense size; the beams are rarely concealed by a ceiling; the walls have enormous projections; and the doors are of all heights. A gallery runs round the court, if the house consists only of a ground-floor; but if of two stories, a covered terrace. The staircase is generally of stone, and of rude construction. On the wall of the first square is frequently painted a giant, carrying in one hand a child, and in the other a ball; this is St. Christopher, the household god of the country. Round the inner gallery is a long suite of rooms, which only receive day-light through the door. The kitchen is always of an immense size, less on account of the quantity of provisions cooked, than the number of useless servants assembled there. There is no chimney, as stoves only are used. No houses are seen without carpets; the ancient straw mats of the Indians are no longer used by fashionable people, but have been superseded by carpets of European manufacture. The furniture is simple, and usually consists of nothing more than two sofas covered with cotton, two

small tables, a few leathern chairs after the fashion of the 15th century, a looking-glass, and three lamps suspended from the ceiling. The bed is tolerably well-ornamented, but feathers are never used; it is formed of two wool mattresses. With some slight difference, all the houses resemble each other. Nothing serves to distinguish those of the ministers, and it would be difficult to recognise the president's, were it not for the guard at the entrance. The shops are crowded together, dirty, and dark; the only admission for daylight is by the door. These, however, are places of resort for the idle. Seated upon his counter, smoking incessantly, and giving laconic answers to his customers, the Colombian merchant in many respects resembles those of Smyrna or Aleppo." B. is well supplied with all the necessaries of life; meat, vegetables, and poultry are abundant; but fish is never seen in the markets; and, with the exception of pine-apples and granadillas, the fruits to be had here are neither very fine nor very plentiful.

The pop. is between 30,000 and 40,000; and chiefly consists of Creoles. Half-bred Indians are the usual domestics of the place. "The costume of the people," says Cochrane, "is remarkable, particularly that of the females. There is no distinction between rich and poor in the style of walking dress. The mantilla, black or light blue, made *à la mode Espagnole*, is worn. A piece of blue cloth envelopes the head, and frequently conceals the whole of the features, except the eyes; this reaches to the waist, and the whole is surmounted with a broad-brimmed beaver hat. The lower classes are generally barefooted, except the peasantry of the plains, who wear *alpargates*,—a kind of Roman sandal made of the fibres of a tree. They wear likewise a full, large mantle, called *ruana*, or *roquilla*, made of the cloth of the country. The head passes through a hole in the centre, and the roquilla falls loosely and gracefully over the shoulders, and completely covers the body and conceals the arms. The *tout ensemble* is elegant, as it drops in easy and becoming folds. The usual amusements for the ladies are *tertullias*, balls, and masquerades. The gentlemen amuse themselves with bull and cock-fighting."

B. was created a city, and made the seat of a royal *audiencia*, in 1548. In 1561 it was advanced to the honours of a metropolitan see; and became the residence of the viceroy of New Granada. It was the cap. of the viceroyalty up to 1811; of the republic of Cundinamarca till 1819; and of the republic of Colombia till its dissolution in 1831. It owes its importance solely to the circumstance of its having been so long the seat of government, for which it has some peculiar advantages in point of situation, being within two days' distance of the fine navigable river the Magdalena; and having speedy access to the Orinoco likewise by means of the Meta. The way to the capital is to ascend the Magdalena, as high as it is navigable, and thence to traverse on mules the majestic scenery formed by the spurs of the Andes, till one reaches the table-land of Bogotá. As the ascent of the river is made against a strong flowing stream, frequently increased by dangerous rapids, the only, or at least the country, mode of stemming it, in the absence of wind, is to propel the boat by means of poles, one end resting on the bottom, the other pressed against the breast of the boatmen. The men who perform this laborious task are blacks, and *Boga* is the name of the class. The mean temperature of B. is 57° 74', and the therm. ranges only a few degrees. Yet strangers arriving here from the coast are very commonly attacked by intermitting fevers. The extreme rarity of the atmosphere is also very oppressively felt at first. Earthquakes are frequent; yet B. is at least 100 m. distant from any active volcano.

BOGOTZICA, a town of Greece, in the prov. of Macedonia, sanjak and 43 m. SSE of Monastir.

BOGOUCHÉVITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 55 m. ESE of Minsk, in the dist. and 17 m. E of Igoumen.

BOGOUCHKOVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltava, in the dist. and 5 m. SE of Zolotonocha, on the r. bank of the river of the same name, and 9 m. above its confluence with the Dnieper.

BOGOUSLAV, or Bohuslaw, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of the dist. of the same name, in the gov. and 65 m. SSE of Kiev, on the r. bank of Ros, 17 m. E of Tarachsha. It contains 381 houses and 3 churches. Pop. 6,700. The dist. is bounded on the E by the Dnieper, and intersected from W to E by the Ros and Resora.

BOGOUTCHAR, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 130 m. SE of Voronej, on the l. bank of the river of the same name, near its junction with the Don. Pop. 3,000. The district is watered by the Don, Kriucha, and Bogutchar.

BOGRAH, or Bogurah, a level jungly district of Bengal, between the parallels of 24° 30' and 25° 20' N. Area, 2,160 sq. m. Pop. 900,000. Its cap., of the same name, is 250 m. NE of Calcutta.

BOGRADESI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Albania, in the sanjak, on the W bank and 10 m. SW of Ochrida.

BOGSAN-NEMETH, or Deutsch-Bogsan, a town of Hungary, in the district of Krassowa, on the Berzava. It contains some iron works.

BOGUE CHITO, a river of the United States, which takes its rise in Lawrence co., in the state of Mississippi, crosses Pike co., enters Louisiana, and directing its course to the SE, unites with Pearl river about 25 m. above its entrance into Lake Borgne. This river has 7 feet of depth at its mouth, and although its bed is obstructed by shallows and trees, it is capable of being rendered navigable.

BOGUE INLET, a passage on the coast of Onslow co., N Carolina, U. S., to the E of Bogue sound, and opposite the mouth of Whittock river.

BOGUSLAW. See Bogouslav.

BOGWANGOLA, or Bhagavan Gola, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, in the dist. of Rajmahal, 13 m. NNE of Moorshedabad, on the S bank of the Ganges. The houses, which are constructed of bamboos and matting, present in their mean and unsubstantial appearance a striking contrast to the commercial importance of the city. It is the emporium, during the dry season, of the trade of Murshedabad, and is the chief source of its supply of grain.

BOGWANGOLA (New), a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, on the S side of the Ganges, 10 m. above the old town of the same name.

BOHAIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, arrond. of St. Quentin. The cant. comprises 14 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 18,185. The town is 13 m. NNE of St. Quentin, on an open ditch, communicating with the Scheldt, which drains the adjacent district. Pop. 3,024. It has manufactories of shawls, ganzes, merinos, clocks, &c.

BOHALLE (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Les Ponts-de-Ce. Pop. 1,144.

BOHAN-DEVI, a village of N Hindostan, in the prov. of Garwal, on the Ouglas, an affluent of the Jumna, 42 m. NW of Sirinagur. It derives its name from a temple dedicated to Bohan-Devi. The environs produce several varieties of European fruits; and the heights are covered with a species of pine

affording excellent timber and large quantities of rosin.

BOHARM, a parish in the shires of Banff and Moray, skirted on the E by the Spey, and on the SW by the Fiddich. Pop. in 1801, 1,161; in 1841, 1,261; in 1851, 1,368.

BOHARY, or BOHAURY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, in the dist. and 37 m. ESE of Surat, on the r. bank of the Purna.

BOHAUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and on the delta of the Sinde, on the l. bank of the Buggaur, 80 m. SSW of Hyderabad.

BOHDANETSH, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle and 13 m. NNW of Chrudim. Pop. 1,340. It has manufactories of linen and thread. In the environs are numerous ponds abounding with fish.

BOHEMIA [GERM., *Boehmen*; BOHEM., *Czesky*; ITAL., *Boemia*], a political and administrative division of the Austrian empire; bounded by Saxony on the N; by Prussia and Silesia on the NE; by the Austrian provinces of Moravia and the Austrian archduchy on the E and S; and by Bavaria on the W. Its greatest extent from N to S is from 48° 33′, to 51° 5′ N lat., or 190 British miles; and its greatest length, from E to W, is from E long. 12° 19′ 39″, to 16° 47′, or 193 m. Its figure is oval; its perimeter amounts to 812 m.; and it contains a superficies of 902·7 German m., or 19,148 British sq. m.

Physical features.] The whole appearance of this kingdom is that of an immense concavity or basin, declining towards the N, and whose bottom forms a plain considerably elevated above the level of the sea. Its natural limits are very distinctly marked. High mountains enclose it on all sides: the Sudetes or Sudetic chain, and the Giant mountains, on the NE; the Moravian mountains, on the SE and S; the Boehmerwald or 'Woody mountains of B.,' on the W; and the Erzgebirge on the NW. A considerable portion of these mountains is composed of granite, on which rest gneiss, mica, slate, clay-slate, various porphyries, and other primitive rocks, which again are surmounted by sandstone, limestone, and rocks of the newest trap-formation. The Sudetic chain—the loftiest of all these ranges—resembles an immense rampart, surmounted by a train of other ramparts placed almost transversely. At the western extremity of B., the Fichtelberg, or 'Mountain of pines,' rises to the height of 3,630 Rhenish, or 3,775 English feet, and forms a common centre to the three chains which separate Franconia from Saxony, and B. from Saxony and Bavaria. Between Saxony and B., run the mountains named Erzgebirge, which join the Sudetes in Lusatia. On the side of Saxony, these mountains rise gradually to the height of 3,700 ft. above the level of the sea. On the side of B., they present a precipitous mountain-ridge with peaks composed of basalt, whose imposing aspect adds greatly to the beauty of this picturesque country. Numerous spurs, and inferior ranges, running off from these principal chains, especially from the Fichtelberg and the Boehmerwald, intersect the interior of B. The principal valleys are those of the Elbe and the Moldau; and the lowest point of depression is that of the bed of the Elbe where it leaves B. at an alt. of 285 ft. above sea-level.

Rivers.] The Elbe is the great conduit through which all the accumulated waters of the Bohemian concavity are carried into Saxony, at Winterberg, near Schandau. As the opening in the Erzgebirge through which the river forces its way is very narrow, and bears evident marks of some great convulsion, and as the whole of B. is surrounded with lofty ridges of mountains, it has been conjectured by Werner, the celebrated mineralogist, that this kingdom was formerly a great inland sea, in which all the water from the surrounding mountains was collected; and that the water of this vast lake or sea, had forced its way through the rocks, at the lowest point, at Winterberg, and thus emptied itself, and formed the narrow rocky ravine, through which the Elbe now flows in passing from B. into Saxony. This river, with the exception of some small affluents of the Oder and the Danube, receives all the rivers of B. Its principal affluent on the r. is the Iser; and on the l. the Aupe, the Mettau, the Adler, the Moldau, the Eger, and the Bila.

Climate.] No country in Europe can boast of a finer climate than B. Italy itself enjoys not a more pleasing spring; here summer and winter, without their respective extremes of heat and cold, only introduce an agreeable variety of seasons. The circumjacent mountains shelter it from every wind; and no lakes or marshes taint, by their pestiferous vapours, the salubrity of the air. The mean temp. at Prague is 7° 76′ R., or 49° 46′ F. The prevailing winds are those of the SW, W, and NW.

Soil and produce.] The productive surface of B. was estimated in 1829 at 7,772,600 Austrian jochs of 1·4 English acres; in 1842, at 8,612,202 jochs. The produce of wheat was estimated in 1829 at 1,863,799 metzen of 1·7 English bushels; of rye, 10,059,712 metzen; of barley, 4,147,284; and of oats, 8,225,569. In 1842, the value of agricultural produce was £20,443,410. Besides supplying its own consumption, B. exports grain to Silesia, Austria, and Saxony. Among the productions of the soil are buck-wheat, millet, pulse of different kinds, and fruits of an exquisite flavour, particularly cherries, which are very large and delicious. The mountains are covered with pines, and various other species of trees; and the interior of the country is adorned with magnificent forests of oak. The forests cover 2,316,298 jochs. Vineyards have not been cultivated to that extent which the excellence of the soil seems to invite. Saffron, ginger, chicory, calamus, colza, and foxtail, are raised in considerable quantities; but the favourite crop of this country is hops, which grow profusely, and are altogether unequalled in the excellence of their quality.—The cattle, though not numerous, are of the finest kind. In 1837 they amounted to 957,558 head. The breed of horses, too, is uncommonly valuable. The breed of sheep, though originally of an inferior kind, has lately been much improved. Their number was returned in 1837 at 1,392,343. Large herds of swine are fed in B., as well as numerous flocks of swans, ducks, and hens. The pheasants of B. are the most beautiful in the world. The forests and mountains abound in wild fowl and game, wild boars, lynxes, bears, wolves, foxes, badgers, otters, beavers, and martens; and the rivers and ponds swarm with various kinds of excellent fish. But owing to the deplorable state of vassalage under which the peasantry were held, till villanage was abolished by the emperor Joseph, the bounty of Nature was long only feebly seconded in B. by the industry of man; and it is no wonder, therefore, that this fertile country should have occasionally felt the rod of famine. The immense extent of country held by individual proprietors is also unfavourable to the progress of civilization and agriculture. Thus the Schwarzenberg estates in the SW of B. are supposed to yield an yearly revenue of 4,000,000 florins or £400,000; while one of the prince's boar-preserves extends over a German sq. m. and a half, or nearly 20,000 acres.

Minerals.] It has been remarked that countries which abound in minerals are deficient in fertility. B., however, is an exception to the truth of this remark: its mineral wealth is quite equal to its fertility. In the Erzgebirge and the Fichtelberg, this country

possesses inexhaustible mineral treasures. Mines of gold occur in various parts of the country, particularly at Koenstock, but the produce is too scanty to pay the expense of working. Small particles of gold are sometimes washed down by the torrents from the mountains, but the silver-mines, which are pretty numerous, are richer and more profitable. The richest mines were those at Kuttenberg, now inundated; and those at Joachimsthal near Saxony, discovered in 1516. From 1586, to 1601, the latter mines produced 305,790 marks of silver, of 8 oz. each. The present annual produce of the silver-mines is about 42,000 marks. The average produce of the iron-mines, is 304,500 quintals, annually. At Elnbogen is an excellent copper-mine; and the lead-mines produce 3,800 quintals yearly. Tin is found at Zin-wald, or 'the Tin forest,' and also on the Saxon frontier; and is esteemed next in quality to that of England. The yearly produce of this mineral is about 1,200 quintals. The tin-mines of B. are the eastern termination of European tin-mines: none being found as we advance towards the E. till we arrive at Japan and Sumatra. The nett produce of all the Bohemian mines, excepting iron, is 1,250,000 Vienna florins annually, or £157,000 sterling. The annual produce of cobalt, is 57 quintals, and might be increased if the demand were greater. Alum is so abundant that 3,600 quintals of it are sold annually for 36,000 florins, or £4,050 sterling. Coal exists in B., but is not plentiful; the yearly quantity raised is about 2,500,000 quintals. It is worked principally near Pilsen, Prailep, Radnitz, and Swina. Marbles of various kinds abound; jasper occurs in considerable quantities; asbestos, serpentine, feldspath, and other minerals of a similar kind, are found in various places. Several gems, as sapphires, topazes, emeralds, hyacinths, and garnets, are also to be met with. The garnets of B. are the most beautiful of the species; the sapphires are small, and but of little value; the topazes scarcely equal those of Saxony, but the pyropus is remarkable for its fine deep blood-red colour, and great transparency. Very fine agates occur in various parts; and the B. rocks contain nearly all the kinds contained and described in the Wernerian geognosy. The pearls, known by the name of B. pearls, are found in the Moldawa from Kruman to below Fruenberg. This river furnishes every year from 300 to 400 pearls of the purest water, and well-shaped; besides several hundred imperfect pearls. The house of Schwarzenberg is proprietor of the greater part of the pearl-banks. Besides the Moldawa there is another small river called the Wattawa, which produces a few pearls; they are not fished up in it, as in the Moldawa, from the bed of the river, but taken from the shells thrown upon the banks by the overflowing of the Wattawa.

Manufactures.] Previous to the year 1763, the manufactures of B. were inconsiderable; but they have improved so rapidly since, that foreign articles are almost wholly excluded from the home-market by the cheapness and superior quality of those fabricated at home. In 1801, B. contained 321,720 spinners of linen-thread; 85,335 manufacturers of linens, ribands, &c.; and 41,142 looms, which produced 9,810,900 pieces of linen-cloth, the value of which amounted to 20,000,000 florins, or £2,250,000 sterling; 16,295 persons were employed in manufacturing lace, and 1,892 in making veils and cambries. Spinning is still the almost universal employment of the women of the lower classes; and about 54,000 hands are employed in linen-weaving; but this manufacture has declined before that of cotton. Its present annual produce is about £1,200,000. There were, in 1801, 1,686 bleachfields for thread, and 1,150 for linen; 50,614 were engaged in spinning wool; 24,563 in manufacturing woollen cloth, and 1,128 in vending it. The value of the manufacture was 8,000,000 florins, or £900,000 sterling. The woollen manufacture is still of great importance; 55,000 hands are employed in spinning wool, and about 15,000 in weaving it. The cotton manufacture, in 1801, employed 31,902 spinners; and 8,769 weavers, who wrought at 5,880 looms. The city of Prague alone fabricated, at 350 looms, 12,000 dozen pairs of stockings, and the circle of Bunzlaw 1,650 dozen. The silk manufacture, in 1801, employed 166 looms; and 630 persons were employed in manufacturing silk ribands, who had 483 looms. In 1839. B. appears to have had only 2 silk-spinners. Of ribbon and velvet manufacturers there were 579 in 1839. The iron forges were 179, which employed 2,517 workmen; there were also 12 wire mills, which employed 293 artisans; 2 manufactories of fire-arms, employing 30 workmen, and 62 forgers; 35 forgers of scythes; 186 armourers; 15 file-makers; 382 nailers, and 63 cutlers. In the same year there were 73 glass-works, which employed 1,821 persons; and the value of the glass and glass and crystal vessels annually exported, was £2,500,000 florins, or £281,250 sterling. Besides these glass-works, there were 6 manufacturers of mirrors, who employed 282 hands. The art of staining and decorating glass is better understood in B. than anywhere else; and a capital of about £800,000 is still employed in it. The materials from which the glass is formed, consist chiefly of the same as those used in England; the manufacturers themselves seem to believe that there is no difference except in the proportions of the materials, and in the fuel, which is exclusively wood, and produces, by a little attention, a more constant and intense heat than can be produced by any coal. In 1838 there were 57 manufactories of beet-root sugar. The value of the tin manufacture, in 1801, was 56,100 florins, or £6,710 sterling annually; and the manufactories of smalt and sulphuric acid produced 86,000 florins, or £9,675 sterling, yearly. The total value of B. manufactures, in 1801, was £3,682,612 8s. Schnabel calculates the clear annual profit derived from manufactures in B., in 1836, at £20,000,000.—The average price of labour is 13½ kreutzers, or about 5d. per day. The rate of interest is 6½ per cent.—Steam-boats navigate the Elbe from Prague to Dresden and Hamburg; and there are railways from Budweis to Linz, and from Prague to Pilsen.

Inhabitants.] The great mass of the pop. of B. is of Slavonian descent. The people have preserved their dialect, and many remains of their character and customs; but the German language is taught in all the schools, and many of the upper classes do not understand the native language. The native Bohemians are not tall in stature, but are an active and handsome race. Above 1,000,000 Germans are settled in the towns, and along the Saxon and Silesian boundaries. Though denominated Boehman, or Bohemians, by the Germans, the natives call themselves Czeches, or Czechowes; and indeed in every other country where Wendish or Slavonic is spoken, they are known by no other name.

Religion and education.] B. early adopted Christianity; and from this kingdom it spread into Poland, Moravia, and Prussia. The established religion of B. is the Catholic; though the name of Bohemian was once synonymous with that of Protestant or Hussite. The bishop of Prague is the primate; and there are other 3 bishoprics, viz., Leitmerits, Königgratz, and Budweis. These 4 dioceses were subdivided into 100 *vicariat-bezirk*, or vicarial arrondissements, and 1,348 parishes in 1837. The number of the established clergy in 1837 was 3,523. The Protestants are most numerous in the NE. They

number about 33,000 of the Augsburg confession, and 52,000 Calvinists. The latter comprise 36 communes, and are arranged in 3 *seniorats*, viz., Podiebrad, Prague, and Chrudim. There are also about 64,000 Jews, and 7,000 Mennonites and Hussites.—B. has one university; 29 gymnasia; 3,437 common schools; upwards of 92 schools-of-industry, 45 ladies' schools, and 2,011 Sunday schools. These schools are mainly supported by the secularized property of the Jesuits. The Jews have a very good school at Prague, and a kind of university. The Bohemians have a remarkable talent for music. The 'Students of Prague,' as they are called, or Bohemian travelling musicians, are celebrated throughout the whole of Germany. They are generally tradespeople out of employment, who unite in bands of five or six, and wander about the country playing on different musical instruments. A movement towards the cultivation of the native language and literature has long been perceptible; and the recent political convulsions in Austria have rendered the Bohemians more eager to restore the language and traditions of their Slavonian origin.

Language and Literature.] The B., or Czechisch language, is a dialect of the Slavonian; and differs only in a few particulars from that spoken by the Czeches in Moravia, Hungary, and Austrian Silesia. The Czech of Prague is considered the purest dialect of this ancient language, which had assumed a regular form as early as the 9th cent. In the 13th cent. it received a considerable infusion of German words, in consequence of the settlement of German artificers and workmen in B. in large numbers. Charles IV. encouraged its use, and made a knowledge of it indispensable to every candidate for a government-appointment; and his son Wenceslaus, in 1393, introduced its use into all public acts and documents, instead of the Latin. The reformer Huss, by translating the Scriptures into the Czech, and reducing the language to grammatical uniformity, contributed greatly to its preservation. In 1533, Benese Optat and Pierre Gaell published the first grammar of the language. From 1620, or with the fall of the Reformed party, the decadence of the native language of B. commenced. It was regarded as the language of heretics, and, as such, the Catholic party for a time aimed at its extirpation. The transference of the seat of government to Vienna struck another blow at the national language of B., and after this event German became the fashionable language of the country. It is understood that the nation, excited by recent political events, is making a vigorous effort to restore the use of the ancient language in the courts and public documents of B. The Czech language is rich in root-words, and remarkably flexible in the formation of derivatives and compounds. Compared with any of the spoken languages of Europe, it is perhaps inferior to none in richness and variety of expression, and in its power to embody the slightest shades of meaning. Much of this flexibility is attained by the variety of its declensions, the number of its moods, and the peculiar structure of its participles. It is strongly articulated in pronunciation; and the accent is always laid on the first syllable; while the distinction of long and short syllables is carefully indicated. Two alphabet may be regarded as composed of 25, 33, or 40 letters, according as we reckon as distinct letters or not the variations of character produced by the use of accents and points. In writing, and in their printed books, the B. employ indifferently both the Latin and the Gothic characters. In some haunts, the formation of the Bohemian Gothic character differs slightly from the German.—The best dictionaries of the B. language are those of Palkovitch, published at Prague in 1821, in 2 vols. 8vo.; of Bernolak, published at Buda in 1828, in 6 vols. 8vo.; and of Jungmann, published at Prague in 1835-9, in 4 vols 4to. All these dictionaries give the German synonymes. The most recent Czechisch grammars are those of Dobrowsky, Prague, 1819, 2 edn.; Trnka, Brunn, 1830, and Vieura, 1832; Barlan, Prague, 1839; and Konecny, Vienna, 1842.

Government.] B. is a country indissolubly united with the Austrian empire; and its Crown is hereditary in the male and female line. The revenue amounts to about 16,000,000 of florins, or £1,738,000. The civil administration is vested in a central government at Prague, subordinate to the authorities at Vienna. The highest native office in B. after the king, is that of *Oberstburggraf*, or Grand burgrave, a Bohemian dignity of remote antiquity. He is assisted by 14 counsellors of government, or a *gubernialräthe*, and by a vice-president: besides which the country is divided into 16 *kreis* or circles, each circle having a *kreisampt* or captain, and 3 *kommissär* or commissaries, to superintend its affairs. This graduated list of public officers is called the government of the country—*die böhmische Landesregierung*,—and nearly all these offices are filled by members of the old noble families of B. The subdivisions of the circles are towns and seignories. A superior court-of-appeal, both in civil and criminal cases, exists at Prague. The other civil tribunals are the *landrecht*; four mining tribunals; a tribunal of commerce at Prague; and the municipal and seignorial justices. The provincial criminal tribunals are 20 in number. In the great political bouleversement of 1848, a national committee of native Bohemians sitting at Prague, declared the German part of the pop. to be strangers on Bohemian soil; refused to elect deputies to the constituent assembly at Frankfort; and acknowledged only a federative union with the rest of the Austrian empire, such as Hungary has long had. The claims of the Bohemians were at this crisis so far responded to that, in reply to the petition presented to him, the emperor promised "his faithful subjects of Prague," that the B. language shall in future be equally valid with the German in all official branches of the legislature, and in public instruction. 2d. That to the B. diet immediately to be convoked the city of Prague should send twelve delegates of the burgher class; every other city of the kingdom, 1; and every city containing 8,000 inhabitants 2 deputies; the University of Prague being represented by the rector, and every faculty of the university by a delegate; while every vicarial district should also send 2 delegates from the other classes of the people. Every burgher who pays taxes in a city, and is above 25 years of age, was to have a vote; and the delegates were to be natives and above the age of 30 years. 3d. Responsible central authorities for B. were recorded in the city of Prague. 4th. The petition of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, it was agreed, should be deliberated upon at the approaching diet. 5th. The abolition of privileged and patrimonial tribunals, &c., was to be referred to the minister-of-the-interior; but his majesty nevertheless at once conceded the abolition of the *robot*; and the free exercise of the Protestant and the Jewish religion. By other clauses it was granted that a new law of the press would be fixed by the diet; personal immunity against arbitrary imprisonment was accorded; all government-offices in B. were in future to be filled only by persons who are versed in both languages; a new military law for the levying of recruits was promulgated; liberty of petition accorded; and public seminaries, &c., for instruction, through the medium of the B. language, were to be established under the special charge of the minister of the interior. These provisions are yet in great measure unexecuted. It remains to be seen how far the Bohemians will succeed in forcing them upon the newly organized government of Austria.

Divisions and population.] B. contained, in 1837, 4,067,927 souls. Its pop., according to the official return was, on 1st January, 1840, 4,174,168; or whom 3,962,652 were Catholics. In 1820 the total population was 3,379,341; hence the rate of increase in 20 years had been 24 per cent. The kingdom is divided into 16 circles, besides the capital: viz.

		Area in Austrian sq. m.	Pop. in 1837.	Pop. on Austrian sq. m.
1. Kaurzim	(Chief town, 1) (Circle, 48)		105,529) 193,791)	6,046
2. Béraun,	. .	43	177,322	3,941
3. Bidschow	. .	42	268,557	6,166
4. Budweis,	. .	74	206,853	2,795
5. Bunzlau,	. .	70	413,233	5,903
6. Chrudim,	. .	54	303,377	5,629
7. Czaslau,	. .	60	247,987	4,118
8. Elbogen,	. .	58	248,341	4,281
9. Klattau,	. .	45	177,361	3,941
10. Königgrätz,	. .	50	337,246	6,745

11. Leitmeritz,	.	60	339,881	5,996
12. Pilsen,	.	59	207,656	3,370
13. Prachin,	.	83	235,148	3,074
14. Rakonitz,	.	39½	166,567	4,216
15. Saatz,	.	38	135,153	3,537
16. Tabor,	.	37	208,218	3,653
		Troops,	66,002	
		884	4,067,227	4,602

The pop. thus averaged 212 to an English sq. m. in 1837. In 1842, it was estimated at 4,279,189. The circles or provinces are subdivided into 1,332 judiciary circles. In 1837 the towns were returned at 235; market-towns at 279; villages at 12,031.

History.] B. has its name from the *Boii*, an ancient German tribe who occupied the districts near the sources of the Elbe and the Moldawa, about B. C. 600. In A. D. 550, this territory was inhabited by German tribes under the government of dukes, of whom however little is known. In the middle of the 6th cent., a numerous army of Slavonians (Czechowes, or Czeches), entered this country under a chief of the name of Zecko, and subdued it. The first duke known by name is Przemislas, a peasant, whom the princess Libussa married in 652, and raised to the throne. In 1061, the emperor, Henry X., gave the royal title to the dukes of B. By the extinction of the male line, B. came to the house of Luxemburg in 1310, when Charles VI. united it with the German empire. After the death of Albert of Austria, in 1439—whose son, Ladislaus Posthumus was also king of Hungary—B. was again separated from the German empire; and after Ladislaus's death, the Bohemians elected George Podiebrad as their king. After him Wladislaw, a Polish prince, and his son Ludwig, both of whom were kings of Hungary, reigned also in B. Ludwig having been killed in the battle of Mohacz, in 1526, B. was again united to Austria; and the subsequent alternations of its fate are noticed in our historical sketch of the history of Germany and of Austria.

Authorities.] *Topog. et Statist. de la Boheme. Par Schaller, Riegger, &c.—Marcel de Serres, Voyage en Autriche*, 1814.—*Andre Hist. generale et particuliere de B.*, 1784.—*Kohl's Austria.*—*Reden, Vergleichende Kultur-Statistik.* Berlin 1848.—*Malte Brun.*—*Balbi.*

BOHEMIA, a creek in the state of Maryland, U. S., which unites with the Elk, about 5 m. above its entrance into Chesapeake bay.

BOHERAROAN, a village in the p. of Tomfinlough, in co. Clare. Pop. in 1851, 105.

BOHERBEE, a village in the barony of Duhallow, co. Cork.

BOHERBOY, a village in the p. of Kilmeen, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 335; in 1851, 292.

BOHERMEEN, a village in the p. of Martry and of Ardbraccan, co. Meath, 4 m. W by N of Navan. Pop. not specially returned.

BOHILLANE, or BOHALAN, a parish in co. Cork, 3 m. E by N of Cloyne. Pop. in 1851, 443.

BOHLINGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lake and Danube, in the bailiwick and 3 m. WSW of Radolfzell, on the Aach. Pop. 1,000.

BOHME, a river of Hanover, which takes its rise to the NW of the town of Heber, in the duchy of Luneburg, passes Walsrode, and unites with the Aller, 3 m. E of Rethen.

BOHMENKIRCH, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, in the bailiwick and 7 m. NE of Geislingen, at an alt. of 2,322 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,588. It contains a church of great resort. Hemp is cultivated in the environs.

BOHMERWALD. See BOEHMERWALD.

BOHMISCH-KRUT, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the circle and 40 m. SE of Manhertsberg, and 7 m. SSW of Feldsberg.

BOHMTE, a town of Hanover, in the bishopric and 13 m. NE of Osnabruck, on a tributary of the Hunte.

BOHOE, a parish in co. Fermanagh, 5½ m. W of Enniskillen. Area 15,058 acres. Pop. 1,933. Belmore in the SE of this p., and Glenkeel in the N, respectively attain an alt. of 1,312 ft. and 1,223 ft.

BOHOL, or BOOL, a town of the island of Celebes, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the N coast, in E lat. 121° 43'.

BOHOL, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Philippine group, between the islands of Leyte on the E, and Zebu on the W, in N lat. 10°, and E long. 124°. It is 48 m. in length, and 30 m. in breadth. It presents a mountainous surface, and is generally well-wooded. Its valleys are fertile, producing rice, &c. Gold is found in some localities. The pop., estimated in 1818 at 80,344, in 1849 at 116,751, are Bissagos, and, except on the coasts which are subject to Spain, live in a state of independence. This island was discovered by Magalhaen in 1521.

BOHOLA, a parish in co. Mayo, 6½ m. S by E of Foxford. Area 8,674 acres. Pop. 2,907.

BOHONYE, a town of Hungary, 12 m. S of Marczaly, and 45 m. NW of Funfkirchen.

BOHORODCZANY, a town of Austria, in the kingdom of Galicia, in the circle and 10 m. SSW of Stanislawow, on the Bistrica. Pop. 1,916. It contains a Greek church, a Dominican convent, and a mining establishment.

BOHOYO, a town of Spain in Old Castile, in the prov. and 32 m. SW of Avila, on the l. bank of the Tormes.

BOHRAU, or BOKRAU, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, in the regency and 14 m. S of Breslau, on the r. bank of the Lohe. Pop. 500. It contains a parish church, common to Catholics and Lutherans.

BOHSTEDT, a town of Holstein, 21 m. SSW of Kiel, and on the road from that town to Hamburg.

BOHUS. See GOTEBORG.

BOIAVAD, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pashalik of Anadolia, in the sanjak and 60 m. ENE of Kastamuni, on the S bank of the Kara-su.

BOIANA, BOJANA, or BARBANA, a river of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Albania, and pashalik of Scutari. It issues from the southern extremity of Lake Scutari, passes near the town of that name, and, after a course of 18 m. to the SSW, falls into the Adriatic. It is extremely rapid; and is navigable by vessels of 40 or 50 tons to within 6 m. of Scutari.

BOICZA, or BOITZA, a village of Transylvania, in the circle of Zarana, 21 m. SE of Körös-Banya. It is the seat of a mining directory. In the environs are mines of auriferous silver.—Also a village and mines in the circle of Hermannstadt. In this locality is the fortified castle of Rothenturm, which commands the defile of that name leading into Wallachia.

BOIDOS. See PIVATTO.

BOIE, or BUDYEA, a town of W Africa, in the Futa-Jallon territory, 35 m. NNW of Timbo.

BOINITZ. See BAJMOTZ.

BOIOTIA. See VOIOTIA.

BOIS (LAC DE). See LAKE OF THE WOODS.

BOIS (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, in the island of Ré, and cant. of St. Martin-de-Re. Pop. 2,088.

BOIS (LES), a parish of Switzerland, cant. and 30 m. NW of Berne, in the bail. and 18 m. SSW of Seignelegier, at an alt. of 3,420 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,137. It contains manufactories of clocks, and has a considerable trade in cattle.

BOIS-ARNAULT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. of Rugles, 27 m. SW of Evreux. Pop. 1,157. It contains manufactories of spangles.

BOISBELLE. See HENRICHEMONT.

BOIS BLANC, or WHITE WOOD, a small island of Upper Canada, at the southern extremity of Detroit river, to the SE of Gross isle. The channel, which it forms with the Canadian coast on the E, is a few hundred yards in breadth, and of depth sufficient for the largest vessels. The passage on the opposite side is considerably broader, but shallow, and studded with numerous islets.—Also a lake to the S of Hunter's island, to the E of Lake Superior, in N lat. 48°

3', and W long. 91° 45'.—Also an island near the NW extremity of Lake Huron, to the S of Michilimakinac-Fort. It is 10 m. in length and 3 in breadth. It is in some parts sandy, but generally fertile. Its E extremity is distinguished by a lighthouse.

BOIS-BORSUT, a commune of Belgium, prov. of Liége, 15 m. SE of Huy. Pop. 564. Sheep are extensively reared in this locality.

BOIS-BRULE, a river of the state of Huron, U. S., which issues from Upper St. Croix lake, and falls into the SW extremity of Lake Superior. It forms a navigable communication with the Mississippi.

BOISCOMMUN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. of Beaune-la-Rolande. Pop. 1,158. The environs afford good wine, and the species of saffron called Gatinais, which forms an important article of export.

BOIS-D'AMONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Jura, cant. of Morez, on the Orbe. Pop. 1,105. It contains manufactories of, and possesses an extensive trade in, wooden utensils, fancy clock cases, &c.

BOIS-D'ARC, a township of Hemstead co., U. S., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 326.

BOIS-DE-CENE', a commune of France, in the dep. of Vendee, cant. of Chalans. Pop. 1,732.

BOIS-DE-LESSINES, or LESSINES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 23 m. ENE of Tournay. It contains manufactories of linen.

BOIS-DE-LIHUS (LE), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant of Estrées-St.-Denis. Pop. 26.

BOIS-D'OINGT (LE), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, arrond. of Villefranche-sur-Saône.—The cant. comprises 18 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 13,114.—The town is 10 m. SW of Villefranche-sur-Saône. Pop. 1,226. The locality produces wine in considerable quantities.

BOIS-GERVILY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Montauban. Pop. 1,055.

BOIS-GUILLAUME (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Darnetal, on one of the hills which rise above Rouen. Pop. 1,928.

BOIS-LE-DUC, BOSCH, or HERTOGEN-BOSCH, a town of Holland, cap. of the prov. of N Brabant, situated at the confluence of the Dommel and Aa, in a low, marshy district, 24 m. ENE of Brede, 28 m. SSE of Utrecht, and 48 m. SSW of Amsterdam. Pop. 18,000. It is about 4 m. in extent, is well fortified, and defended by a citadel and two forts. The facility with which its environs can be inundated renders it also capable of easy insulation. It is divided by canals into 9 parts, and contains 5 public squares, in one of which is a fine alley bordered with lime-trees. The town-house is a handsome building; and the cathedral or church of St. John, an edifice of the 13th or 14th century, is one of the finest in the kingdom. There are also 14 churches, a synagogue, a classical school, an academy of arts, two hospitals, two alms-houses, a military house-of-correction, a large arsenal, and 4 barracks. It possesses an active commerce; and has manufactories of thread, tape, cloth, linen, hosiery, cutlery, mirrors, and cards. There are also glass-houses, salt-refineries, breweries and distilleries.—This town was founded in 1184 by Godfrey III., on the site of a castle in the chase-park belonging to the dukes of Brabant. In 1601 and 1603 it sustained unsuccessful sieges by Prince Maurice; but, after a vigorous defence, fell in 1629 into the hands of the Dutch. In 1794 it was taken by the French; and in 1814, after a prolonged siege, by the Prussians.

BOIS-LE-ROI, a commune of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. of St. Andre. Pop. 575. It contains manufactories of horn-combs.

BOISME', a commune of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. of Bressuire. Pop. 1,152.

BOISMORICE POINT, a headland of the island of Granada, in the W Indies, on the W side, in N lat. 12° 10'.

BOISREDON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. of Mirabeau. Pop. 1,411.

BOIS-ROBERT (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Longueville. Pop. 307.

BOIS-SAINTE-MARIE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Loire, cant. of La Clayette, 24 m. W of Macon. Pop. 299.

BOISSEAU. See ST. JEAN-DE-BOISSEAU.

BOISSET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. of Maurs, 16 m. SSW of Aurillac. Pop. 1,866.—Also a commune in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. of Bas-en-Basset. Pop. 1,103.—Also a village in the dep. of Jura, cant. of Salins, 23 m. NE of Lons-le-Saunier. It has a manufactory of lock-plates.

BOISSEZON-D'AUGMONTEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. of Mazamet, 10 m. ESE of Castres. Pop. 3,369. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

BOISSIE'RE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. of Noailles, 13 m. SE of Beauvais. Pop. 806. It contains extensive manufactories of toys.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, com. of St. Martin Omonville. Pop. 75.

BOISSIE'RE-DE-MONTAIGU (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of Vendee, cant. of Montaigu. Pop. 1,169.

BOISSY-LE-CHATEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 3 m. from Coulommiers. Pop. 1,049. It contains paper-mills.

BOISSY-LE-SEC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loire, cant. of La Ferté-Vidame, near the r. bank of the Eure, 35 m. N of Chartres. Pop. 640. It contains an iron-mine.

BOISSY-ST.-LEGER, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, arrond. of Corbeil.—The cant. comprises 25 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 13,804. The com. and v. is situated on a hill 13 m. SE of Paris. Pop. 565. The environs are adorned with vineyards and handsome villas, and contain the magnificent castle and grounds of Gros-Bois.

BOISSY-MAUGIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. of Remalard. Pop. 1,215.

BOISSY-LA-RIVIERE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Méréville. Pop. 312. It contains spinning-mills.

BOISTRUDAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Janzé. Pop. 1,169.

BOISY, a town of Savoy, in the prov. of Chablais, 3 m. E of Dovsine, and 11 m. NE of Geneva.

BOITZA. See BOICZA.

BOITZENBURG, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the cap. of a bail. of the same name, pleasantly situated at the junction of the Boitze with the Elbe, 32 m. WSW of Schwerin. Pop. 3,117. It is surrounded by walls, and contains a church, a college, a custom-house on the Elbe, and an alms-house. It has manufactories of tobacco, soap, needles, nails, &c., copper and tin foundries, building-docks, and sugar-refineries. The advantages of its situation render its commerce extremely active. Fairs are held here three times a-year. The chief traffic consists in wool and cattle. Pop. of bailiwick 4,200.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, circle and 15 m. NNE of Templin, and 52 m. N of Berlin, on the l. bank of the Quillow. Pop. 800. It contains a fine castle belonging to the counts of Arnim; and has considerable commerce in wood and

corn. Silk-worms are extensively reared in the environs.

BOJADOR (Cape), a headland of NW Africa, on the coast of the Sahara, forming the W extremity of the Jebel-khal, or Black mountains, in N lat 26° 7′ 10″, W long. 14° 30′ 34″. It rises to the height of 70 ft. above sea-level, and on its S side encloses a small bay, which admits of anchorage in 4 or 5 fath. The coast to the N of this cape, and as far as Cape Blanco, is arid, shrubless, and sandy; faced by steep cliffs in some places; in others descending gently towards the sea. To the southward the coast trends SW ¼ W 22 leagues, in alternate cliffs and sandy beaches, to the Penha Grande.

BOJADOR (Cape). See Bajadore.

BOJANA. See Boiana.

BOJANO. See Bajano.

BOJANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, the cap. of a cant. in the district and 17 m. ESE of Isernia, and 10 m. WSW of Campobasso, on the Biferno, in a deep gorge at the foot of Mount Matese. Pop. 3,117. Previous to the earthquake of 1805, B. contained a fine cathedral, 5 parish-churches, several convents, a seminary, and an hospital, some only of which have been rebuilt. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Benevento. Fairs are held twice a-year.—This town, the ancient *Bovianum*, was of Samnite origin. It was sacked by the Romans in 445; and rebuilt in 705 by a colony of that people. In the 9th cent. it was destroyed by an earthquake; and it was taken and demolished by Frederic II.

BOJANOWO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 50 m. SSW of Posen, in the circle and 11 m. WSW of Kroeben. It consists of two divisions; and is chiefly built of wood. It has some cloth manufactories. Pop. in 1837, 3,299, of whom 200 were Jews.

BOJMATZ, or Bojnits. See Bajmotz.

BOJORQUES, a town of New Granada, on the l. bank of the Magdalena, opposite the junction of the Galinazo, 110 m. W of Pamplona.

BOK, or Bock Bay, an indentation of the coast of S Africa, in the prov. of the Cape, about 5 m. SE of Bock point.

BOK, or Bock Point, a headland of S Africa, in the prov. of the Cape, 25 m. NNW of Cape Town, in S lat. 33° 34′, E long. 10° 14′.

BOKDA-OOLA, or Bogdo Oola, a mountain of the Chinese empire, in Sungaria, in the chain of the Thian-shan, or Celestial mountains. It is intersected by the parallel of 43° 35′ N; extends from 85° to 87° 20′ E; and presents three lofty summits, covered with snow of translucent brilliancy. It formerly bore the Chinese appellation of Than-han-shan, and formed the northern frontier of the country of the Kaochang or Vigoors. The name signifies in the Sungarian language 'Holy mountain.'

BOKHA'RA, Bukharia, Bucharia, or Usbekistan, a country of Central Asia, and a khanate of Western Turkistan, or Mawar-al-Nahar, [*i. e.* 'the Country beyond the river,' viz., the Oxus,] the *Sogdiana* or *Transoxiana* of the ancients, and so called from its capital, Bokhara.

Extent and Physical features.] Neither the physical nor the political limits of B. can be well-defined, because it is environed by deserts, and has long fully participated in that incessant political fluctuation to which all states, in themselves disorganized, and subsisting mainly by war and robbery, are subjected. It is to be remarked, however, that the khanate of B. forms only one of the states into which Usbec Turkistan is at present (1849) politically divided; and does by no means comprise so large a space as Balbi has given it, who, exclusive of Khiva, includes in it the whole region between the Hindukoosh and the basin of the Sir. It seems to be comprehended between 37° and 41° N lat., and 63° and 69° E long., including Margiana, to the SW of the Oxus. Burnes assigns the name B. to the entire country, including Balkh, between the parallels of 36° and 45° N, and the meridians of 61° and 67° E. He admits, however, that the basin of the Sir hardly belongs to B. But as few observations of longitude have been made, except those of Nasroddin and Ulugh Begh, we are still ignorant of its actual longitudinal extent. The mission to B. in 1818 had the means of supplying this grand geographical defect, but did not avail itself of them. If, however, the position of Ooratippa or Uratuppa, called also Attoubie, given in Hallerstein, be correct, the eastern boundary of the khanate must be 68° at least: indeed Burnes and the most recent writers on B. have advanced it as far as to the 70th meridian. Including the district of Kish, B. is bounded by the Desht Kowan or desert of Kharasm, or Khiva, on the W; by the hilly country of Uratuppa, and the Aktagh or Asferah mountains, which separate it from the khanate of Khokand, on the N and NE; by the Karatagh range and the districts of Karrataggun, Hissar, and Kunduz, on the E; and by Kunduz, Goorat, and the Hazareh territory on the S; all lying between it and Afghanistan. But the territory of B. Proper is, strictly speaking, confined to the vale of Sogd, which lies between the parallels of 39° 30′ and 40° 30′ N lat.; and stretches from the Karatagh on the E to the Oxus on the W, and which is by far the best portion of the khanate. This vale or basin is enclosed on all sides by mountains, except on the SW, towards the Oxus.

Mountains.] All the E part of B. is covered with mountains. The Kish hills, a SW branch of the Karatagh chain, corresponding to the Zarkan of Ebn Hawkel, separates the district of Kish from B. and Samarcand. The next range, lying more to the S and E. and which is far more lofty and extensive, is the Aktagh or Ak-Kaya, [*i. e.* 'the White mountains,'] called by Arabian geographers Botom or Al Botom. This runs to the N of Samarcand and B., and forms, with the Karatagh and the Kish hills, the table-land of Yar Ailak, which furnishes the summer-pastures of the Usbeks and Turkomans. 'It gradually declines in elevation towards the Desert; but is in general very lofty, and bears snow in its hollows the whole year. A W branch, reported to run as far as 63° 30′ E long., has no proper specific name, but seems to be the Nouratagh of the Parisian geographers. The Karatagh is a mountain-range of which we have scarcely any information. Though incidentally mentioned by the Oriental historians, and by Baber in his 'Memoirs,' it is not described by any of them. All that we know of it is, that it proceeds from the great range of the Jasper mountains, in a SW direction for a space of 400 m., towards the Amu or Oxus, and that it is exceedingly lofty, rugged, and precipitous. The celebrated pass of Derbend, or Koluga, [*i. e.* 'the Iron gate,'] which is the usual communication between Kish and Hissar, is situated in the W range of this great chain, which forms, in its whole course, the E boundary of the khanate of B., and the W limit of all the mountain-states between the Amu and the Aktagh or Jasper mountains. It is this lofty chain of the Karatagh which has enabled the Usbeks of B. to maintain their independence. These mountain regions occupy at least one-fourth of the superficies of B., which may perhaps be estimated, taken at its greatest extent, at 230,000 sq. m. The remainder of the country is in great part an open, sandy, desert plain, with here and there a few isolated hills, and a greater or less breadth of cultivation on the banks of the few rivers which intersect the country from E to W: beyond these all is barren and unproductive. On the banks of the Oxus, the